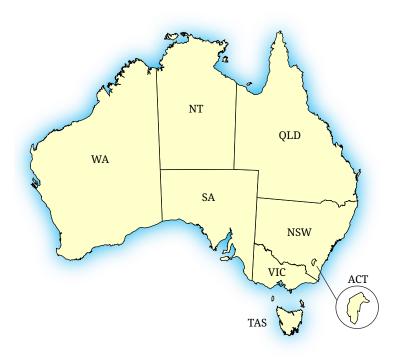


Australian Bureau of Statistics

1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2012

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/01/2012 Final

State and Territory Statistical Indicators



Provides an overview of the population, economy and environment for each of the Australian states and territories. Roll your mouse over the map above or use the menu at the left to go to the state of your choice. This portal is updated on a regular basis to ensure the latest data is available.

Looking for national data?

Australian National Statistical Indicators

Follow this link to Measures of Australia's Progress

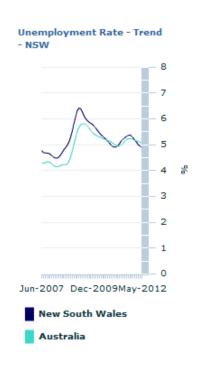
This page last updated 28 June 2012

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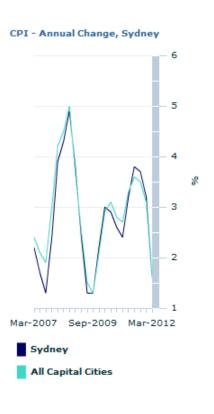
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ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 12/06/2012 Final





Source(s): Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0)



Source(s): Consumer Price Index. Australia (cat. no. 6401.0)



Source(s): Building Approvals. Australia (cat. no. 8731.0)

Source(s): Water Account, Australia (cat no. 4610.0)



Demography
Work
Education and Training
Health
Family and Community
Crime



State Accounts
Prices
Investment and Finance
International Trade



Agriculture Construction Retail Tourism



Water Energy Greenhouse Gases

This page last updated 23 June 2017

1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2012 ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/01/2012 Final

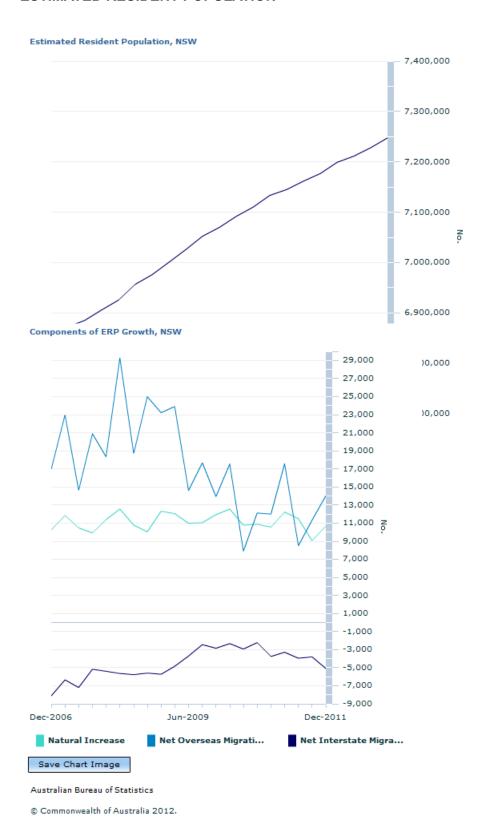


People	
Demography	Education and Training
Estimated Resident Population	People with Non-school Qualifications
Total Fertility Rate	Education Participation of Persons Aged
Mortality Rate	15-24 Years
Work	Young People not Fully Engaged in Education or Work
Unemployment Rate	Health
Labour Force Participation Rate	Life Expectancy at Birth
Employed Persons	Infant Mortality
Part-time Employed	Family and Community
Average Weekly Earnings	Children in Lone Parent Families
	Crime
	Crime Victimisation

This page last updated 6 March 2012

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 29/06/2012 Final

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION



Source(s): Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0)

■ At 31 December 2011, the estimated resident population (ERP) of NSW was 7.25 million, an increase of approximately 19,600 (0.3%) over the previous quarter and approximately 71,000 (1.0%) over the previous year.

- The largest component of population growth in the December quarter 2011 was net overseas migration, which added approximately 14,000 to the population. Natural increase accounted for approximately 10,700 additional people while there was a net loss of approximately 5,100 people to interstate migration.
- Nationally, the ERP at 31 December 2011 was 22.5 million, up approximately 302,600 (1.4%) from the previous year. Among the states and territories, WA had the fastest annual rate of growth (2.9%) while Tasmania had the slowest (0.4%).
- An interactive illustration of population changes and projections can be accessed at Australian Population Pyramids.

Useful Links

Historical Population Statistics

About Population Statistics

Regional Population Growth

How is the Estimated Resident Population (ERP) derived?

Current estimates of the resident population of Australia and its states and territories are based on the most recent (2011) Census and are derived from 'place of usual residence' (where individuals have lived, or intend to live, for six months or more of the Census year).

In Census years, ERP figures at 30 June are calculated by adjusting census counts of usual residents to include those missed in the Census and those who were overseas on Census Night and also take account of births and deaths occurring between 30 June and Census Night (usually early August). Quarterly estimates of the Australian population are derived thereafter by adding **natural increase** (births minus deaths) and **net overseas migration** (immigration minus emigration) to the estimated population at the beginning of the period. For the states and territories, account is also taken of estimated interstate movements involving a change of usual residence (**net interstate migration**).

Population figures are released in several phases including preliminary, revised and final. The above figures are preliminary.

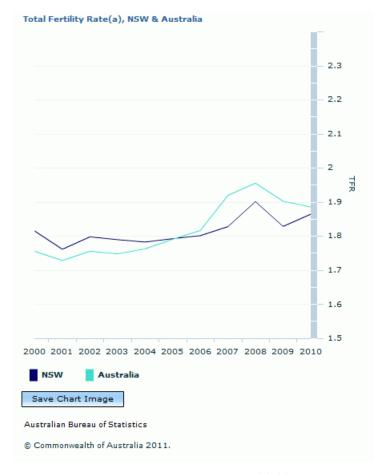
For more information about population statistics, refer to *Population Estimates: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2009* (cat. no. 3228.0.55.001)

This page last updated 28 June 2012

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/01/2012 Final

TOTAL FERTILITY RATE

- In 2010, the total fertility rate (TFR) for NSW was 1.87 babies per woman, increasing from 1.83 in 2009.
- The 2010 rate was similar to the rate recorded a decade before (1.82 in 2000), and has increased from 2005, when the TFR was 1.79.
- Total fertility rates varied substantially between the states and territories in 2010, ranging from 1.75 babies per woman in Victoria to 2.11 babies per woman in the NT. In 2010, NSW, SA, the NT and the ACT recorded increases in TFR from the previous year, with Victoria, Queensland, WA and Tasmania recording decreases.
- All states and territories except the NT have recorded an overall increase in the TFR since 2005.



Footnote(s): (a) Births per woman

Source(s): Births Australia (cat. no. 3301.0)

Useful Links

Population Methods and Concepts

Fertility Concepts and Collections

How is the Total Fertility Rate derived?

The total fertility rate (TFR) represents the number of children a female could expect to bear during her lifetime if she experienced current age-specific fertility rates at each age of her reproductive life. The TFR is the sum of age-specific fertility rates (live births at each age of mother per 1,000 of the estimated female population of the same age). Reproductive lifetime refers to the age range 15 to 49 years. For the purpose of calculating age-specific fertility, births to mothers under 15 years and over 49 years are added to the nearest age group.

For more information about fertility statistics and methodologies, please refer to the Explanatory Notes of Births,

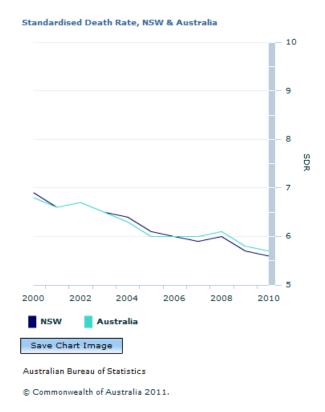
Australia (cat. no 3301.0).

This page last updated 11 October 2012

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/01/2012 Final

MORTALITY RATE

- In 2010, the standardised death rate (SDR) for the population of NSW was 5.6 per 1,000. The SDR was higher for males (6.7) than females (4.6).
- Since 2000, the SDR in NSW has declined from 6.9 to 5.6.
- Nationally, the SDR has trended downwards, from 6.8 in 2000 to 5.7 in 2010.



Source(s): Deaths, Australia (cat. no. 3302.0)

Useful Links

About Population Statistics

Causes of Death

What is a Standardised Death Rate?

Standardised death rates (SDRs) enable the comparison of death rates between populations with different age structures by relating them to a standard population. The current standard population is all persons in the Australian population at 30 June 2001. SDRs are expressed per 1,000 or per 100,000 persons.

For large populations with reliable age-specific death rates, the direct method of calculating SDRs is used. The SDR is the overall death rate that would have prevailed in the standard population if it had experienced at each age, the death rates of the population under study.

For smaller populations where age-specific death rates are unknown or unreliable, the indirect method of calculation is used. The SDR is an adjustment to the crude death rate (number of deaths per 1,000 of the estimated resident population) to account for the variation between the actual number of deaths in the population under study and the number of deaths that would have occurred if the population under study had experienced the age-specific death rates of the standard population.

Age-specific death rates are calculated using the number of deaths (occurring or registered) during the calendar year at a specified age per 1,000 of the estimated resident population of the same age at the mid-point of the year (30 June).

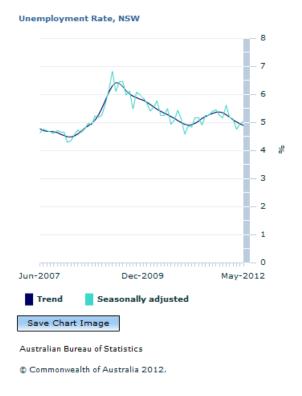
This page last updated 5 March 2012

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 12/06/2012 Final

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

In NSW in May 2012:

- The trend unemployment rate was 4.9%, unchanged from the previous month and lower than the national unemployment rate of 5.1%.
- Of all states and territories, Tasmania reported the highest trend unemployment rate (7.3%), while the ACT reported the lowest (3.4%).



Source(s): Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0)

Useful Links

Labour @ a Glance

Understanding the Australian Labour Force using ABS Statistics (cat. no. 6202.0)

How is the unemployment rate calculated?

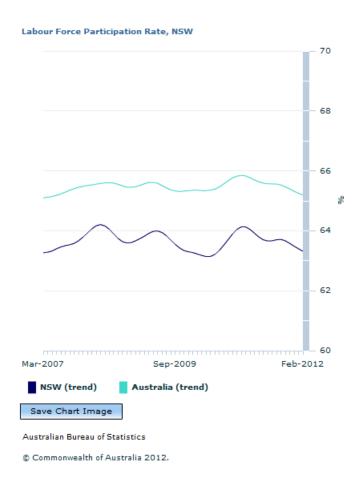
The unemployment rate for any group is defined as the number of unemployed people expressed as a percentage of the labour force (employed plus unemployed). As a measure of the proportion of the labour force that is under-utilised, its most important use is as an indicator of the performance of the economy. A high rate of unemployment indicates limited employment opportunities in a labour market that is oversupplied. A low rate of unemployment indicates a tight labour market, potential scarcity of skilled labour, and future cost pressures from wage demands from workers.

The trend over time in the overall unemployment rate serves as an indicator of the performance of the economy, while the unemployment rate for different groups of people (e.g. younger people, older people, women) identifies areas of social concern when rates for some groups are much higher than for others.

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 13/03/2012 Final

LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE

- In February 2012, the trend labour force participation rate in NSW was 63.3%, slightly down from the previous month. The national rate in February 2012 was 65.2%.
- In seasonally adjusted terms, the labour force participation rate was also 63.3%, unchanged from the previous month.



Source(s): Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0)

Useful Links

Labour @ a Glance

Understanding the Australian Labour Force using ABS Statistics (cat. no. 6202.0)

How many people participate in the labour force in your state or territory?

The participation rate represents the labour force (total employed and unemployed who are actively looking for work) expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over, in the same group. Labour force estimates are derived from the Labour Force Survey component of the Monthly Population Survey. Information is obtained from the occupants of selected dwellings by specially trained interviewers using computer-assisted interviewing.

A person's experience of the labour market will vary according to a number of factors, including the economic conditions at any given time, and their age. For example, the chance of someone finding a job decreases during a recession, while the likelihood of participating in the labour force varies as circumstances change, particularly in relation to family and education commitments. Factors affecting someone's peer group can also have a similar influence on labour market

activity - people of different generations may have different expectations and experiences.

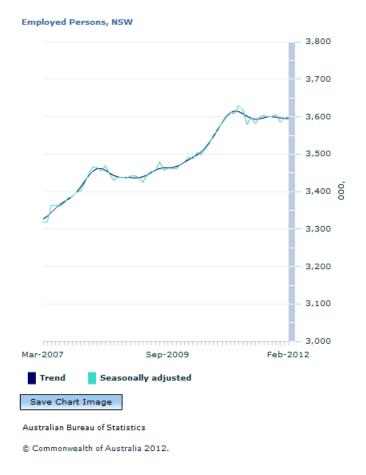
This page last updated 9 March 2012

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 14/03/2012 Final

EMPLOYED PERSONS

In NSW in February 2012 there were:

- 3,594,600 employed persons, or 19,000 less than in February 2011 in trend terms
- 3,598,400 employed persons or 2,500 more than in January 2012 in seasonally adjusted terms
- 1,963,300 employed males and 1,631,300 employed females, in trend terms.



Source(s): Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0)

Useful Links

Labour @ a Glance

Understanding the Australian Labour Force using ABS Statistics (cat. no. 6202.0)

How many persons are employed in your state or territory?

Employed persons are all persons aged 15 years and over who, during the reference week:

- worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind in a job or business, or on a farm (comprising employees, employers and own account workers); or
- worked for one hour or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. contributing family workers); or
- were employees who had a job but were not at work and were:
 - away from work for fewer than four weeks up to the end of the reference week; or
 - away from work for more than four weeks up to the end of the reference week and received pay for some or all of the four week period to the end of the reference week; or

- away from work as a standard work or shift arrangement; or
- on strike or locked out; or
- on workers' compensation and expected to return to their job; or
- were employers or own account workers, who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.

Labour force estimates are derived from the Labour Force Survey component of the Monthly Population Survey. Information is obtained from the occupants of selected dwellings by specially trained interviewers using computer-assisted interviewing.

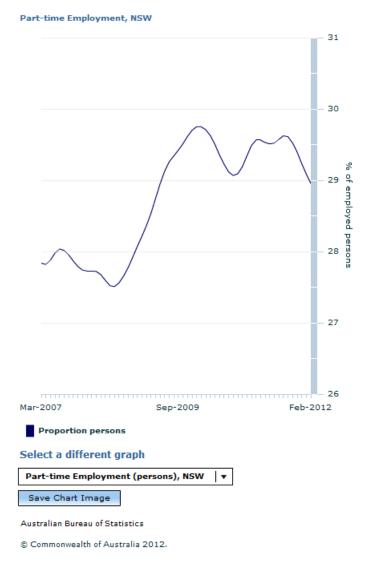
This page last updated 13 March 2012

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 14/03/2012 Final

PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT

In NSW in February 2012 there were, in trend terms:

- 1,040,900 part-time employed persons, or 29.0% of total employed persons
- 16.1% of all employed males were working part-time, compared to 44.4% of all employed females
- 2,553,800 full-time employed persons or 4,200 more than in January 2012 and 8,500 more than in February 2011.



Footnote(s): Trend

Source(s): Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0)

Useful Links

Labour @ a Glance

Understanding the Australian Labour Force using ABS Statistics (cat. no. 6202.0)

What do part-time and full-time employment mean?

Part-time employed persons are employed persons who usually worked fewer than 35 hours a week (in all jobs) and either did so during the reference week or were not at work during the reference week.

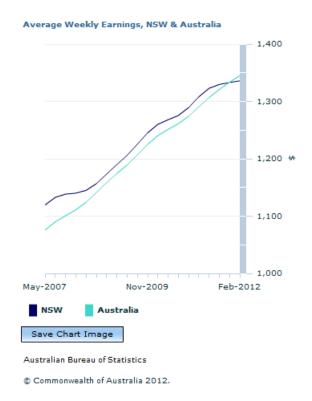
Full-time employed persons are employed persons who usually worked 35 hours or more a week (in all jobs) and those who, although usually working fewer than 35 hours a week, worked 35 hours or more during the reference week.

Labour force estimates are derived from the Labour Force Survey component of the Monthly Population Survey. Information is obtained from the occupants of selected dwellings by specially trained interviewers using computer-assisted interviewing.

This page last updated 13 March 2012

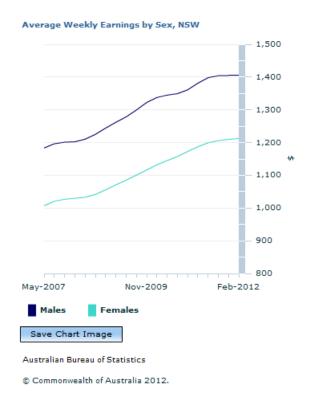
1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2012 ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 22/05/2012 Final

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS



Footnote(s): Full-time adult ordinary time (trend)

Source(s): Average Weekly Earnings, Australia (cat. no. 6302.0)



Footnote(s): Full-time adult ordinary time (trend)

Source(s): Average Weekly Earnings, Australia (cat. no. 6302.0)

In NSW in the February 2012 quarter in trend terms:

- full-time adult ordinary time earnings (AWOTE) stood at \$1,336.10, an increase of 2.2% from the same period in 2011 compared to the Australian estimate of \$1,345.20, an increase of 4.2%
- AWOTE for males was \$1,405.10, a rise of 1.7% from the same time 12 months earlier and for females \$1,212.80, an increase of 2.1% over the same period.

Useful Links

Labour @ a Glance

Australian Labour Market Statistics (cat. no. 6105.0)

How are average weekly earnings derived?

Weekly ordinary time earnings refers to one week's earnings of employees for the reference period, attributable to award, standard or agreed hours of work. It is calculated before taxation and any other deductions (e.g. superannuation, board and lodging) have been made.

What do ordinary time earnings include?

Award, workplace and enterprise bargaining payments, and other agreed base rates of pay, over-award and over-agreed payments, penalty payments, shift and other allowances; commissions and retainers; bonuses and similar payments related to the reference period; payments under incentive or piecework; payments under profit sharing schemes normally paid each pay period; payment for leave taken during the reference period; all workers' compensation payments made through the payroll; and salary payments made to directors.

What do ordinary time earnings exclude?

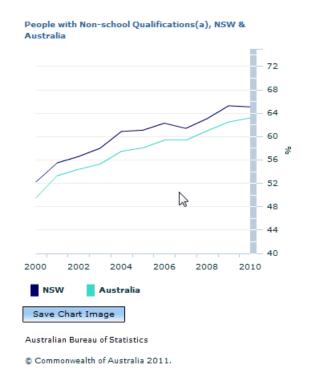
Amounts salary sacrificed, non-cash components of salary packages, overtime payments, retrospective pay, pay in advance, leave loadings, severance, termination and redundancy payments, and other payments not related to the reference period.

This page last updated 21 May 2012

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/01/2012 Final

PEOPLE WITH NON-SCHOOL QUALIFICATIONS

- In 2010, two-thirds (65.1%) of the NSW population aged 25-64 years had a non-school qualification. This proportion has increased steadily since 2000 when little more than half (52.2%) had such a qualification.
- Nationally, the proportion rose to 63.2% with the ACT having the highest rate at 74.6% and Tasmania the lowest, at 59.1%.



Footnote(s): (a) Proportion of persons aged 24-65 years with a non-school qualification

Source(s): Australian Social Trends (cat. no. 4102.0)

Useful Links

About the Survey of Education and Work

About the Australian Standard Classification of Education

Non-school Qualifications

Non-school qualifications are awarded for educational attainments other than those of pre-primary, primary or secondary education. They include qualifications at the following broad levels of education:

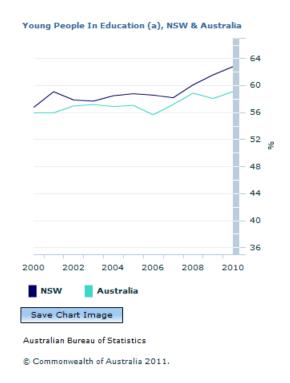
Post Graduate Degree; Master Degree; Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate; Bachelor Degree; Advanced Diploma and Diploma; and Certificates I, II, III and IV levels. (*Education Variables* (cat. no. 1246.0)). Non-school qualifications may be attained concurrently with school qualifications.

This page last updated 5 March 2012

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/01/2012 Final

YOUNG PEOPLE IN EDUCATION

- In 2010, almost two-thirds (62.8%) of the NSW population aged 15-24 years were enrolled in a full-time or part-time course of study at an educational institution. This compares with 59.1% for the same age group across Australia.
- Over the past decade the proportion of young people in education in NSW has ranged from a low of 56.8% in 2000 to 62.8% in 2010.



Footnote(s): (a) Proportion of people aged 15-24 participating in education.

Source(s): Australian Social Trends (cat. no. 4102.0)

Useful Links

About Education Statistics

Deriving Measures of Engagement in Secondary Education

Education Participation

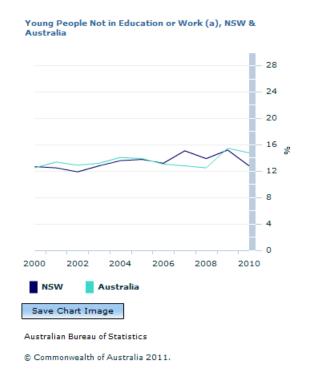
Data on the education participation of Australians aged 15-64 years are collected in the ABS Survey of Education and Work. The 2009 survey collected information from residents of private dwellings in all states and territories. Education participation relates to all people enrolled for a course of study in the survey month at any institution whose primary role is education including (but not restricted to) schools, higher education institutions and Technical and Further Education colleges (TAFEs). For more information about the survey, including definitions, estimation procedures and collection methodology, refer to the Explanatory Notes of *Education and Training Experience* (cat. no. 6278.0).

Participation in education and training typically falls with age. The participation of young people aged 15 -24 years is seen by the Council of Australian Governments (COAG) as critical in increasing the productivity of individual workers and the economy as a whole (COAG Meeting, Communique April 2009). The participation rate of people aged 15 -24 years is expressed as a proportion of the total estimated resident population of that age group.

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/01/2012 Final

YOUNG PEOPLE NOT FULLY ENGAGED IN EDUCATION OR WORK

- In 2010, about one in eight (12.8%) of the NSW population aged 15-19 years were not fully engaged in education or work. Over the past decade, this estimate has ranged from a low of 11.9% in 2002 to 15.2% in 2009.
- Nationally, the proportion of 15-19 year olds not fully engaged in education or work was 14.8% in 2010, with Queensland having the highest proportion (19.8%) and ACT the lowest (9.4%).



Footnote(s): (a) Proportion of persons aged 15-19 years not fully-engaged in education and/or work.

Source(s): Australian Social Trends (cat. no. 4102.0)

Useful Links

More information on Education Statistics

Survey of Education and Work

Young People Not Fully Engaged in Education or Work

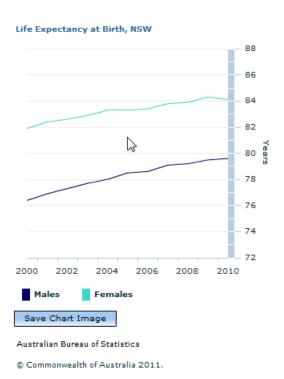
People who are not fully engaged in education or work fall into three main categories: those who are neither studying nor working; those who are studying part-time and not working; and those who are working part-time and not studying. Many of these people are in the 15-19 year age group, experiencing the often difficult transition from school to work, who may be at risk of remaining unskilled or joining the ranks of the long-term unemployed. The proportion of 15 -19 year olds who are not fully engaged in education or work is an important indicator of the social and economic well-being of the nation and the strength of state and national economies.

The above estimates are calculated using data from the ABS *Survey of Education and Work* (cat. no. 6227.0), conducted annually throughout Australia. See the link above for more information about this survey.

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/01/2012 Final

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH

- Based on current mortality rates, a boy born in NSW in 2010 could expect to live for 79.6 years, compared to a life expectancy of 76.4 years for boys born in 2000.
- At the same time, a girl could expect to live for 84.1 years, compared to 81.9 years of life expected for girls born in 2000.
- Nationally, boys born in Australia in 2010 have a life expectancy of 79.5 years, while girls could expect to live for 84.0 years on average.



Footnote(s): Based on 2008-10 life tables Source(s): Deaths, Australia (cat. no. 3302.0)

Useful Links

Australian Social Trends, Dec 2010 (cat. no. 4102.0)

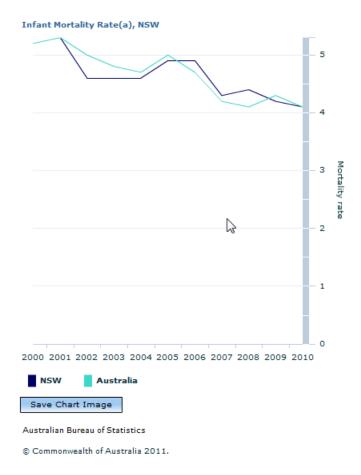
Life expectancy trends

How is life expectancy determined?

Life expectancy at birth is the average number of years a person might expect to live if the conditions at the time of birth continued throughout his/her lifetime. These estimates are calculated by the ABS using life tables which are statistical models generated using age-specific death rates. The life tables used to calculate the data for this indicator are current, or period life tables based on death rates for a short period of time during which mortality has remained much the same. Mortality rates used in the Australian and state and territory life tables are based on death registrations and estimated resident population for the period 2008-2010. The life tables do not take into account future assumed improvements in mortality.

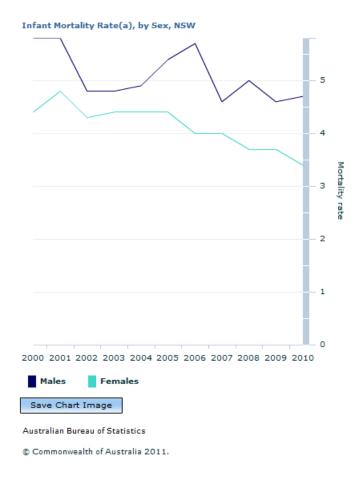
1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2012 ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/01/2012 Final

INFANT MORTALITY



Footnote(s): (a) Deaths per thousand live births

Source(s): Deaths, Australia (cat. no. 3302.0)



Footnote(s): (a) Deaths per thousand live births Source(s): Deaths, Australia (cat. no. 3302.0)

- In 2010 in NSW, the infant mortality rate for males was 4.7 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. This was marginally higher than the rate of 4.6 in 2009 and a decrease on the rate of 5.8 in 2000.
- At the same time, the rate for females was 3.4, a decrease on the rate of 3.7 in 2009 and 4.4 in 2000.
- The infant mortality rate for all babies in NSW in 2010 was 4.1, which equalled the Australian rate.

Useful Links

Australian Social Trends, Dec 2010 (cat. no. 4102.0)

Australian Social Trends, 2002 (cat. no. 4102.0)

How is the infant mortality rate for your state or territory derived?

The survival of infants in their first year of life is commonly viewed as an indicator of the general health and wellbeing of a population. A low infant mortality rate is a major contributor to increased life expectancy.

The main source of data for this indicator is the ABS Deaths collection, compiled from data provided by the Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages in each state and territory. An **infant death** is the death of a child before its first birthday. The **infant mortality rate** is the number of deaths in a calendar year of children aged under one year per 1,000 live births in the same calendar year.

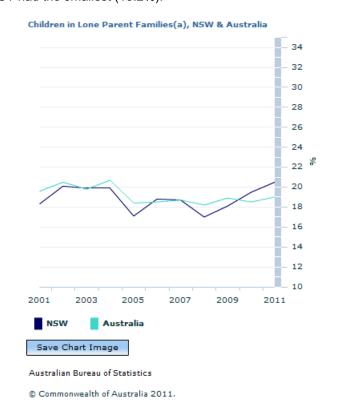
The improved survival of babies in Australia in the last century, as in many other developed countries, has been associated mainly with the decline of infectious diseases, along with growing preventative health measures and public health programs. Further improvements in the second half of the century were largely due to improved medical technology and education campaigns about the importance of immunisation and most recently, in the case of Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS), infant sleeping position. Improvements in neonatal intensive care in the 1970s also played a major role in the continued decline in infant mortality in the latter part of the century.

This page last updated 5 March 2012

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/01/2012 Final

CHILDREN IN LONE PARENT FAMILIES

- In 2011, about one in five children (20.5%) under 15 years of age in NSW lived in a lone parent family. Over the past decade this figure has ranged from 17.0% in 2008 to 20.5% in 2011.
- Nationally, 19.0% of children under 15 years lived in a lone parent family in 2011. Among the states and territories, Tasmania had the largest proportion, (24.5%) while the ACT had the smallest (13.2%).



Footnote(s): (a) Proportion of children aged under 15 years living in lone-parent families.

Source(s): Australian Social Trends (cat. no. 4102.0)

Useful Links

Improving Family Data

Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families

Family Composition

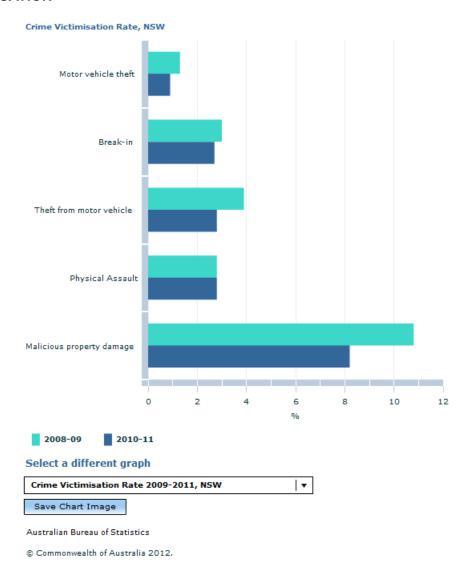
Family composition data are collected through the ABS annual survey, *Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families* (cat. no. 6224.0.55.001). The survey results represent households across Australia except those in discrete Indigenous communities.

The size and composition of families have changed considerably in recent decades and remain of interest to social commentators and policy makers. Lone parents families are more likely to be at risk of poverty, reliance on government benefits and other forms of economic and social disadvantage. Lone parents may also find it difficult to balance work and care responsibilities (*Measuring Wellbeing: Frameworks for Australian Social Statistics* (cat. no. 4160.0).

For more information about family composition statistics and methodologies, please refer to *Improvements to Family Estimates from the Labour Force Survey* (cat. no. 6224.0.55.002).

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 24/02/2012 Final

CRIME VICTIMISATION



Source(s): Crime Victimisation, Australia (cat. no. 4530.0)

In NSW in the 12 months prior to interview in 2010-11 there were:

- 164,400 victims of physical assault, a victimisation rate of 2.8%
- 223,600 victims of malicious property damage, a victimisation rate of 8.2%, and a fall from 10.8% in the 2008-09 survey
- 76,800 victims of thefts from motor vehicles, a victimisation rate of 2.8% and a drop from 3.9% in the 2008-09 survey.

Useful Links

Recorded Crime - Victims, Australia (cat. no. 4510.0)

Recorded Crime - Offenders (cat. no. 4519.0)

Information Paper: Measuring Crime Victimisation, Australia: The Impact of Different Collection Methodologies (cat. no. 4522.0.55.001)

Crime and Justice @ a Glance (ABS)

What is the crime victimisation rate?

The victimisation rate is defined as the total number of victims of a crime in a given population expressed as a percentage of that population.

A victim may be a person or a household reporting at least one of the crimes surveyed. Victims were counted once only for each type of crime, regardless of the number of incidents of that type.

These statistics are derived from information collected in the ABS Multipurpose Household Survey.

The Survey covered only selected types of personal and household crimes. Personal crimes included physical assault, threatened assault, robbery and sexual assault. Household crimes included break-ins, attempted break-ins, motor vehicle theft, theft from a motor vehicle, malicious property damage and other theft.

Information collected in the Survey was 'as reported' by respondents and hence may differ from that which might be obtained from other sources or via other methodologies.

This page last updated 5 March 2012

1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2012 ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/01/2012 Final



Economy	
State Accounts	Prices
State Final Demand	Consumer Price Index
Industry Gross Value Added	Labour Price Index
Count of Businesses	International Trade
Investment and Finance	Value of Imports and Exports

Housing Finance Commitments

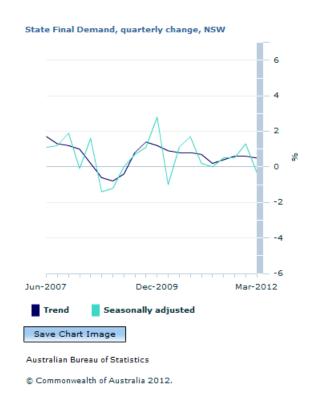
This page last updated 5 March 2012

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 08/06/2012 Final

STATE FINAL DEMAND

In NSW in the March guarter 2012:

- The trend estimate for state final demand increased by 0.5% on the previous quarter and 2.1% over the previous year, in volume terms
- In trend terms, state final demand from the previous quarter was strongest for NT (up 5.4%), and WA (up 3.1%), while Tasmania was the weakest, with a decrease of 0.3%.



Source(s): Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product (cat. no. 5206.0)

Useful Links

Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (cat. no. 5220.0)

Spotlight on National Accounts (cat. no. 5202.0)

National Accounts @ a Glance

How is economic growth rate measured in your state or territory?

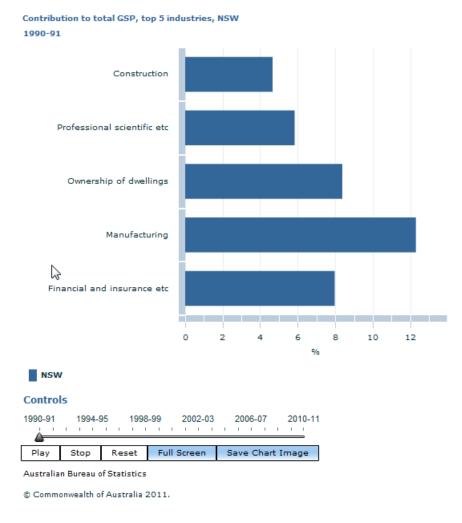
State final demand is a measure of economic demand for products in the economy. It is an aggregate obtained by summing government final consumption expenditure, household final consumption expenditure, private gross fixed capital formation and the gross fixed capital formation of public corporations and general government. It is different from Gross State Product (GSP) as it excludes international and interstate trade as well as change in inventories.

This page last updated 7 June 2012

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/01/2012 Final

INDUSTRY GROSS VALUE ADDED

- The industries in NSW which made the greatest contribution to the state's gross product in 2010-11 in volume terms were: Financial and insurance services (13.5%), Manufacturing (8.6%), Ownership of dwellings (8.5%), Professional, scientific and technical services (7.0%), and Construction (5.9%).
- From 2000-01 to 2010-11, the Construction industry recorded a 78.6% increase in value added. This represented the highest increase of all industries in NSW. During the same period, the Rental, hiring and real estate services industry recorded the largest decrease of 15.2%.



Source(s): Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (cat. no. 5220.0)

Useful Links

Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (cat. no. 5220.0)

Spotlight on National Accounts (cat. no. 5202.0)

What is the contribution of individual industries to the gross product in your state or territory?

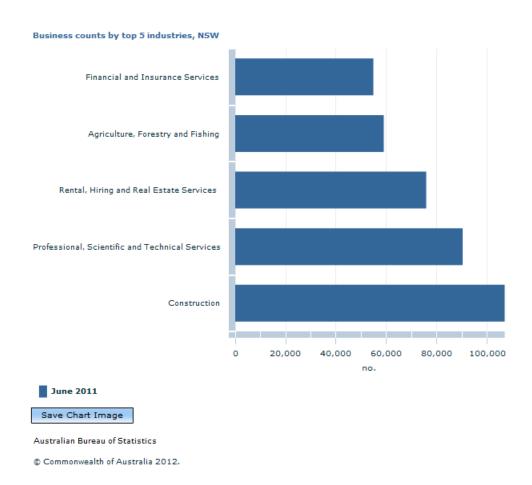
Industry Gross Value Added (IGVA) measures the value of industry production. It is used to measure the contribution of individual industries to the gross product of a state or territory.

Gross State Product (GSP) is a measure of the production of goods and services within a state or territory. This is defined equivalently to gross domestic product (GDP) but is for a State/Territory rather than to the nation as a whole. These estimates are all expressed in Chain Volume terms. Chain Volume estimates provide time series of expenditure and production aggregates that are free of the direct effects of price change.

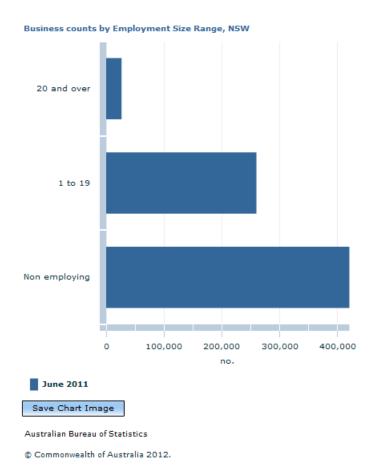
This page last updated 5 March 2012

1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2012 ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 08/05/2012 Final

COUNT OF BUSINESSES



Source(s): Counts of Australian Businesses, including Entries and Exits (cat. no. 8165.0)



Source(s): Counts of Australian Businesses, including Entries and Exits (cat. no. 8165.0)

At June 2011 in NSW:

- there were 706,800 operating businesses, or 2,000 more than June 2010
- the majority of these were small businesses, with 59% of the total being non-employing businesses and 37% employing 1-19 employees
- the industries with the highest number of businesses included: Construction (15% of all businesses), Professional, Scientific and Technical Services (13%), Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services (11%), Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing, and Financial and Insurance Services (8% each).

Useful Links

Business Demography @ a Glance

Do you know how many businesses operate in your state or territory?

The ABS counts the number of businesses operating in the Australian economy, including rates of business entries and exits and business survival. These data are sourced from the ABS Business Register. They show the number of operating businesses at the end of June in each financial year and only include businesses which actively traded in goods or services during the reference period.

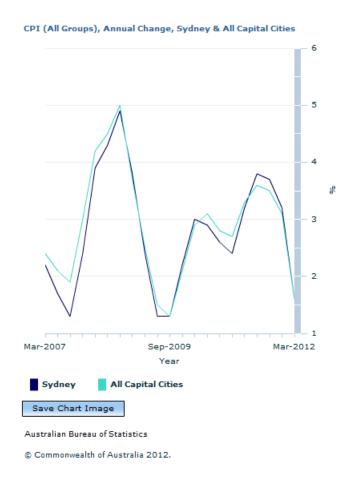
Where possible, businesses are also classified according to industry class (ANZSIC), main state of operation, type of legal organisation (TOLO), institutional sector (SISCA), size range by employment or turnover. Some complex or multi-locational businesses were not able to be classified to main state of operation or industry due to insufficient information being provided.

Component items in the graphs above may not sum to published totals due to rounding and confidentialisation of the data. Due to changes in scope, these counts are not directly comparable to previous releases. More detailed data are available from the ABS website.

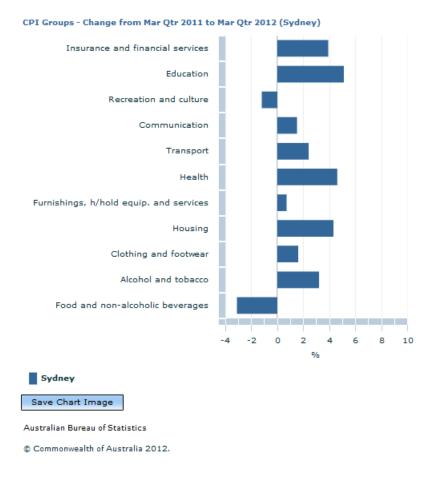
This page last updated 7 May 2012

1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2012 ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/04/2012 Final

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX



Source(s): Consumer Price Index. Australia (cat. no. 6401.0)



Source(s): Consumer Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6401.0)

In Sydney, over the 12 months to the March quarter 2012:

- the increase in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) was 1.6%, equal to the weighted average for the eight capital cities
- the largest price increase was for Education, which increased by 5.1%. Education recorded rises in all capital cities, due to increases in tuition fees and the addition of an IT levy and other non-tuition fees.
- all other groups showed an increase, except for Food and non-alcoholic beverages, with a decrease of 3.1% and Recreation and culture, with a decrease of 1.2%.

In Sydney, during the March quarter 2012:

• the CPI increased by 0.1%, equal to the weighted average of the eight capital cities.

Useful Links

Consumer Price Index: Concepts, Sources and Methods (cat. no. 6461.0)

Information Paper: Introduction of the 16th Series Australian Consumer Price Index (cat. no. 6470.0)

What is the Consumer Price Index?

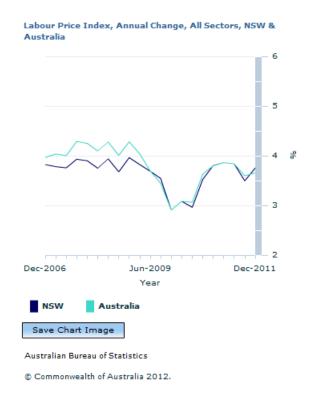
The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is based on the price of a "basket" of goods and services and is used to measure change in this price over time. The content of the basket is determined through the ABS Household Expenditure Survey.

The CPI measures price change relative to the base year 1989-90, for which the index figure is set to 100. Prices are collected each quarter from selected retail outlets and through monitoring marked prices and advertised "special offers".

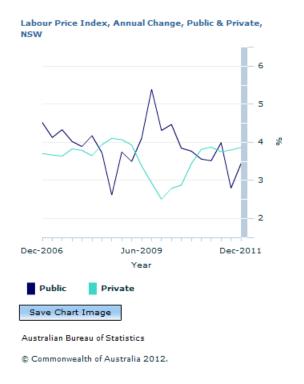
This page last updated 26 April 2012

1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2012 ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 24/02/2012 Final

LABOUR PRICE INDEX



Source(s): Labour Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6345.0)



Source(s): Labour Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6345.0)

• The annual increase (Original) in the Labour Price Index (LPI) for NSW from December 2010 to December 2011

was 3.8%, higher than the national increase (3.7%) over the same period.

- The annual increase from December 2010 to December 2011 was 3.9% for the private sector and 3.4% for the public sector.
- In the December quarter 2011, the LPI for NSW increased by 0.9%, equal to the national quarterly increase (0.9%).
- In the December quarter 2011, the private and public sectors in NSW recorded quarterly increases of 0.8% and 0.9% respectively.

Useful Links

About the Labour Price Index

About Indexes

What is the Labour Price Index?

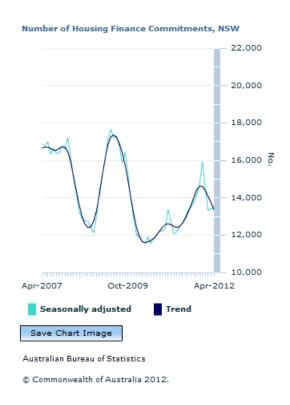
The Labour Price Index (LPI) measures the price of labour services and reflects change in wages and salaries over time. Change is measured relative to the base year, 2008-09, for which the figure is set to 100.

Wage data are collected quarterly from a random sample of 4,800 businesses on the Australian Business Register, which is stratified by state, industry, sector and business size. The LPI collects data related to 20,000 jobs nationally. For more information, refer to Labour Price Index: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2004.

This page last updated 5 March 2012

1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2012 ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 13/06/2012 Final

HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS



Footnote(s): Owner occupied housing

Source(s): Housing Finance, Australia (cat. no. 5609.0)



Footnote(s): Owner occupied housing

Source(s): Housing Finance, Australia (cat. no. 5609.0)

In NSW, in trend terms, in April 2012:

- The state showed the largest decrease in the number of owner occupied housing commitments from the previous month (2.5%) of all states and territories. The number of commitments was 7.4% higher than in April 2011.
- The value of commitments decreased by 2.6% from the previous month, but increased by 0.9% from April 2011.

Useful Links

Housing @ a Glance

House Price Indexes: Eight Capital Cities (cat. no. 6416.0)

Building Approvals, Australia (cat. no. 8731.0)

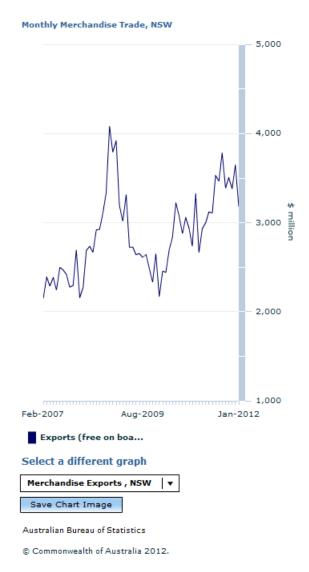
More About Housing Finance Commitments

Housing finance commitments are the monetary commitments made by significant lenders towards the construction or purchase of housing. This includes new commitments as well as the outstanding values of housing loan assets to individuals (owner-occupiers and investors) held by lenders at the end of each reference month. Significant lenders include Banks, Building Societies, Credit Unions, Life or General Insurance companies, Superannuation Funds and other financial institutions. Housing finance data are primarily collected via returns submitted to the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority (APRA).

This page last updated 12 June 2012

1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2012 ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 16/03/2012 Final

VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS



Source(s): International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia (cat. no. 5368.0)

Merchandise trade, top 5 commodities, 2010-11, NSW Medicaments Petroleum oils (excl. crude) Aluminium V Copper ores and concentrates Coal 2,000 4,000 6,000 8,000 10,000 \$ million Exports (free on boa... Select a different graph Merchandise Exports

Source(s): ABS data available on request, International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia (cat. no. 5368.0)

In January 2012:

Save Chart Image

Australian Bureau of Statistics

© Commonwealth of Australia 2012.

- the value of NSW goods exported overseas was \$3,178 million, a decrease of 12.9% on the December 2011 value of \$3,650 million
- the value of goods imported into NSW was \$6,908 million, a decrease of 4.1% on the December 2011 value of \$7,200.

In 2010-11:

- the top five overseas exports from NSW were Coal (SITC 321), Copper ores and concentrates (SITC 283), Aluminium (SITC 684), Petroleum oils (excl. crude) (SITC 334), and Medicaments (SITC 542)
- the top five overseas imports into NSW were Medicaments (SITC 542), Telecommunications equipment (SITC 764), Petroleum oils (incl. crude) (SITC 333), Automatic data processing machines (SITC 752), and Motor cars (SITC 781)
- the main destination for NSW exports was Japan (\$9.7 billion) while China was the main source of imports (\$20.5 billion).

Useful Links

International Merchandise Trade, Australia, Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2001 (cat. no. 5489.0)

Foreign Trade @ a Glance

Standard International Trade Classification Rev.3 (United Nations Statistics Division)

Where do imports and exports statistics come from?

International merchandise trade statistics are compiled by the Australian Bureau of Statistics from information submitted by exporters and importers or their agents to the Australian Customs Service. These statistics represent movements of commodities imported directly from or exported to overseas destinations. Interstate trade movements are not included. International trade statistics are used extensively to monitor Australia's export and import performance and they are a key input to Australia's balance of payments and national accounts statistics.

This page last updated 15 March 2012

1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2012 ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/01/2012 Final

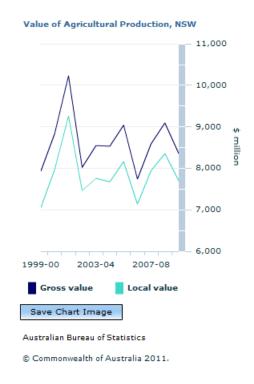


Industry	
Agriculture	Retail
Value of Agricultural Production	Retail Turnover
Livestock Slaughtering	New Motor Vehicle Sales
Construction	Tourism
Building Approvals	Tourist Accommodation

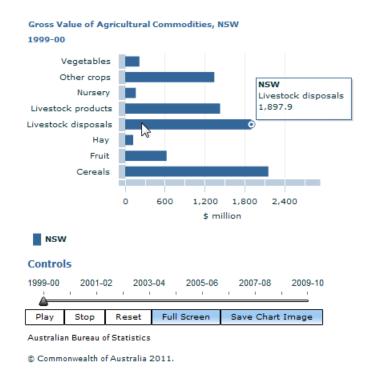
This page last updated 6 March 2012

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/01/2012 Final

VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION



Source(s): Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, Australia (cat. no. 7503.0)



Source(s): Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, Australia (cat. no. 7503.0)

■ In 2009-10 the gross value of total NSW agricultural production was \$8,359.2 million, a decrease of 8.1% (or \$732.1 million) from 2008-09. At the same time, the local value of NSW agricultural production decreased by 7.8%.

■ In 2009-10 livestock disposals contributed 34.4% to the total gross value of NSW agricultural production, followed by cereals with 20.1% and livestock products with 15.7% respectively.

Useful Links

Agricultural Commodities, Australia (cat. no. 7121.0)

Livestock Products, Australia (cat. no. 7215.0)

Agriculture @ a Glance (ABS)

Do you know how the value of your state or territory's agricultural output is determined?

The gross value of agricultural commodities produced (VACP) is the value placed on recorded agricultural production at the wholesale prices realised in the market place.

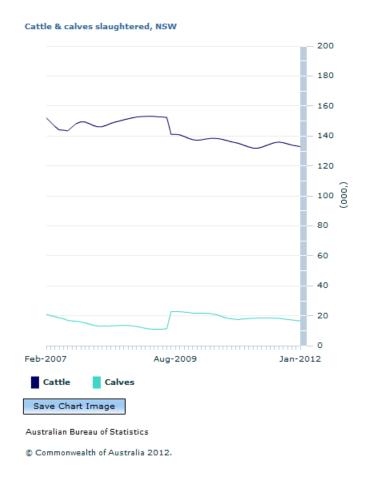
The local value is the value placed on commodities at the point of production (i.e. farm gate). It is calculated by deducting marketing costs from the gross value of commodities produced. Marketing costs may include freight, cost of containers, commission and other marketing charges.

Quantity data for most agricultural commodities are collected from ABS agricultural surveys or the Agricultural Census. Remaining commodity data are obtained from non-ABS sources, and are comparable across time.

This page last updated 5 March 2012

1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2012 ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 06/03/2012 Final

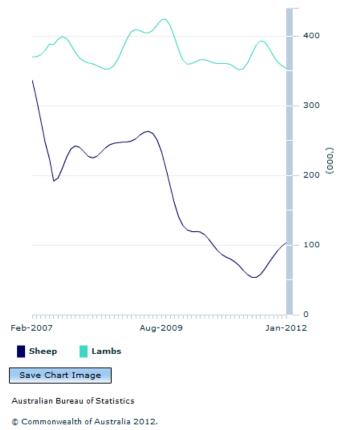
LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERING



Footnote(s): Trend

Source(s): Livestock and Meat, Australia (cat. no. 7218.0.55.001)

Sheep & lambs slaughtered, NSW



Footnote(s): Trend

Source(s): Livestock and Meat, Australia (cat. no. 7218.0.55.001)

In NSW in January 2012, in trend terms, there were:

- 132,900 cattle slaughtered, little changed from the January 2011 figure
- 16,600 calves slaughtered, a decrease of 8.4% on the January 2011 figure
- 103,500 sheep slaughtered, the seventh consecutive monthly increase but still 60.7% below the recent high recorded in May 2009
- 353,300 lambs slaughtered, which was 0.6% below the January 2011 figure.

Useful Links

Livestock Products, Australia (cat. no. 7215.0)

Agriculture @ a Glance

Do you know how many livestock have been slaughtered in your state or territory?

Livestock slaughtering statistics are based on a monthly collection from abattoirs and other major slaughtering establishments. They include estimates of animals slaughtered by country butchers and other small slaughtering establishments.

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 04/06/2012 Final

BUILDING APPROVALS

- In April 2012, the number of dwelling unit approvals in NSW decreased by 1.2% in trend terms.
- The number of dwelling units approved in NSW in April 2012 was 6.4% lower, in trend terms, than in April 2011.
- Over the year, in trend terms, all States and Territories recorded declines, ranging between 1.8% (Queensland) and 56.3% (NT).



Source(s): Building Approvals. Australia (cat. no. 8731.0)

Useful Links

Building Activity, Australia (cat. no. 8752.0)

Construction @ a Glance

Information Paper: A Guide to Interpreting Time Series - Monitoring Trends (cat. no. 1349.0)

More About Building Approvals

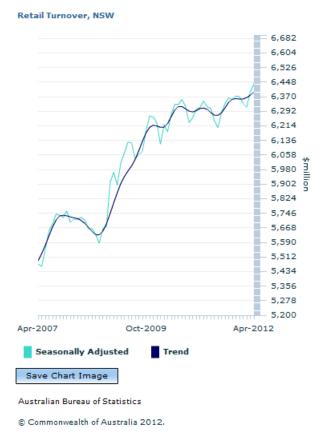
Building approvals statistics include the number and value of new building work approved by administrative bodies in the collection period. They relate to the construction of new residential buildings, renovations and additions valued at \$10,000 or more and the construction of non-residential buildings valued at \$50,000 or more. Approvals of engineering works for roads, bridges or railways are not included in these statistics.

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 01/06/2012 Final

RETAIL TURNOVER



Source(s): Retail Trade, Australia (cat. no. 8501.0)



Source(s): Retail Trade, Australia (cat. no. 8501.0)

- In April 2012, the trend estimate of monthly retail turnover in NSW increased by 0.2%, compared with a 0.3% increase nationally.
- Estimated retail turnover in April 2012 was 1.7% higher in trend terms than in April 2011.

Useful Links

Retail @ a Glance

Australian Economic Indicators (cat. no. 1350.0)

How are Retail Trade Statistics Derived?

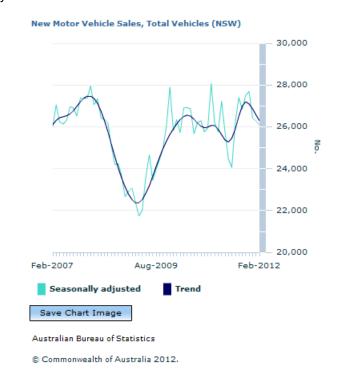
Estimates of the value of turnover of retail trade are compiled from the monthly Retail Business Survey, which collects sales data from a random sample of approximately 500 'large' businesses and 2,750 'smaller' businesses across Australia. The scope of the survey is all employing retail trade businesses selling predominantly to households. Industries included in the survey are defined according to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) 2006. For the purpose of retail trade statistics, these industries are classified into 6 broad industry groups and 15 subgroups. Retail trade statistics released at the broad industry level include Food retailing; Household goods retailing; Clothing, footwear and personal accessory retailing; Department stores; Other retailing; and Cafes, restaurants and takeaway food services.

Turnover in retail trade includes retail sales, wholesale sales and (from July 2000) the goods and services tax as well as certain other takings and commissions.

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 19/03/2012 Final

NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES

- In February 2012, the number of new motor vehicles sold in NSW decreased by 1.1% in trend terms from the previous month.
- New motor vehicle sales were 1.6% higher in February 2012 than in February 2011 in trend terms.
- Nationally, 85,038 new motor vehicles were sold in February 2012 (trend). This figure was 0.5% lower than in the previous month, but was 1.9% higher than in February 2011.



Source(s): Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Australia (cat. no. 9314.0)

Useful Links

Information Paper: Developments in New Motor Vehicle Statistics

About Seasonally Adjusted and Trend Data

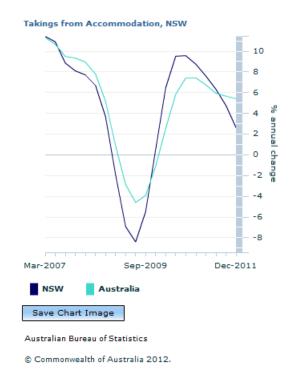
Where do Motor Vehicle Sales Statistics Come From?

Motor Vehicle sales figures are produced by the Federal Chamber of Automotive Industries (FCAI), which collects data from all of its members on the sales of new vehicles, excluding motorcycles, plant and equipment and unpowered vehicles. For more information refer to the information paper *Developments in New Motor Vehicle Statistics* linked above.

Seasonal adjustment is a means of removing the estimated effects of normal seasonal variation and 'trading day effects'. A 'trading day effect' reflects the varying amounts of activity on different days of the week and the different number of days of the week in any month (i.e. the number of Sundays, Mondays, etc.). Adjustment is also made for Easter which may affect the March and April estimates differently. Smoothing the seasonally adjusted series reduces the impact of the irregular component of the seasonally adjusted series and creates trend estimates. More information about these processes is available in the *Information Paper: A Guide to Interpreting Time Series - Monitoring Trends: An Overview* (cat. no. 1349.0) also linked above.

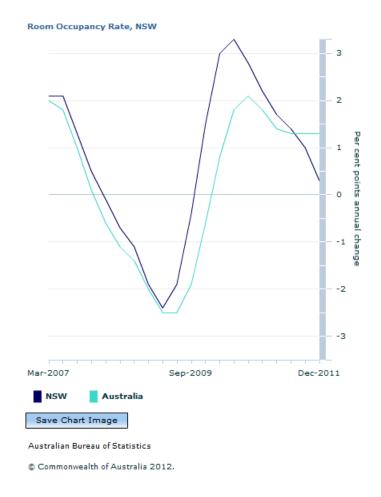
1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2012 ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 03/04/2012 Final

TOURIST ACCOMMODATION



Footnote(s): Hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms (trend)

Source(s): Tourist Accommodation, Australia (cat. no. 8635.0)



Footnote(s): Hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms (trend)

Source(s): Tourist Accommodation, Australia (cat. no. 8635.0)

In NSW in the December quarter 2011, in trend terms:

- accommodation takings were \$686.9 million for hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms. This
 was an increase of 0.2% on the September quarter 2011 and a 2.6% increase on the December quarter 2010.
- the room occupancy rate for hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms was 65.9% compared to the national occupancy rate of 65.8%. This was a decrease of 0.2 percentage points on the September quarter 2011 and an increase of 0.3 percentage points on the December quarter 2010.

Useful Links

Tourist Accommodation, Small Area Data, Australia (cat. no. 8635.0.55.002)

Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia (cat no. 3401.0)

Australian National Accounts: Tourism Satellite Account (cat. no. 5249.0)

Tourism @ a Glance

Do you know how much visitors spend on accommodation in your state or territory?

Tourist accommodation information is collected from hotels, motels and serviced apartments, with 15 rooms or more. These provide mainly short-term non-residential accommodation, generally for guests staying for periods of less than two months. This is the current scope of the Survey of Tourist Accommodation however, from March quarter 2005 to June quarter 2010, the scope of the survey was expanded to include smaller establishments.

Takings from accommodation include gross revenue from the provision of accommodation, including GST. Takings from meals are excluded.

Room occupancy is calculated by the number of rooms actually occupied expressed as a percentage of total capacity available during the survey period. All data presented here are trend estimates.

This page last updated 2 April 2012

1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2012 ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/01/2012 Final

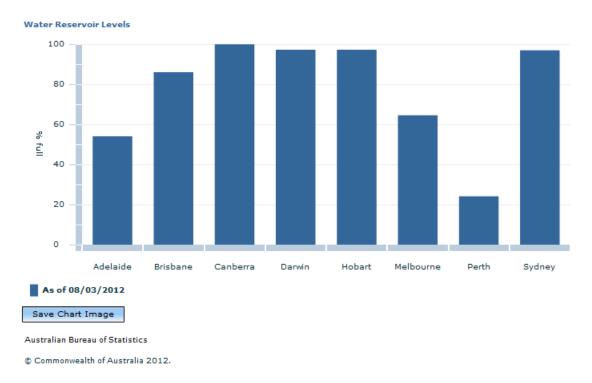


Environment and Energy	
Water	Energy
Water Reservoir Levels	Energy Consumption
Water Use	Greenhouse Gases
	Carbon Emissions

This page last updated 5 March 2012

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 13/03/2012 Final

WATER RESERVOIR LEVELS



Source(s): Bureau of Meteorology

- At 8 March 2012, the reservoirs in the Sydney water collection area were 96.9% full, holding approximately 2,501.4 GL. At the same time in the previous year, these reservoirs were 72.2% full, holding 1,864.3 GL. Reservoir levels rose by 637.2 GL, or 34.2%, over this period.
- At 8 March 2012, the reservoirs servicing Canberra, Darwin, Hobart and Sydney were near 100% capacity, while Perth had the lowest reservoir levels, at 24.1% full.

Useful Links

More Information from the Bureau of Meteorology

About Water Storage Data

Where does reservoir level information come from?

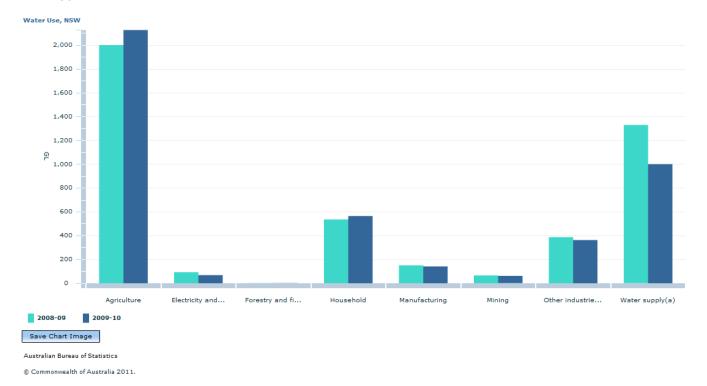
Information on reservoir levels is collected, standardised and disseminated by the Bureau of Meteorology (BOM). This information includes the total volume of accessible water stored in public water storage facilities (e.g. dams) with a capacity over one gigalitre (GL) as well as the total capacity of water storage facilities in the region (% full).

For more details, including daily updates of reservoir data, go to the BOM website linked above.

This page last updated 9 March 2012

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/01/2012 Final

WATER USE



Footnote(s): (a) Includes sewerage, drainage services and water losses

Source(s): Water Account, Australia, 2009-10 (cat. no. 4610.0)

- In 2009-10, NSW households consumed 565 GL of water, representing 13% of all water consumption in the state. Agriculture was the highest consuming sector, accounting for 2,127 GL (or 49% of all consumption).
- Household water consumption was 5% higher in 2009-10 than in 2008-09.
- Per capita household water use in 2009-10 (78 kL) increased by 4% from 2008-09 (75 kL).
- Total water consumption in NSW in 2009-10 was 4,326 GL, decreasing from 4,562 GL in 2008-09, a 5% reduction.

Useful Links

More information from the Water Account

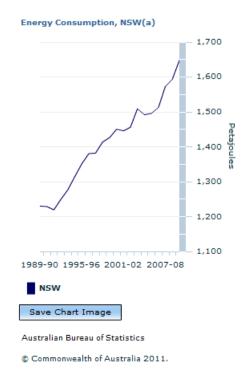
How is household water consumption calculated?

The ABS calculates total household water consumption by combining the amount of water distributed to households by water providers with the amount extracted through bores and other self-extraction facilities. 'Self-extracted' water use is calculated by applying a coefficient, based on average number of kilolitres used per household connection, to the households known not to be served by water providers.

This page last updated 5 March 2012

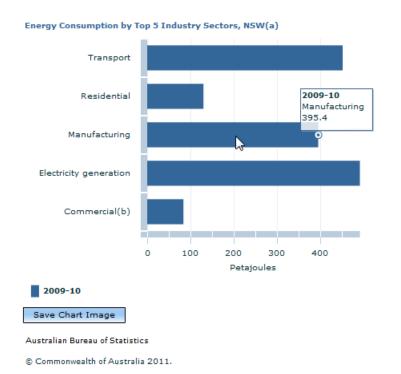
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ENERGY CONSUMPTION



Footnote(s): (a) Data for ACT is included in NSW and is not available separately

Source(s): ABARES Australian Energy Statistics - Energy update 2011, Table B



Footnote(s): (a) Data for ACT is included in NSW and is not available separately. (b) Includes ANZSIC Divisions F, G, H, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S and the water supply, sewerage and drainage service industries.

Source(s): ABARES Australian Energy Statistics - Energy update 2011, Table B

- Energy consumption for NSW (including ACT) in 2009-10 totalled 1.6 thousand petajoules, an increase of 3.4% from 2008-09.
- NSW energy consumption in 2009-10 was the highest of all states and territories in Australia.
- Most energy consumed in NSW in 2009-10 was used for Electricity generation (29.8%), Transport (27.4%), and Manufacturing (24.0%).
- NSW's energy consumption accounted for 27.7% of total Australian net energy consumption in 2009-10.

Useful Links

Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics and Sciences (ABARES)

Environment and Energy @ a Glance (ABS)

How much energy is consumed in your state or territory?

This energy consumption data is compiled by ABARES using the Australian Government's National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting (NGER) database as the primary data source, supplemented by data from other sources, as well as estimation and modelling for the sectors not covered by NGER.

Net energy consumption shown here is a net concept which avoids double counting. It comprises the consumption of all fuels less the consumption of derived fuels.

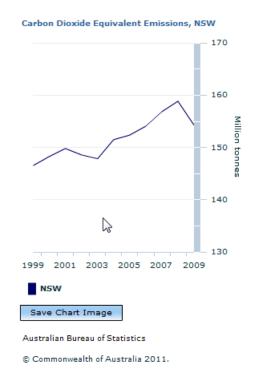
Data for ACT is not available separately and is included in NSW.

A petajoule is a unit of energy equivalent to 10¹⁵ joules.

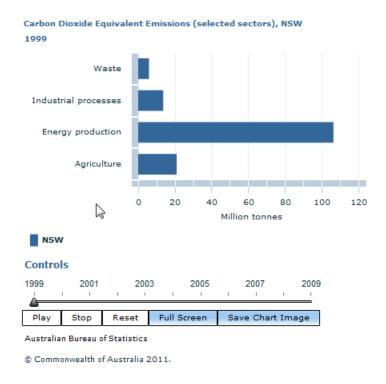
This page last updated 26 October 2012

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/01/2012 Final

CARBON EMISSIONS



Source(s): Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency



Source(s): Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency

- Carbon dioxide equivalent emissions for NSW in 2009 totalled 154.3 million tonnes, an increase of 5.3% from 1999.
- Energy production accounted for 78.9% of total emissions in 2009 followed by Agriculture (10.4%), Industrial

processes (7.2%), and Waste (3.5%).

 NSW created the highest carbon dioxide equivalent emissions of all states and territories in 2009, producing 28.3% of total Australian emissions.

Useful Links

Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency

Environment and Energy @ a Glance (ABS)

What are the most common greenhouse gases?

The most common greenhouse gases are carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons and sulphur hexafluoride.

Emissions from these gases are reported under the **Kyoto Protocol** (an international treaty designed to limit global greenhouse emissions) and are aggregated into carbon dioxide equivalents (CO₂-e) using factors called global warming potentials (GWPS).

The Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency publishes a number of reports that together, constitute the **Australian National Greenhouse Accounts**.

To view the summary of state and territory Greenhouse Gas inventories, see: http://ageis.climatechange.gov.au/NGGITrend.aspx

This page last updated 5 March 2012

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/01/2012 Final



FEATURE ARTICLES FOR NEW SOUTH WALES

ISSUE Title

Jan 2011 Work

Jan 2011 Environment

Jan 2011 Education and Training

Jan 2011 Housing

Jan 2011 Population

Jan 2011 Transport

Jan 2011 Economic Activity

Jan 2011 Household Economic Resources

Jan 2011 Crime and Justice

Jan 2011 Health

Jan 2011 Family and Community

May 2010 Population Characteristics, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders Australians, NSW 2006

Dec 2008 Population Ageing in NSW

Dec 2008 Crime and Safety, NSW

Jun 2008 Household Preparedness for Emergencies: NSW, VIC, QLD and ACT

Jun 2008 NSW Demography Update

Mar 2008 NSW Demography Update

Feb 2006 Fertility in NSW

Feb 2006 Demography, NSW

Apr 2006 Managing Care and Work, NSW

Feb 2005 Young People and Migration in NSW

Jan 2004 Focus on NSW Construction Industry

Apr 2004 Community Preparedness for Emergencies, NSW

Apr 2004 Domestic Water Use, NSW

Sep 2004 Older People, NSW

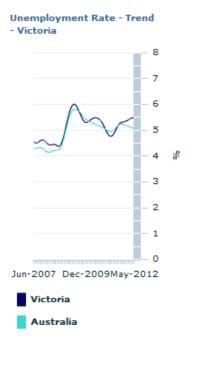
Sep 2001 Disability, New South Wales

May 2001 Managing Care Responsibilities and Paid Employment, NSW

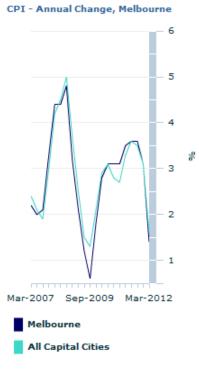
This page last updated 5 March 2012

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 12/06/2012 Final

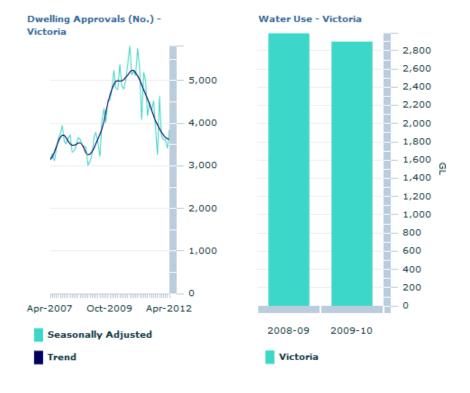




Source(s): Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0)



Source(s): Consumer Price Index. Australia (cat. no. 6401.0)



Source(s): Building Approvals. Australia (cat. no. 8731.0)

Source(s): Water Account, Australia (cat no. 4610.0)



Demography Work Education and Training Health Family and Community Crime



State Accounts
Prices
Investment and Finance
International Trade



Agriculture Construction Retail Tourism



Environment & Energy

Water Energy Greenhouse Gases

This page last updated 8 June 2012

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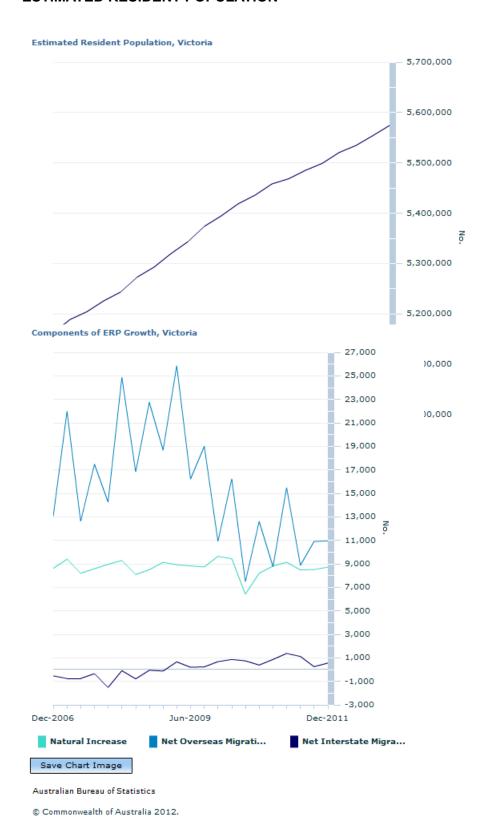


People	
Demography	Education and Training
Estimated Resident Population	People with Non-school Qualifications
Total Fertility Rate	Education Participation of Persons Aged
Mortality Rate	15-24 Years
Work	Young People not Fully Engaged in Education or Work
Unemployment Rate	Health
Unemployment Rate Labour Force Participation Rate	Health Life Expectancy at Birth
• •	
Labour Force Participation Rate	Life Expectancy at Birth
Labour Force Participation Rate Employed Persons	Life Expectancy at Birth Infant Mortality
Labour Force Participation Rate Employed Persons Part-time Employed	Life Expectancy at Birth Infant Mortality Family and Community

This page last updated 6 March 2012

1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2012 ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 29/06/2012 Final

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION



Source(s): Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0)

• At 31 December 2011, the estimated resident population (ERP) of Victoria was 5.57 million, an increase of approximately 20,200 (0.4%) over the previous quarter and approximately 75,400 (1.4%) over the previous year.

- The largest component of population growth in the December quarter 2011 was net overseas migration, which added approximately 11,000 to the population. Natural increase accounted for approximately 8,700 additional people while net interstate migration added approximately 600.
- Nationally, the ERP at 31 December 2011 was 22.5 million, up approximately 302,600 (1.4%) from the previous year. Among the states and territories, WA had the fastest annual rate of growth (2.9%) while Tasmania had the slowest (0.4%).
- An interactive illustration of population changes and projections can be accessed at Australian Population Pyramids.

Useful Links

Historical Population Statistics

About Population Statistics

Regional Population Growth

How is the Estimated Resident Population (ERP) derived?

Current estimates of the resident population of Australia and its states and territories are based on the most recent (2011) Census and are derived from 'place of usual residence' (where individuals have lived, or intend to live, for six months or more of the Census year).

In Census years, ERP figures at 30 June are calculated by adjusting census counts of usual residents to include those missed in the Census and those who were overseas on Census Night and also take account of births and deaths occurring between 30 June and Census Night (usually early August). Quarterly estimates of the Australian population are derived thereafter by adding **natural increase** (births minus deaths) and **net overseas migration** (immigration minus emigration) to the estimated population at the beginning of the period. For the states and territories, account is also taken of estimated interstate movements involving a change of usual residence (**net interstate migration**).

Population figures are released in several phases including preliminary, revised and final. The above figures are preliminary.

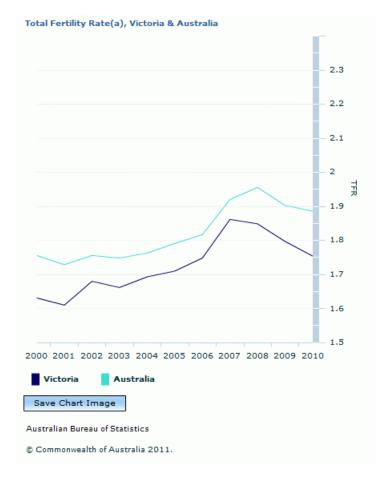
For more information about population statistics, refer to *Population Estimates: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2009* (cat. no. 3228.0.55.001)

This page last updated 28 June 2012

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/01/2012 Final

TOTAL FERTILITY RATE

- In 2010, the total fertility rate (TFR) for Victoria was 1.75 babies per woman, decreasing from 1.80 in 2009.
- The 2010 rate was higher than the rate recorded a decade before (1.63 in 2000), and has also increased from 2005, when the TFR was 1.71.
- Total fertility rates varied substantially between the states and territories in 2010, ranging from 1.75 babies per woman in Victoria to 2.11 babies per woman in the NT. In 2010, NSW, SA, the NT and the ACT recorded increases in TFR from the previous year, with Victoria, Queensland, WA and Tasmania recording decreases.
- All states and territories except the NT have recorded an overall increase in the TFR since 2005.



Footnote(s): (a) Births per woman

Source(s): Births Australia (cat. no. 3301.0)

Useful Links

Population Methods and Concepts

Fertility Concepts and Collections

How is the Total Fertility Rate derived?

The total fertility rate (TFR) represents the number of children a female could expect to bear during her lifetime if she experienced current age-specific fertility rates at each age of her reproductive life. The TFR is the sum of age-specific fertility rates (live births at each age of mother per 1,000 of the estimated female population of the same age). Reproductive lifetime refers to the age range 15 to 49 years. For the purpose of calculating age-specific fertility, births to

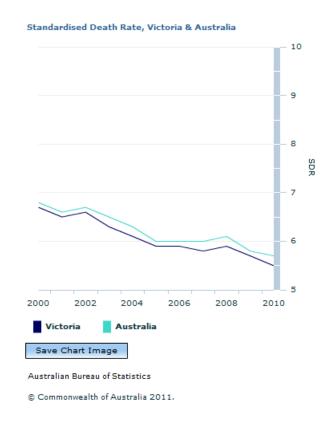
mothers under 15 years and over 49 years are added to the nearest age group.

For more information about fertility statistics and methodologies, please refer to the Explanatory Notes of *Births, Australia* (cat. no 3301.0).

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/01/2012 Final

MORTALITY RATE

- In 2010, the standardised death rate (SDR) for the population of Victoria was 5.5 per 1,000. The SDR was higher for males (6.6) than females (4.6).
- Since 2000, the SDR for Victoria has declined from 6.7 to 5.5.
- Nationally, the SDR has trended downwards, from 6.8 in 2000 to 5.7 in 2010.



Source(s): Deaths, Australia (3302.0)

Useful Links

About Population Statistics

Causes of Death

What is a Standardised Death Rate?

Standardised death rates (SDRs) enable the comparison of death rates between populations with different age structures by relating them to a standard population. The current standard population is all persons in the Australian population at 30 June 2001. SDRs are expressed per 1,000 or per 100,000 persons.

For large populations with reliable age-specific death rates, the direct method of calculating SDRs is used. The SDR is the overall death rate that would have prevailed in the standard population if it had experienced at each age, the death rates of the population under study.

For smaller populations where age-specific death rates are unknown or unreliable, the indirect method of calculation is used. The SDR is an adjustment to the crude death rate (number of deaths per 1,000 of the estimated resident population) to account for the variation between the actual number of deaths in the population under study and the number of deaths that would have occurred if the population under study had experienced the age-specific death rates of the standard population.

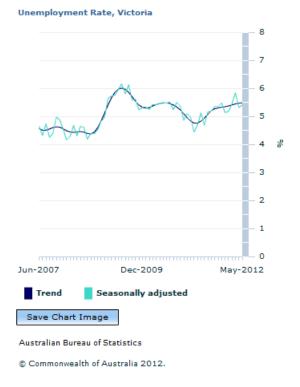
Age-specific death rates are calculated using the number of deaths (occurring or registered) during the calendar year at a specified age per 1,000 of the estimated resident population of the same age at the mid-point of the year (30 June).

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 12/06/2012 Final

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

In Victoria in May 2012:

- The trend unemployment rate was 5.5%, unchanged from the previous month, and higher than the national rate of 5.1%
- Of all states and territories, Tasmania reported the highest trend unemployment rate (7.3%), while the ACT reported the lowest (3.4%).



Source(s): Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0)

Useful Links

Labour @ a Glance

Understanding the Australian Labour Force using ABS Statistics (cat. no. 6202.0)

How is the unemployment rate calculated?

The unemployment rate for any group is defined as the number of unemployed people expressed as a percentage of the labour force (employed plus unemployed). As a measure of the proportion of the labour force that is under-utilised, its most important use is as an indicator of the performance of the economy. A high rate of unemployment indicates limited employment opportunities in a labour market that is oversupplied. A low rate of unemployment indicates a tight labour market, potential scarcity of skilled labour, and future cost pressures from wage demands from workers.

The trend over time in the overall unemployment rate serves as an indicator of the performance of the economy, while the unemployment rate for different groups of people (e.g. younger people, older people, women) identifies areas of social concern when rates for some groups are much higher than for others.

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 13/03/2012 Final

LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE

- In February 2012, the trend labour force participation rate in Victoria was 64.9%, a slight decrease on the previous month and below the national rate of 65.2%.
- In seasonally adjusted terms, the labour force participation rate was 64.8%, slightly down on the rate in January 2012.



Source(s): Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0)

Useful Links

Labour @ a Glance

Understanding the Australian Labour Force using ABS Statistics (cat. no. 6202.0)

How many people participate in the labour force in your state or territory?

The participation rate represents the labour force (total employed and unemployed who are actively looking for work) expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over, in the same group. Labour force estimates are derived from the Labour Force Survey component of the Monthly Population Survey. Information is obtained from the occupants of selected dwellings by specially trained interviewers using computer-assisted interviewing.

A person's experience of the labour market will vary according to a number of factors, including the economic conditions at any given time, and their age. For example, the chance of someone finding a job decreases during a recession, while the likelihood of participating in the labour force varies as circumstances change, particularly in relation to family and education commitments. Factors affecting someone's peer group can also have a similar influence on labour market

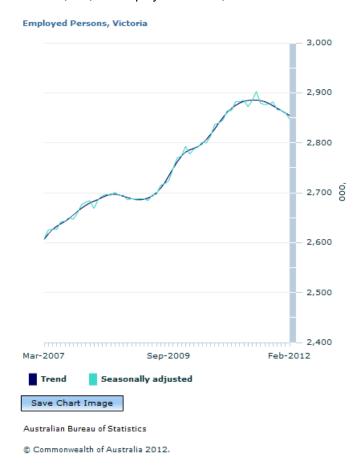
activity - people of different generations may have different expectations and experiences.

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 14/03/2012 Final

EMPLOYED PERSONS

In Victoria in February 2012 there were:

- 2,854,900 employed persons, or 24,800 less than in February 2011 in trend terms
- 2,848,000 employed persons, or 12,600 less than in January 2012 in seasonally adjusted terms
- 1,556,900 employed males and 1,298,000 employed females, in trend terms.



Source(s): Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0)

Useful Links

Labour @ a Glance

Understanding the Australian Labour Force using ABS Statistics (cat. no. 6202.0)

How many persons are employed in your state or territory?

Employed persons are all persons aged 15 years and over who, during the reference week:

- worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind in a job or business, or on a farm (comprising employees, employers and own account workers); or
- worked for one hour or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. contributing family workers); or
- were employees who had a job but were not at work and were:
 - away from work for fewer than four weeks up to the end of the reference week; or
 - away from work for more than four weeks up to the end of the reference week and received pay for some or all of the four week period to the end of the reference week; or
 - · away from work as a standard work or shift arrangement; or

- on strike or locked out; or
- on workers' compensation and expected to return to their job; or
- were employers or own account workers, who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.

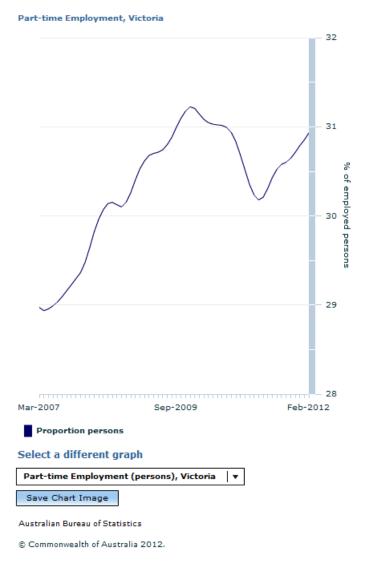
Labour force estimates are derived from the Labour Force Survey component of the Monthly Population Survey. Information is obtained from the occupants of selected dwellings by specially trained interviewers using computer-assisted interviewing.

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 14/03/2012 Final

PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT

In Victoria in February 2012 there were, in trend terms:

- 883,000 part-time employed persons, or 30.9% of total employed persons
- 17.1% of all employed males were working part-time, compared to 47.5% of all employed females
- 1,971,800 full-time employed persons or 5,500 less than in January 2012 and 37,200 less than in February 2011.



Footnote(s): Trend

Source(s): Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0)

Useful Links

Labour @ a Glance

Understanding the Australian Labour Force using ABS Statistics (cat. no. 6202.0)

What do part-time and full-time employment mean?

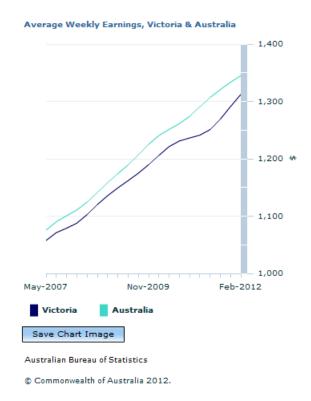
Part-time employed persons are employed persons who usually worked fewer than 35 hours a week (in all jobs) and either did so during the reference week or were not at work during the reference week.

Full-time employed persons are employed persons who usually worked 35 hours or more a week (in all jobs) and those who, although usually working fewer than 35 hours a week, worked 35 hours or more during the reference week.

Labour force estimates are derived from the Labour Force Survey component of the Monthly Population Survey. Information is obtained from the occupants of selected dwellings by specially trained interviewers using computer-assisted interviewing.

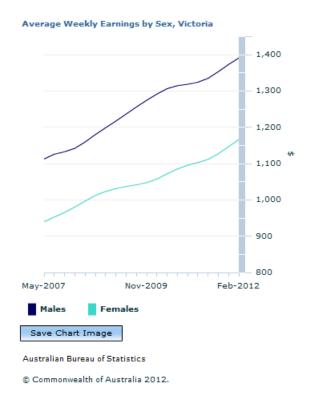
1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2012 ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 22/05/2012 Final

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS



Footnote(s): Full-time adult ordinary time (trend)

Source(s): Average Weekly Earnings, Australia (cat. no. 6302.0)



Footnote(s): Full-time adult ordinary time (trend)

Source(s): Average Weekly Earnings, Australia (cat. no. 6302.0)

In Victoria in the February 2012 quarter in trend terms:

- full-time adult ordinary time earnings (AWOTE) stood at \$1,312.40, an increase of 5.8% from the same period in 2011 compared to the Australian estimate of \$1,345.20, an increase of 4.2%
- AWOTE for males was \$1,391.20, a rise of 5.1% from the same time 12 months earlier and for females \$1,166.50, an increase of 5.8% over the same period.

Useful Links

Labour @ a Glance

Australian Labour Market Statistics (cat. no. 6105.0)

How are average weekly earnings derived?

Weekly ordinary time earnings refers to one week's earnings of employees for the reference period, attributable to award, standard or agreed hours of work. It is calculated before taxation and any other deductions (e.g. superannuation, board and lodging) have been made.

What do ordinary time earnings include?

Award, workplace and enterprise bargaining payments, and other agreed base rates of pay, over-award and over-agreed payments, penalty payments, shift and other allowances; commissions and retainers; bonuses and similar payments related to the reference period; payments under incentive or piecework; payments under profit sharing schemes normally paid each pay period; payment for leave taken during the reference period; all workers' compensation payments made through the payroll; and salary payments made to directors.

What do ordinary time earnings exclude?

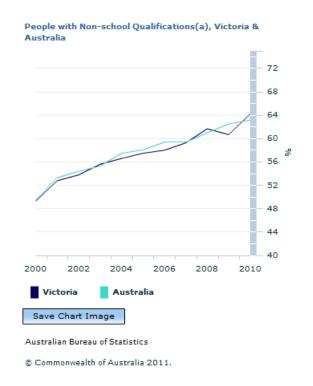
Amounts salary sacrificed, non-cash components of salary packages, overtime payments, retrospective pay, pay in advance, leave loadings, severance, termination and redundancy payments, and other payments not related to the reference period.

This page last updated 21 May 2012

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/01/2012 Final

PEOPLE WITH NON-SCHOOL QUALIFICATIONS

- In 2010, almost two-thirds (64.2%) of the Victorian population aged 25-64 years had a non-school qualification. This figure has increased from 49.3% in 2000.
- Nationally, the proportion rose to 63.2% with the ACT having the highest rate, at 74.6%, and Tasmania the lowest, at 59.1%.



Footnote(s): (a) Proportion of persons aged 24-65 years with a non-school qualification

Source(s): Australian Social Trends (cat. no. 4102.0)

Useful Links

About the Survey of Education and Work

About the Australian Standard Classification of Education

Non-school Qualifications

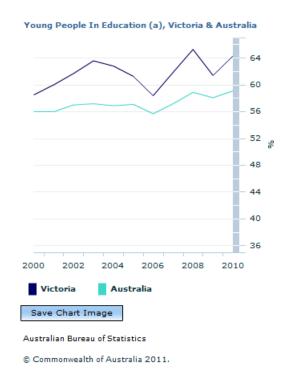
Non-school qualifications are awarded for educational attainments other than those of pre-primary, primary or secondary education. They include qualifications at the following broad levels of education:

Post Graduate Degree; Master Degree; Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate; Bachelor Degree; Advanced Diploma and Diploma; and Certificates I, II, III and IV levels. (*Education Variables* (cat. no. 1246.0)). Non-school qualifications may be attained concurrently with school qualifications.

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YOUNG PEOPLE IN EDUCATION

- In 2010, almost two-thirds (64.3%) of the Victorian population aged 15-24 years were enrolled in a full-time or part-time course at an educational institution. This compares with 59.1% for the same age group across Australia.
- Over the past decade the proportion of young people in education in Victoria has ranged from a low of 58.4% in 2006 to 65.3% in 2008.



Footnote(s): (a) Proportion of people aged 15-24 participating in education.

Source(s): Australian Social Trends (cat. no. 4102.0)

Useful Links

About Education Statistics

Deriving Measures of Engagement in Secondary Education

Education Participation

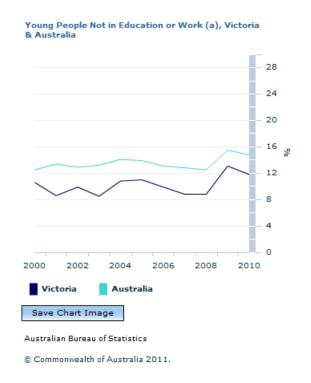
Data on the education participation of Australians aged 15-64 years are collected in the ABS Survey of Education and Work. The 2009 survey collected information from residents of private dwellings in all states and territories. Education participation relates to all people enrolled for a course of study in the survey month at any institution whose primary role is education including (but not restricted to) schools, higher education institutions and Technical and Further Education colleges (TAFEs). For more information about the survey, including definitions, estimation procedures and collection methodology, refer to the Explanatory Notes of *Education and Training Experience* (cat. no. 6278.0).

Participation in education and training typically falls with age. The participation of young people aged 15 -24 years is seen by the Council of Australian Governments (COAG) as critical in increasing the productivity of individual workers and the economy as a whole (COAG Meeting, Communique April 2009). The participation rate of people aged 15 -24 years is expressed as a proportion of the total estimated resident population of that age group.

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/01/2012 Final

YOUNG PEOPLE NOT FULLY ENGAGED IN EDUCATION OR WORK

- In 2010, about one in nine (11.8%) Victorian persons aged 15-19 years were not fully engaged in education or work. Over the past decade, this estimate has ranged from a low of 8.5% in 2003 to 13.1% in 2009.
- Nationally, the proportion of 15-19 year olds not fully engaged in education or work was 14.8% in 2010, with Queensland having the highest proportion (19.8%) and ACT the lowest (9.4%).



Footnote(s): (a) Proportion of persons aged 15-19 years not fully-engaged in education and/or work.

Source(s): Australian Social Trends (cat. no. 4102.0)

Useful Links

More information on Education Statistics

Survey of Education and Work

Young People Not Fully Engaged in Education or Work

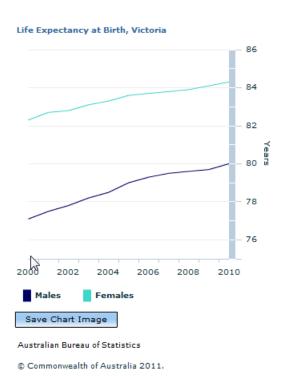
People who are not fully engaged in education or work fall into three main categories: those who are neither studying nor working; those who are studying part-time and not working; and those who are working part-time and not studying. Many of these people are in the 15-19 year age group, experiencing the often difficult transition from school to work, who may be at risk of remaining unskilled or joining the ranks of the long-term unemployed. The proportion of 15 -19 year olds who are not fully engaged in education or work is an important indicator of the social and economic well-being of the nation and the strength of state and national economies.

The above estimates are calculated using data from the ABS *Survey of Education and Work* (cat. no. 6227.0), conducted annually throughout Australia. See the link above for more information about this survey.

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/01/2012 Final

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH

- Based on current mortality rates, a boy born in Victoria in 2010 could expect to live for 80.0 years, compared to a life expectancy of 77.1 years for boys born in 2000.
- At the same time, a girl could expect to live for 84.3 years, compared to 82.3 years of life expected for girls born in 2000.
- Nationally, boys born in Australia in 2010 have a life expectancy of 79.5 years, while girls could expect to live for 84.0 years on average.



Footnote(s): Based on 2008-10 life tables
Source(s): Deaths, Australia (cat. no. 3302.0)

Useful Links

Australian Social Trends, Dec 2010 (cat. no. 4102.0)

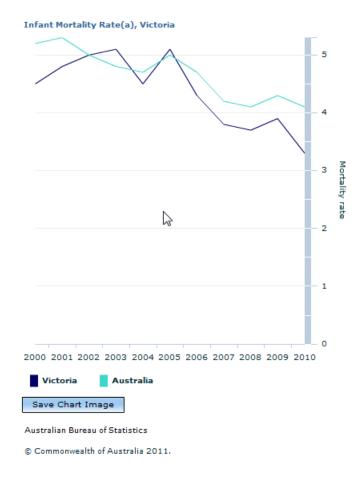
Life expectancy trends

How is life expectancy determined?

Life expectancy at birth is the average number of years a person might expect to live if the conditions at the time of birth continued throughout his/her lifetime. These estimates are calculated by the ABS using life tables which are statistical models generated using age-specific death rates. The life tables used to calculate the data for this indicator are current, or period life tables based on death rates for a short period of time during which mortality has remained much the same. Mortality rates used in the Australian and state and territory life tables are based on death registrations and estimated resident population for the period 2008-2010. The life tables do not take into account future assumed improvements in mortality.

1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2012 ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/01/2012 Final

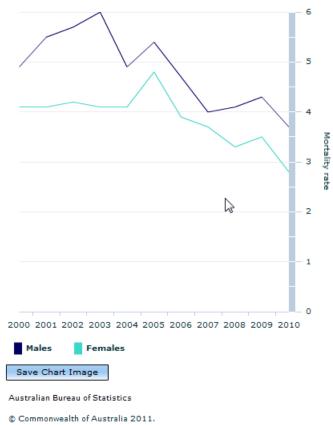
INFANT MORTALITY



Footnote(s): (a) Deaths per thousand live births

Source(s): Deaths, Australia (cat. no. 3302.0)

Infant Mortality Rate(a), by Sex, Victoria



Footnote(s): (a) Deaths per thousand live births Source(s): Deaths, Australia (cat. no. 3302.0)

- In 2010 in Victoria, the infant mortality rate for males was 3.7 infant deaths per 1,000 live births, the lowest male infant death rate in Australia. This was lower than the rate of 4.3 in 2009 and 4.9 in 2000.
- At the same time, the rate for females was 2.8, a decrease on the rate of 3.5 in 2009 and 4.1 in 2000.
- The infant mortality rate for all babies in Victoria in 2010 was 3.3, the lowest total infant mortality rate in the nation. The Australian rate was 4.1.

Useful Links

Australian Social Trends, Dec 2010 (cat. no. 4102.0)

Australian Social Trends, 2002 (cat. no. 4102.0)

How is the infant mortality rate for your state or territory derived?

The survival of infants in their first year of life is commonly viewed as an indicator of the general health and wellbeing of a population. A low infant mortality rate is a major contributor to increased life expectancy.

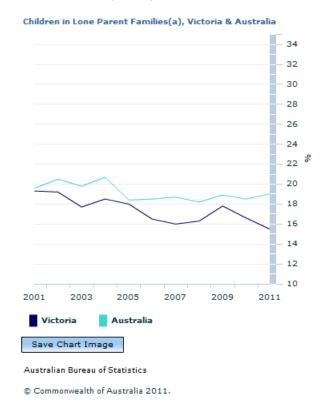
The main source of data for this indicator is the ABS Deaths collection, compiled from data provided by the Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages in each state and territory. An **infant death** is the death of a child before its first birthday. The **infant mortality rate** is the number of deaths in a calendar year of children aged under one year per 1,000 live births in the same calendar year.

The improved survival of babies in Australia in the last century, as in many other developed countries, has been associated mainly with the decline of infectious diseases, along with growing preventative health measures and public health programs. Further improvements in the second half of the century were largely due to improved medical technology and education campaigns about the importance of immunisation and most recently, in the case of Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS), infant sleeping position. Improvements in neonatal intensive care in the 1970s also played a major role in the continued decline in infant mortality in the latter part of the century.

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CHILDREN IN LONE PARENT FAMILIES

- In 2011, almost one in six children (15.5%) under 15 years of age in Victoria lived in a lone parent family. Over the past decade this figure has ranged from a high of 19.3% in 2001 to 15.5% in 2011.
- Nationally, 19.0% of children under 15 years lived in a lone parent family in 2011. Among the states and territories,
 Tasmania had the largest proportion, (24.5%) while the ACT had the smallest (13.2%).



Footnote(s): (a) Proportion of children aged under 15 years living in lone-parent families.

Source(s): Australian Social Trends (cat. no. 4102.0)

Useful Links

Improving Family Data

Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families

Family Composition

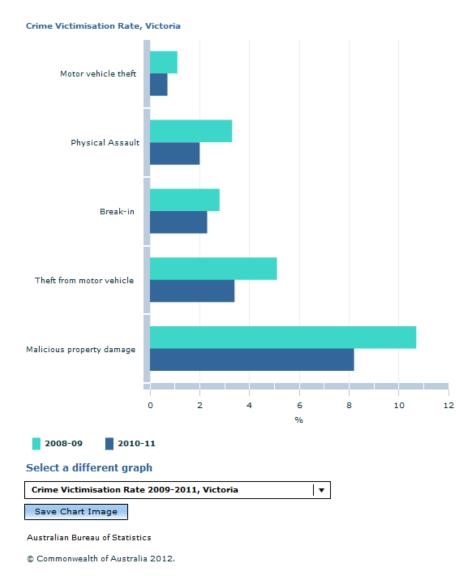
Family composition data are collected through the ABS annual survey, *Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families* (cat. no. 6224.0.55.001). The survey results represent households across Australia except those in discrete Indigenous communities.

The size and composition of families have changed considerably in recent decades and remain of interest to social commentators and policy makers. Lone parents families are more likely to be at risk of poverty, reliance on government benefits and other forms of economic and social disadvantage. Lone parents may also find it difficult to balance work and care responsibilities (*Measuring Wellbeing: Frameworks for Australian Social Statistics* (cat. no. 4160.0).

For more information about family composition statistics and methodologies, please refer to *Improvements to Family Estimates from the Labour Force Survey* (cat. no. 6224.0.55.002).

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CRIME VICTIMISATION



Source(s): Crime Victimisation, Australia (cat. no. 4530.0)

In Victoria in the 12 months prior to interview in 2010-11 there were:

- 90,400 victims of physical assault, a victimisation rate of 2.0%, the lowest rate in the nation
- 174,700 victims of malicious property damage, a victimisation rate of 8.2% and a fall from 10.7% in the 2008-09 survey
- 73,500 victims of thefts from motor vehicles, a victimisation rate of 3.4% and a drop from 5.1% in the 2008-09 survey.

Useful Links

Recorded Crime - Victims, Australia (cat. no. 4510.0)

Recorded Crime - Offenders (cat. no. 4519.0)

Information Paper: Measuring Crime Victimisation, Australia: The Impact of Different Collection Methodologies (cat. no. 4522.0.55.001)

What is the crime victimisation rate?

The victimisation rate is defined as the total number of victims of a crime in a given population expressed as a percentage of that population.

A victim may be a person or a household reporting at least one of the crimes surveyed. Victims were counted once only for each type of crime, regardless of the number of incidents of that type.

These statistics are derived from information collected in the ABS Multipurpose Household Survey.

The Survey covered only selected types of personal and household crimes. Personal crimes included physical assault, threatened assault, robbery and sexual assault. Household crimes included break-ins, attempted break-ins, motor vehicle theft, theft from a motor vehicle, malicious property damage and other theft.

Information collected in the Survey was 'as reported' by respondents and hence may differ from that which might be obtained from other sources or via other methodologies.

1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2012 ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/01/2012 Final



Economy	
State Accounts	Prices
State Final Demand	Consumer Price Index
Industry Gross Value Added	Labour Price Index
Count of Businesses	International Trade
Investment and Finance	Value of Imports and Exports

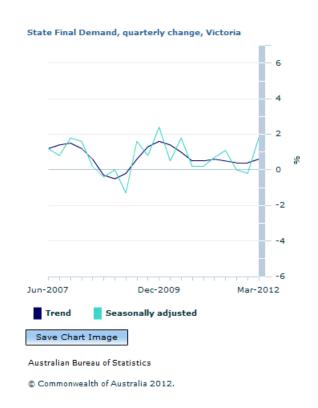
Housing Finance Commitments

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 08/06/2012 Final

STATE FINAL DEMAND

In Victoria in the March guarter 2012:

- The trend estimate for state final demand increased by 0.6% on the previous quarter and 1.9% over the previous year, in volume terms
- In trend terms, state final demand from the previous quarter was strongest for NT (up 5.4%), and WA (up 3.1%), while Tasmania was the weakest, with a decrease of 0.3%.



Source(s): Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product (cat. no. 5206.0)

Useful Links

Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (cat. no. 5220.0)

Spotlight on National Accounts (cat. no. 5202.0)

National Accounts @ a Glance

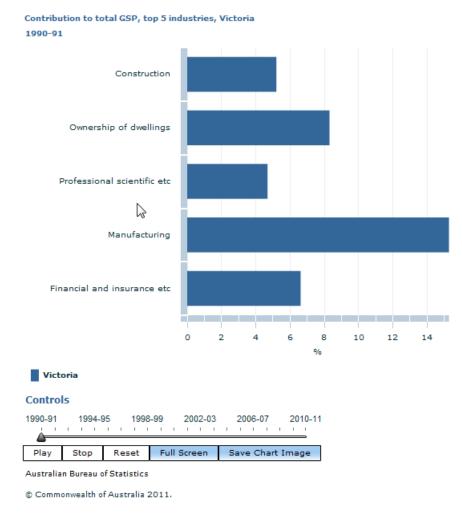
How is economic growth rate measured in your state or territory?

State final demand is a measure of economic demand for products in the economy. It is an aggregate obtained by summing government final consumption expenditure, household final consumption expenditure, private gross fixed capital formation and the gross fixed capital formation of public corporations and general government. It is different from Gross State Product (GSP) as it excludes international and interstate trade as well as change in inventories.

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INDUSTRY GROSS VALUE ADDED

- The industries in Victoria which made the greatest contribution to the state's gross product in 2010-11 in volume terms were: Financial and insurance services (11.3%), Manufacturing (9.2%), Professional, scientific and technical services (7.9%), Ownership of dwellings (7.8%), and Construction (6.6%).
- From 2000-01 to 2010-11, the Construction industry recorded an 87.2% increase in value added. This represented the highest increase of all industries in Victoria. During the same period, the Mining industry recorded the largest decrease of 19.4%.



Source(s): Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (cat. no. 5220.0)

Useful Links

Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (cat. no. 5220.0)

Spotlight on National Accounts (cat. no. 5202.0)

What is the contribution of individual industries to the gross product in your state or territory?

Industry Gross Value Added (IGVA) measures the value of industry production. It is used to measure the contribution of individual industries to the gross product of a state or territory.

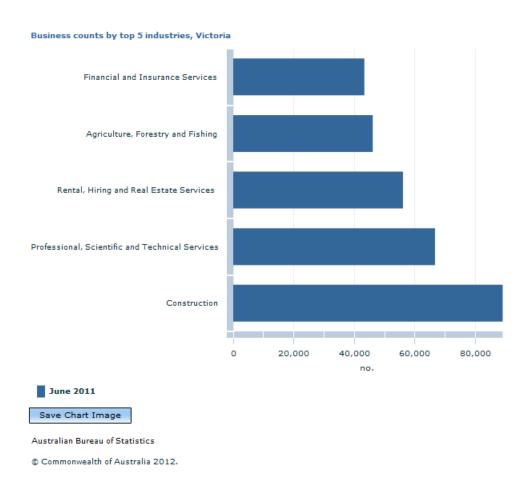
Gross State Product (GSP) is a measure of the production of goods and services within a state or territory. This is defined equivalently to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) but is for a state/territory rather than for the nation as a whole.

These estimates are all expressed in Chain Volume terms. Chain Volume estimates provide time series of expenditure

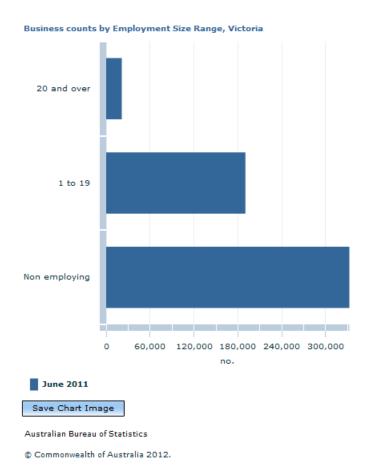
and production aggregates that are free of the direct effects of price change.

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COUNT OF BUSINESSES



Source(s): Counts of Australian Businesses, including Entries and Exits (cat. no. 8165.0)



Source(s): Counts of Australian Businesses, including Entries and Exits (cat. no. 8165.0)

At June 2011 in Victoria:

- there were 544,100 operating businesses, or 6,600 more than June 2010
- the majority of these were small businesses, with 61% of the total being non-employing businesses and 35% employing 1-19 employees
- the industries with the highest number of businesses included: Construction (16% of all businesses), Professional, Scientific and Technical Services (12%), Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services (10%), Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing, and Financial and Insurance Services (8% each).

Useful Links

Business Demography @ a Glance

Do you know how many businesses operate in your state or territory?

The ABS counts the number of businesses operating in the Australian economy, including rates of business entries and exits and business survival. These data are sourced from the ABS Business Register. They show the number of operating businesses at the end of June in each financial year and only include businesses which actively traded in goods or services during the reference period.

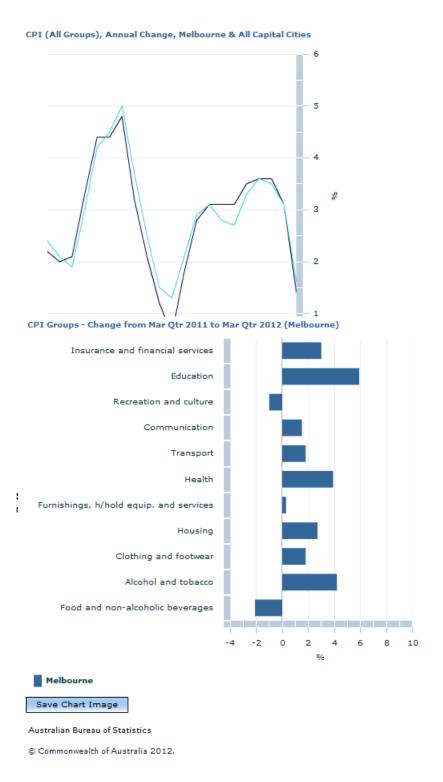
Where possible, businesses are also classified according to industry class (ANZSIC), main state of operation, type of legal organisation (TOLO), institutional sector (SISCA), size range by employment or turnover. Some complex or multi-locational businesses were not able to be classified to main state of operation or industry due to insufficient information being provided.

Component items in the graphs above may not sum to published totals due to rounding and confidentialisation of the data. Due to changes in scope, these counts are not directly comparable to previous releases. More detailed data are available from the ABS website.

This page last updated 7 May 2012

1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2012 ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/04/2012 Final

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX



Source(s): Consumer Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6401.0)

In Melbourne, over the 12 months to the March quarter 2012:

• the increase in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) was 1.4%, lower than the weighted average for the eight capital cities (1.6%)

- the largest price increase was for Education, which increased by 5.9%. Education recorded rises in all capital cities, due to increases in tuition fees and the addition of an IT levy and other non-tuition fees.
- all other groups showed an increase, except for Food and non-alcoholic beverages, with a decrease of 2.1% and Recreation and culture, with a decrease of 1.0%.

In Melbourne, during the March guarter 2012:

• the CPI remained steady while the weighted average of the eight capital cities rose by 0.1%.

Useful Links

Consumer Price Index: Concepts, Sources and Methods (cat. no. 6461.0)

Information Paper: Introduction of the 16th Series Australian Consumer Price Index (cat. no. 6470.0)

What is the Consumer Price Index?

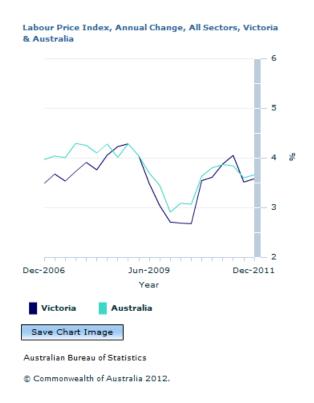
The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is based on the price of a "basket" of goods and services and is used to measure change in this price over time. The content of the basket is determined through the ABS Household Expenditure Survey.

The CPI measures price change relative to the base year 1989-90, for which the index figure is set to 100. Prices are collected each quarter from selected retail outlets and through monitoring marked prices and advertised "special offers".

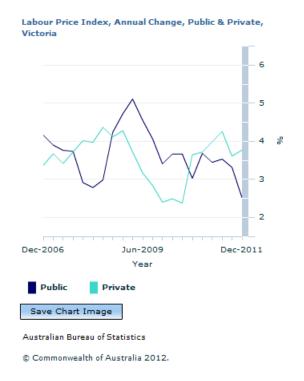
This page last updated 26 April 2012

1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2012 ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 24/02/2012 Final

LABOUR PRICE INDEX



Source(s): Labour Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6345.0)



Source(s): Labour Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6345.0)

• The annual increase (Original) in the Labour Price Index (LPI) for Victoria from December 2010 to December 2011

was 3.6%, lower than the national increase (3.7%) over the same period.

- The annual increase from December 2010 to December 2011 was 3.8% for the private sector and 2.5% for the public sector.
- In the December quarter 2011, the LPI for Victoria increased by 0.9%, equal to the national quarterly increase (0.9%).
- In the December quarter 2011, the private and public sectors in Victoria recorded quarterly increases of 1.0% and 0.6% respectively.

Useful Links

About the Labour Price Index

About Indexes

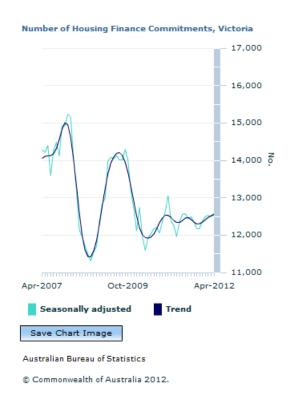
What is the Labour Price Index?

The Labour Price Index (LPI) measures the price of labour services and reflects change in wages and salaries over time. Change is measured relative to the base year, 2008-09, for which the figure is set to 100.

Wage data are collected quarterly from a random sample of 4,800 businesses on the Australian Business Register, which is stratified by state, industry, sector and business size. The LPI collects data related to 20,000 jobs nationally. For more information, refer to Labour Price Index: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2004.

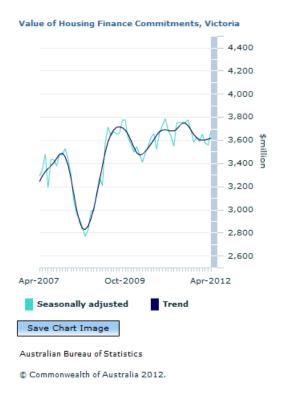
1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2012 ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 13/06/2012 Final

HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS



Footnote(s): Owner occupied housing

Source(s): Housing Finance, Australia (cat. no. 5609.0)



Footnote(s): Owner occupied housing

Source(s): Housing Finance, Australia (cat. no. 5609.0)

In Victoria, in trend terms, in April 2012:

- The number of owner occupied housing commitments increased by 0.3% from the previous month and 1.9% from April 2011.
- The value of commitments rose by 0.3% from the previous month but decreased by 2.1% from April 2011.

Useful Links

Housing @ a Glance

House Price Indexes: Eight Capital Cities (cat. no. 6416.0)

Building Approvals, Australia (cat. no. 8731.0)

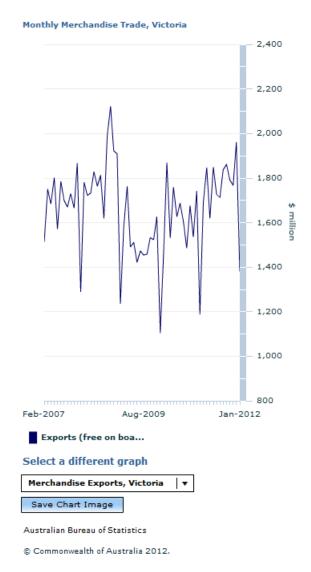
More About Housing Finance Commitments

Housing finance commitments are the monetary commitments made by significant lenders towards the construction or purchase of housing. This includes new commitments as well as the outstanding values of housing loan assets to individuals (owner-occupiers and investors) held by lenders at the end of each reference month. Significant lenders include Banks, Building Societies, Credit Unions, Life or General Insurance companies, Superannuation Funds and other financial institutions. Housing finance data are primarily collected via returns submitted to the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority (APRA).

This page last updated 12 June 2012

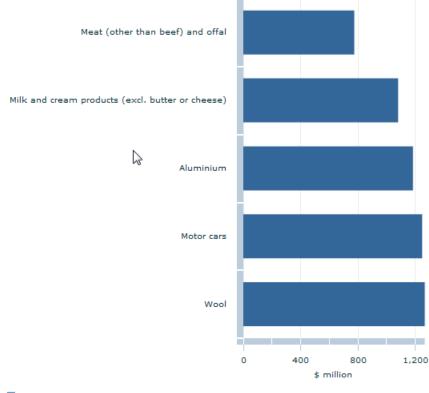
1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2012 ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 16/03/2012 Final

VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS



Source(s): International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia (cat. no. 5368.0)

Merchandise trade, top 5 commodities, 2010-11, Victoria



Exports (free on boa
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Merchandise Exports ▼
Save Chart Image
Australian Bureau of Statistics

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Source(s): ABS data available on request, International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia (cat. no. 5368.0)

In January 2012:

- the value of Victorian goods exported overseas was \$1,381 million, a decrease of 29.6% on the December 2011 value of \$1,961 million
- the value of goods imported into Victoria was \$4,822 million, a decrease of 8.1% on the December 2011 value of \$5,248 million.

In 2010-11:

- the top five overseas exports from Victoria were Wool (SITC 268), Motor cars (SITC 781), Aluminium (SITC 684),
 Milk and cream products (excl. butter or cheese) (SITC 022), and Meat (other than beef) and offal (SITC 012)
- the top five overseas imports into Victoria were Motor cars (SITC 781), Petroleum oils (incl. crude) (SITC 333), Petroleum oils (excl. crude) (SITC 334), Motor vehicle parts and accessories (SITC 784), and Vehicles for transport of goods (SITC 782)
- the main destination for Victorian exports was China (\$3.0 billion) while China was also the main source of imports (\$11.6 billion).

Useful Links

International Merchandise Trade, Australia, Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2001 (cat. no. 5489.0)

Foreign Trade @ a Glance

Standard International Trade Classification Rev.3 (United Nations Statistics Division)

Where do imports and exports statistics come from?

International merchandise trade statistics are compiled by the Australian Bureau of Statistics from information submitted by exporters and importers or their agents to the Australian Customs Service. These statistics represent movements of commodities imported directly from or exported to overseas destinations. Interstate trade movements are not included. International trade statistics are used extensively to monitor Australia's export and import performance and they are a key input to Australia's balance of payments and national accounts statistics.

This page last updated 15 March 2012

1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2012 ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/01/2012 Final



Industry	
Agriculture	Retail
Value of Agricultural Production	Retail Turnover
Livestock Slaughtering	New Motor Vehicle Sales
Construction	Tourism
Building Approvals	Tourist Accommodation

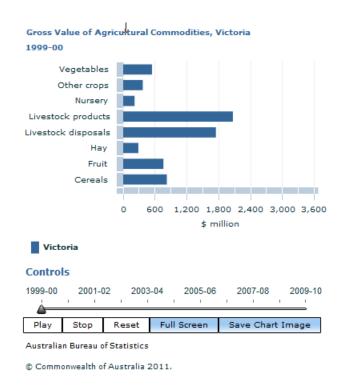
This page last updated 6 March 2012

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/01/2012 Final

VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION



Source(s): Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, Australia (cat. no. 7503.0)



Source(s): Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, Australia (cat. no. 7503.0)

■ In 2009-10 the gross value of total Victorian agricultural production was \$10,347.3 million, an increase of 1.4% (or \$146.8 million) from 2008-09. At the same time, the local value of Victorian agricultural production increased by

0.7%.

■ In 2009-10 livestock disposals contributed 29.0% to the total gross value of Victorian agricultural production, followed by livestock products with 24.2% and fruit with 11.7% respectively.

Useful Links

Agricultural Commodities, Australia (cat. no. 7121.0)

Livestock Products, Australia (cat. no. 7215.0)

Agriculture @ a Glance (ABS)

Do you know how the value of your state or territory's agricultural output is determined?

The gross value of agricultural commodities produced (VACP) is the value placed on recorded agricultural production at the wholesale prices realised in the market place.

The local value is the value placed on commodities at the point of production (i.e. farm gate). It is calculated by deducting marketing costs from the gross value of commodities produced. Marketing costs may include freight, cost of containers, commission and other marketing charges.

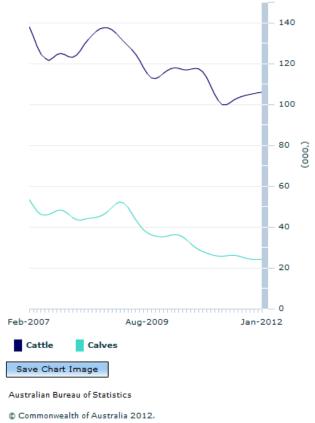
Quantity data for most agricultural commodities are collected from ABS agricultural surveys or the Agricultural Census. Remaining commodity data are obtained from non-ABS sources, and are comparable across time.

This page last updated 5 March 2012

1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2012 ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 06/03/2012 Final

LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERING





Footnote(s): Trend

Source(s): Livestock and Meat, Australia (cat. no. 7218.0.55.001)

Sheep & lambs slaughtered, Victoria



Footnote(s): Trend

Source(s): Livestock and Meat, Australia (cat. no. 7218.0.55.001)

In Victoria in January 2012, in trend terms, there were:

- 106,000 cattle slaughtered, an increase of 0.7% from the January 2011 figure
- 24,100 calves slaughtered, the highest number of any state or territory (43.5% of all calves slaughtered)
- 165,900 sheep slaughtered, the highest number in the nation (36.1% of all sheep slaughtered)
- 653,400 lambs slaughtered, 7.4% higher than in January 2011 but still the highest number of any state or territory (44.0% of all lambs slaughtered).

Useful Links

Livestock Products, Australia (cat. no. 7215.0)

Agriculture @ a Glance

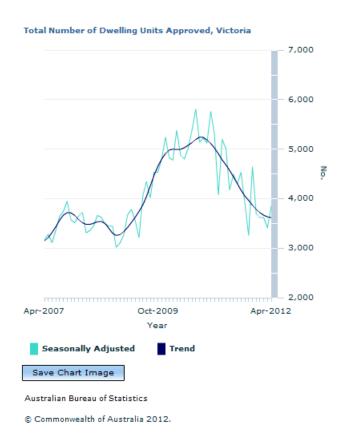
Do you know how many livestock have been slaughtered in your state or territory?

Livestock slaughtering statistics are based on a monthly collection from abattoirs and other major slaughtering establishments. They include estimates of animals slaughtered by country butchers and other small slaughtering establishments.

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BUILDING APPROVALS

- In April 2012, the number of dwelling unit approvals in Victoria decreased by 0.4% in trend terms, representing 15 consecutive months of decline.
- The number of dwelling units approved in April 2012 was 22.7% lower, in trend terms, than in April 2011.
- Over the year, in trend terms, all States and Territories recorded declines, ranging between 1.8% (Queensland) and 56.3% (NT).



Source(s): Building Approvals. Australia (cat. no. 8731.0)

Useful Links

Building Activity, Australia (cat. no. 8752.0)

Construction @ a Glance

Information Paper: A Guide to Interpreting Time Series - Monitoring Trends (cat. no. 1349.0)

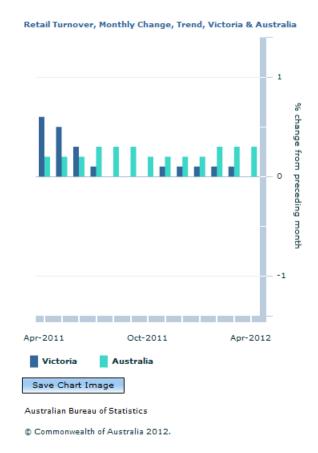
More About Building Approvals

Building approvals statistics include the number and value of new building work approved by administrative bodies in the collection period. They relate to the construction of new residential buildings, renovations and additions valued at \$10,000 or more and the construction of non-residential buildings valued at \$50,000 or more. Approvals of engineering works for roads, bridges or railways are not included in these statistics.

This page last updated 1 June 2012

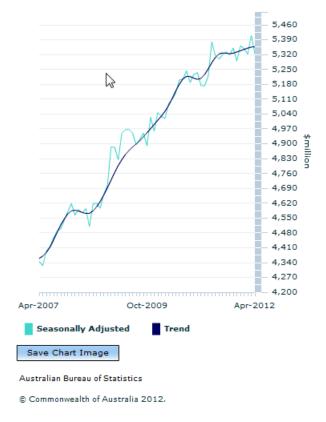
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RETAIL TURNOVER



Source(s): Retail Trade, Australia (cat. no. 8501.0)

Retail Turnover, Victoria



Source(s): Retail Trade, Australia (cat. no. 8501.0)

- In April 2012, the trend estimate of retail turnover in Victoria was unchanged, compared with a 0.3% increase nationally. Of all the States and Territories, Victoria was the only jurisdiction that did not record an increase during this period.
- Estimated retail turnover in April 2012 was 1.4% higher in trend terms than in April 2011.

Useful Links

Retail @ a Glance

Australian Economic Indicators (cat. no. 1350.0)

How are Retail Trade Statistics Derived?

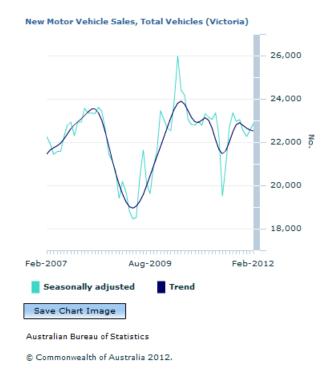
Estimates of the value of turnover of retail trade are compiled from the monthly Retail Business Survey, which collects sales data from a random sample of approximately 500 'large' businesses and 2,750 'smaller' businesses across Australia. The scope of the survey is all employing retail trade businesses selling predominantly to households. Industries included in the survey are defined according to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) 2006. For the purpose of retail trade statistics, these industries are classified into 6 broad industry groups and 15 subgroups. Retail trade statistics released at the broad industry level include Food retailing; Household goods retailing; Clothing, footwear and personal accessory retailing; Department stores; Other retailing; and Cafes, restaurants and takeaway food services.

Turnover in retail trade includes retail sales, wholesale sales and (from July 2000) the goods and services tax as well as certain other takings and commissions.

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 19/03/2012 Final

NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES

- In February 2012, the number of new motor vehicles sold in Victoria decreased by 0.2% in trend terms from the previous month.
- New motor vehicle sales were 0.5% lower in February 2012 than in February 2011 in trend terms.
- Nationally, 85,038 new motor vehicles were sold in February 2012 (trend). This figure was 0.5% lower than in the previous month, but was 1.9% higher than in February 2011.



Source(s): Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Australia (cat. no. 9314.0)

Useful Links

Information Paper: Developments in New Motor Vehicle Statistics

About Seasonally Adjusted and Trend Data

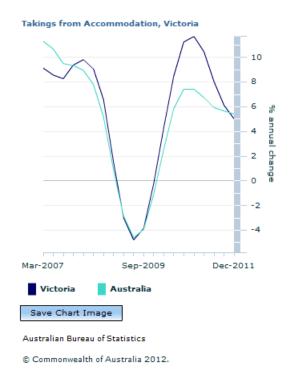
Where do Motor Vehicle Sales Statistics Come From?

Motor Vehicle sales figures are produced by the Federal Chamber of Automotive Industries (FCAI), which collects data from all of its members on the sales of new vehicles, excluding motorcycles, plant and equipment and unpowered vehicles. For more information refer to the information paper *Developments in New Motor Vehicle Statistics* linked above.

Seasonal adjustment is a means of removing the estimated effects of normal seasonal variation and 'trading day effects'. A 'trading day effect' reflects the varying amounts of activity on different days of the week and the different number of days of the week in any month (i.e. the number of Sundays, Mondays, etc.). Adjustment is also made for Easter which may affect the March and April estimates differently. Smoothing the seasonally adjusted series reduces the impact of the irregular component of the seasonally adjusted series and creates trend estimates. More information about these processes is available in the *Information Paper: A Guide to Interpreting Time Series - Monitoring Trends: An Overview* (cat. no. 1349.0) also linked above.

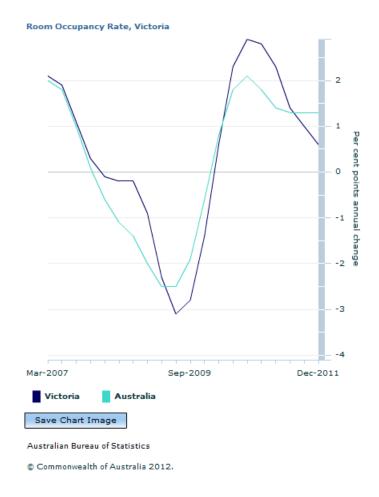
1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2012 ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 03/04/2012 Final

TOURIST ACCOMMODATION



Footnote(s): Hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms (trend)

Source(s): Tourist Accommodation, Australia (cat. no. 8635.0)



Footnote(s): Hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms (trend)

Source(s): Tourist Accommodation, Australia (cat. no. 8635.0)

In Victoria in the December quarter 2011, in trend terms:

- accommodation takings were \$412.7 million for hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms. This
 was an increase of 0.9% on the September quarter 2011 and a 5.0% increase on the December quarter 2010.
- the room occupancy rate for hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms was 65.8%, equal to the national occupancy rate. This was unchanged from the September quarter 2011 and an increase of 0.6 percentage points on the December quarter 2010.

Useful Links

Tourist Accommodation, Small Area Data, Australia (cat. no. 8635.0.55.002)

Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia (cat no. 3401.0)

Australian National Accounts: Tourism Satellite Account (cat. no. 5249.0)

Tourism @ a Glance

Do you know how much visitors spend on accommodation in your state or territory?

Tourist accommodation information is collected from hotels, motels and serviced apartments, with 15 rooms or more. These provide mainly short-term non-residential accommodation, generally for guests staying for periods of less than two months. This is the current scope of the Survey of Tourist Accommodation however, from March quarter 2005 to June quarter 2010, the scope of the survey was expanded to include smaller establishments.

Takings from accommodation include gross revenue from the provision of accommodation, including GST. Takings from meals are excluded.

Room occupancy is calculated by the number of rooms actually occupied expressed as a percentage of total capacity available during the survey period. All data presented here are trend estimates.

This page last updated 2 April 2012

1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2012 ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/01/2012 Final

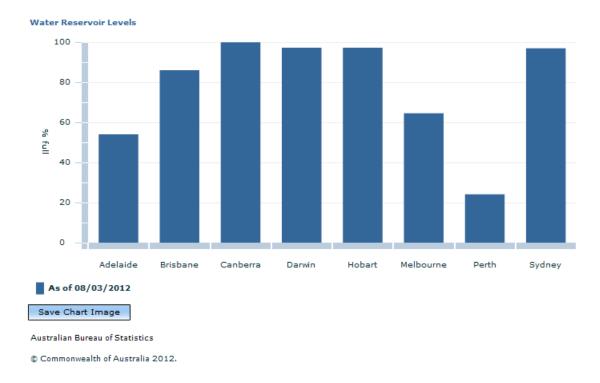


Environment and Energy		
Water	Energy	
Water Reservoir Levels	Energy Consumption	
Water Use	Greenhouse Gases	
	Carbon Emissions	

This page last updated 5 March 2012

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 13/03/2012 Final

WATER RESERVOIR LEVELS



Source(s): Bureau of Meteorology

- At 8 March 2012, the reservoirs in the Melbourne water collection area were 64.5% full, holding approximately 1,169.1 GL. At the same time in the previous year, these reservoirs were 53.4% full, holding 967.2 GL. Reservoir levels rose by 202.0 GL, or 20.9%, over this period
- At 8 March 2012, the reservoirs servicing Canberra, Darwin, Hobart and Sydney were near 100% capacity while Perth had the lowest reservoir levels, at 24.1% full.

Useful Links

More Information from the Bureau of Meteorology

About Water Storage Data

Where does reservoir level information come from?

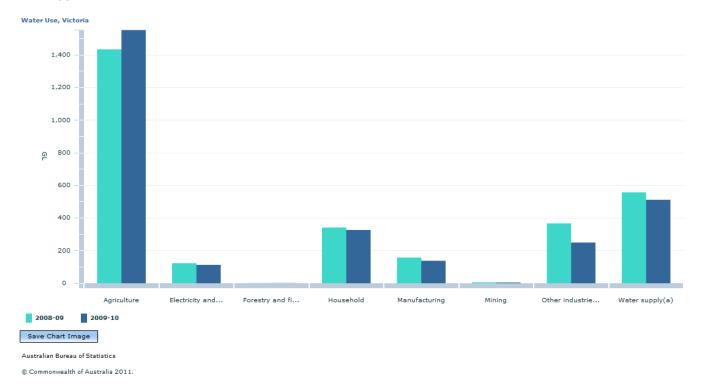
Information on reservoir levels is collected, standardised and disseminated by the Bureau of Meteorology (BOM). This information includes the total volume of accessible water stored in public water storage facilities (e.g. dams) with a capacity over one gigalitre (GL) as well the total capacity of water storage facilities in the region (% full).

For more details, including daily updates of reservoir data, go to the BOM website linked above.

This page last updated 9 March 2012

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/01/2012 Final

WATER USE



Footnote(s): (a) Includes sewerage, drainage services and water losses

Source(s): Water Account, Australia, 2009-10 (cat. no. 4610.0)

- In 2009-10, Victorian households consumed 327 GL of water, representing 11% of all water consumption in the state. Agriculture was the highest consuming sector, accounting for 1,553 GL (or 54% of all consumption).
- Household water consumption in 2009-10 was 4% lower than in 2008-09.
- Per capita household water use in 2009-10 (59kL) decreased by 6% from 2008-09 (63 kL).
- Total water consumption fell by 3% between 2008-09 and 2009-10, from 2,991 GL to 2,899 GL.

Useful Links

More information from the Water Account

How is household water consumption calculated?

The ABS calculates total household water consumption by combining the amount of water distributed to households by water providers with the amount extracted through bores and other self-extraction facilities. 'Self-extracted' water use is calculated by applying a coefficient, based on average number of kilolitres used per household connection, to the households known not to be served by water providers.

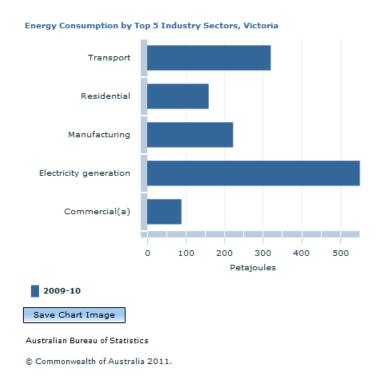
This page last updated 5 March 2012

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ENERGY CONSUMPTION



Source(s): ABARES Australian Energy Statistics - Energy update 2011, Table B



Footnote(s): (a) Includes ANZSIC Divisions F, G, H, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S and the water supply, sewerage and drainage service industries Source(s): ABARES Australian Energy Statistics - Energy update 2011, Table B

• Energy consumption for Victoria in 2009-10 totalled 1.4 thousand petajoules, a small decrease from 2008-09.

- Victorian energy consumption in 2009-10 was the second highest of all states and territories in Australia.
- Most energy consumed in Victoria in 2009-10 was used for Electricity generation (39.2%), Transport (22.7%), and Manufacturing (15.8%).
- Victoria's energy consumption accounted for 23.6% of total Australian net energy consumption in 2009-10.

Useful Links

Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics and Sciences (ABARES)

Environment and Energy @ a Glance (ABS)

How much energy is consumed in your state or territory?

This energy consumption data is compiled by ABARES using the Australian Government's National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting (NGER) database as the primary data source, supplemented by data from other sources, as well as estimation and modelling for the sectors not covered by NGER.

Net energy consumption shown here is a net concept which avoids double counting. It comprises the consumption of all fuels less the consumption of derived fuels.

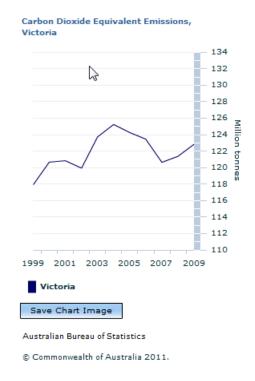
Data for ACT is not available separately and is included in NSW.

A petajoule is a unit of energy equivalent to 10¹⁵ joules.

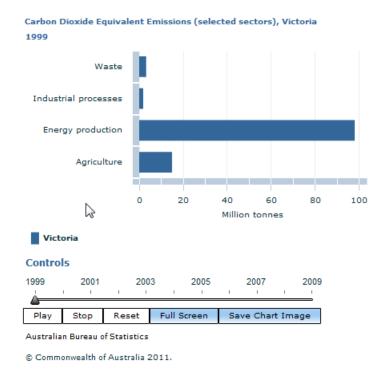
This page last updated 26 October 2012

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/01/2012 Final

CARBON EMISSIONS



Source(s): Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency



Source(s): Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency

 Carbon dioxide equivalent emissions for Victoria in 2009 totalled 122.8 million tonnes, an increase of 4.2% from 1999.

- Energy production accounted for 84.4% of total emissions in 2009 followed by Agriculture (10.7%), Industrial processes (2.6%), and Waste (2.4%).
- Victoria created the third highest carbon dioxide equivalent emissions of all states and territories in 2009, producing 22.5% of total Australian emissions.

Useful Links

Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency

Environment and Energy @ a Glance (ABS)

What are the most common greenhouse gases?

The most common greenhouse gases are carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons and sulphur hexafluoride.

Emissions from these gases are reported under the **Kyoto Protocol** (an international treaty designed to limit global greenhouse emissions) and are aggregated into carbon dioxide equivalents (CO₂-e) using factors called global warming potentials (GWPS).

The Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency publishes a number of reports that together, constitute the **Australian National Greenhouse Accounts**.

To view the summary of state and territory Greenhouse Gas inventories, see: http://ageis.climatechange.gov.au/NGGITrend.aspx

This page last updated 5 March 2012

1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2012 ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/01/2012 Final



FEATURE ARTICLES FOR VICTORIA

Issue	Title		
Dec 2010	Underemployment: A Victorian Perspective		
Jun 2010	Water and Energy Efficiency Elements of Households in Older and Newer Dwellings		
Dec 2009	Living Arrangements of Victorians, 2006 — A Study of Diversity and Change Across the Life Courses		
Jun 2009	Surplus Bedrooms in Melbourne Homes		
Mar 2009	Measuring Victoria's Population		
Sep 2008	Victorian Household Preparedness for Emergencies		
Jun 2008	Adult Literacy and Life Skills		
Mar 2008	Workplace Growth in Victoria 2000-2007		
Dec 2007	Child Care Usage in Victoria		
Sep 2007	2006 Census: Regional Victoria in Profile		
Jun 2007	Water — Sources and Usages		
Jun 2007	Personal Safety Survey		
Mar 2007	Workplace Growth 2003–2005		
Dec 2006	Waste and Recycling		
Sep 2006	Trends in Fertility		
Jun 2006	Indigenous Vital Statistics		
Mar 2006	<u>Victorian Community Indicators</u>		
Dec 2005	Profile of Seniors in Victorians		
Sep 2005	The Victorian Population 1836–2005		
Jun 2005	Criminal Court Outcomes 2003–2004		
Sep 2004	Summary of Findings from the 2002 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey		
Jun 2004	Building Activity and Interest Rates		
Mar 2004	Children aged 0-8 years in Victoria		
Sep 2003	Estimating Workplace Growth from Workcover data		
Jun 2003	Housing Trends in Melbourne 1999–2002		
Sep 2002	Population Change in Victoria, 1991–2001		
Jun 2002	2001 Census Geography Issues		
Mar 2002	Part-time Employment in Victoria		

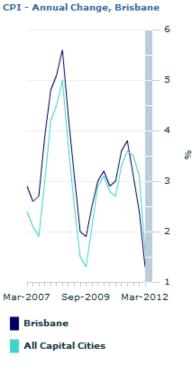
This page last updated 5 March 2012

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 12/06/2012 Final





(cat. no. 6202.0)



Source(s): Consumer Price Index. Australia (cat. no. 6401.0)



Source(s): Building Approvals. Australia (cat. no. 8731.0)

Source(s): Water Account, Australia (cat no. 4610.0)



Demography Work Education and Training Health Family and Community Crime



State Accounts
Prices
Investment and Finance
International Trade



Industry

Agriculture Construction Retail Tourism



Energy Greenhouse Gases

This page last updated 8 June 2012

1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2012 ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/01/2012 Final

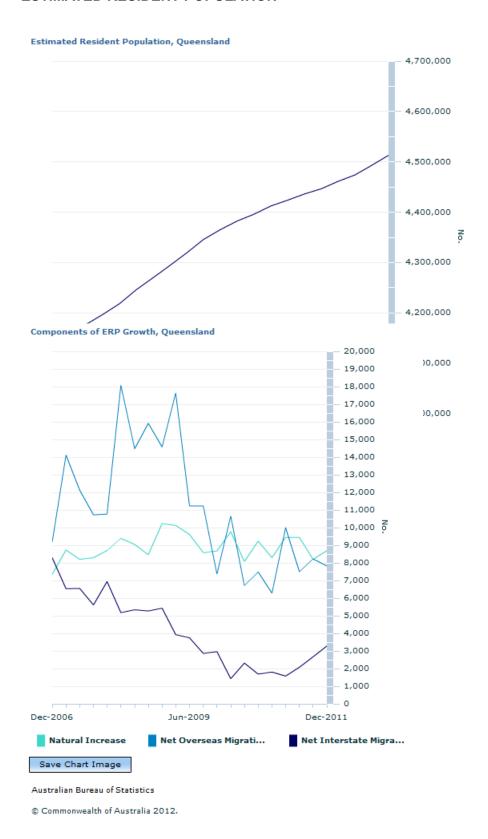


People	
Demography	Education and Training
Estimated Resident Population	People with Non-school Qualifications
Total Fertility Rate	Education Participation of Persons Aged
Mortality Rate	15-24 Years
Work	Young People not Fully Engaged in Education or Work
Unemployment Rate	Health
Labour Force Participation Rate	Life Expectancy at Birth
Employed Persons	Infant Mortality
Part-time Employed	Family and Community
Average Weekly Earnings	Children in Lone Parent Families
	Crime
	Crime Victimisation

This page last updated 6 March 2012

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 29/06/2012 Final

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION



Source(s): Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0)

■ At 31 December 2011, the estimated resident population (ERP) of Queensland was 4.51 million, an increase of approximately 19,800 (0.4%) over the previous quarter and approximately 66,500 (1.5%) over the previous year.

- The largest component of population growth in the December quarter 2011 was natural increase, which added approximately 8,700 to the population. Net overseas migration accounted for approximately 7,800 additional people while net interstate migration added approximately 3,300.
- Nationally, the ERP at 31 December 2011 was 22.5 million, up approximately 302,600 (1.4%) from the previous year. Among the states and territories, WA had the fastest annual rate of growth (2.9%) while Tasmania had the slowest (0.4%).
- An interactive illustration of population changes and projections can be accessed at Australian Population Pyramids.

Useful Links

Historical Population Statistics

About Population Statistics

Regional Population Growth

How is the Estimated Resident Population (ERP) derived?

Current estimates of the resident population of Australia and its states and territories are based on the most recent (2011) Census and are derived from 'place of usual residence' (where individuals have lived, or intend to live, for six months or more of the Census year).

In Census years, ERP figures at 30 June are calculated by adjusting census counts of usual residents to include those missed in the Census and those who were overseas on Census Night and also take account of births and deaths occurring between 30 June and Census Night (usually early August). Quarterly estimates of the Australian population are derived thereafter by adding **natural increase** (births minus deaths) and **net overseas migration** (immigration minus emigration) to the estimated population at the beginning of the period. For the states and territories, account is also taken of estimated interstate movements involving a change of usual residence (**net interstate migration**).

Population figures are released in several phases including preliminary, revised and final. The above figures are preliminary.

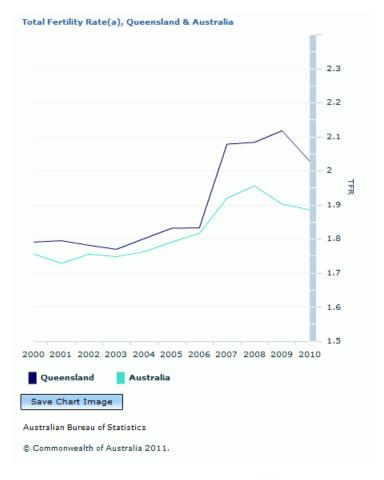
For more information about population statistics, refer to *Population Estimates: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2009* (cat. no. 3228.0.55.001)

This page last updated 28 June 2012

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/01/2012 Final

TOTAL FERTILITY RATE

- In 2010, the total fertility rate (TFR) for Queensland was 2.03 babies per woman, decreasing from 2.12 in 2009.
- The 2010 rate was higher than the rate recorded a decade before (1.79 in 2000), and has increased from 2005, when the TFR was 1.83.
- Total fertility rates varied substantially between the states and territories in 2010, ranging from 1.75 babies per woman in Victoria to 2.11 babies per woman in the NT. In 2010, NSW, SA, the NT and the ACT recorded increases in TFR from the previous year, with Victoria, Queensland, WA and Tasmania recording decreases.
- All states and territories except the NT have recorded an overall increase in the TFR since 2005.



Footnote(s): (a) Births per woman

Source(s): Births Australia (cat. no. 3301.0)

Useful Links

Population Methods and Concepts

Fertility Concepts and Collections

How is the Total Fertility Rate derived?

The total fertility rate (TFR) represents the number of children a female could expect to bear during her lifetime if she experienced current age-specific fertility rates at each age of her reproductive life. The TFR is the sum of age-specific fertility rates (live births at each age of mother per 1,000 of the estimated female population of the same age). Reproductive lifetime refers to the age range 15 to 49 years. For the purpose of calculating age-specific fertility, births to mothers under 15 years and over 49 years are added to the nearest age group.

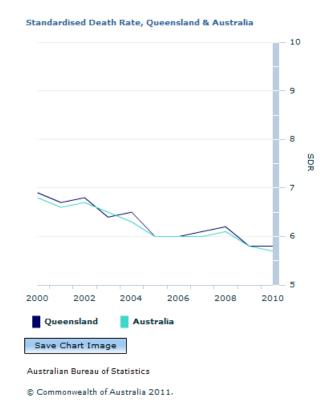
For more information about fertility statistics and methodologies, please refer to the Explanatory Notes of *Births, Australia* (cat. no 3301.0).

This page last updated 5 March 2012

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/01/2012 Final

MORTALITY RATE

- In 2010, the standardised death rate (SDR) for the population of Queensland was 5.8 per 1,000. The SDR was higher for males (7.0) than females (4.8).
- Since 2000 the SDR has declined from 6.9 to 5.8.
- Nationally, the SDR has trended downwards, from 6.8 in 2000 to 5.7 in 2010.



Source(s): Deaths, Australia (cat. no. 3302.0)

Useful Links

About Population Statistics

Causes of Death

What is a Standardised Death Rate?

Standardised death rates (SDRs) enable the comparison of death rates between populations with different age structures by relating them to a standard population. The current standard population is all persons in the Australian population at 30 June 2001. SDRs are expressed per 1,000 or per 100,000 persons.

For large populations with reliable age-specific death rates, the direct method of calculating SDRs is used. The SDR is the overall death rate that would have prevailed in the standard population if it had experienced at each age, the death rates of the population under study.

For smaller populations where age-specific death rates are unknown or unreliable, the indirect method of calculation is used. The SDR is an adjustment to the crude death rate (number of deaths per 1,000 of the estimated resident population) to account for the variation between the actual number of deaths in the population under study and the number of deaths that would have occurred if the population under study had experienced the age-specific death rates of the standard population.

Age-specific death rates are calculated using the number of deaths (occurring or registered) during the calendar year at

a specified age per 1,000 of the estimated resident population of the same age at the mid-point of the year (30 June).

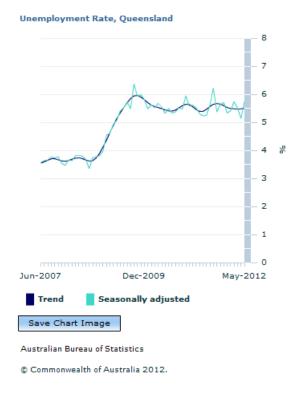
This page last updated 5 March 2012

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 12/06/2012 Final

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

In Queensland in May 2012:

- The trend unemployment rate was 5.5%, unchanged from the previous month, and higher than the national rate of 5.1%
- Of all states and territories, Tasmania reported the highest trend unemployment rate (7.3%), while the ACT reported the lowest (3.4%).



Source(s): Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0)

Useful Links

Labour @ a Glance

Understanding the Australian Labour Force using ABS Statistics (cat. no. 6202.0)

How is the unemployment rate calculated?

The unemployment rate for any group is defined as the number of unemployed people expressed as a percentage of the labour force (employed plus unemployed). As a measure of the proportion of the labour force that is under-utilised, its most important use is as an indicator of the performance of the economy. A high rate of unemployment indicates limited employment opportunities in a labour market that is oversupplied. A low rate of unemployment indicates a tight labour market, potential scarcity of skilled labour, and future cost pressures from wage demands from workers.

The trend over time in the overall unemployment rate serves as an indicator of the performance of the economy, while the unemployment rate for different groups of people (e.g. younger people, older people, women) identifies areas of social concern when rates for some groups are much higher than for others.

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 13/03/2012 Final

LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE

- In February 2012, the trend labour force participation rate in Queensland was 67.1%, slightly down on the previous month, but still higher than the national rate of 65.2%.
- In seasonally adjusted terms, the labour force participation rate was 67.0%, a decrease on the rate of 67.4% in January 2012.



Source(s): Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0)

Useful Links

Labour @ a Glance

Understanding the Australian Labour Force using ABS Statistics (cat. no. 6202.0)

How many people participate in the labour force in your state or territory?

The participation rate represents the labour force (total employed and unemployed who are actively looking for work) expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over, in the same group. Labour force estimates are derived from the Labour Force Survey component of the Monthly Population Survey. Information is obtained from the occupants of selected dwellings by specially trained interviewers using computer-assisted interviewing.

A person's experience of the labour market will vary according to a number of factors, including the economic conditions at any given time, and their age. For example, the chance of someone finding a job decreases during a recession, while the likelihood of participating in the labour force varies as circumstances change, particularly in relation to family and education commitments. Factors affecting someone's peer group can also have a similar influence on labour market

activity - people of different generations may have different expectations and experiences.

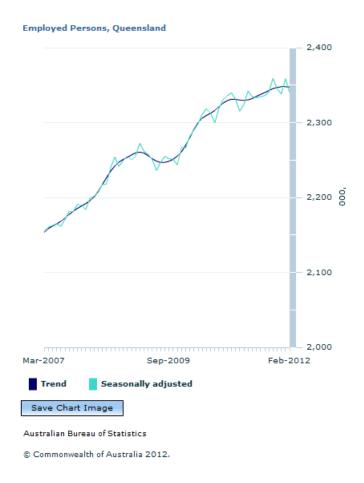
This page last updated 9 March 2012

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 14/03/2012 Final

EMPLOYED PERSONS

In Queensland in February 2012 there were:

- 2,347,600 employed persons, or 17,400 more than in February 2011 in trend terms
- 2,340,700 employed persons or 17,900 less than in January 2012 in seasonally adjusted terms
- 1,270,100 employed males and 1,077,500 employed females, in trend terms.



Source(s): Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0)

Useful Links

Labour @ a Glance

Understanding the Australian Labour Force using ABS Statistics (cat. no. 6202.0)

How many persons are employed in your state or territory?

Employed persons are all persons aged 15 years and over who, during the reference week:

- worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind in a job or business, or on a farm (comprising employees, employers and own account workers); or
- worked for one hour or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. contributing family workers); or
- were employees who had a job but were not at work and were:
 - away from work for fewer than four weeks up to the end of the reference week; or
 - away from work for more than four weeks up to the end of the reference week and received pay for some or

all of the four week period to the end of the reference week; or

- away from work as a standard work or shift arrangement; or
- on strike or locked out; or
- on workers' compensation and expected to return to their job; or
- were employers or own account workers, who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.

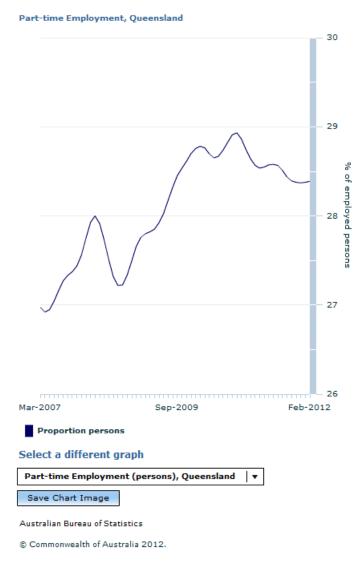
Labour force estimates are derived from the Labour Force Survey component of the Monthly Population Survey. Information is obtained from the occupants of selected dwellings by specially trained interviewers using computer-assisted interviewing.

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 14/03/2012 Final

PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT

In Queensland in February 2012 there were, in trend terms:

- 666,500 part-time employed persons, or 28.4% of total employed persons
- 15.0% of all employed males were working part-time, compared to 44.1% of all employed females
- 1,681,100 full-time employed persons or 500 less than in January 2012 and 16,700 more than in February 2011.



Footnote(s): Trend

Source(s): Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0)

Useful Links

Labour @ a Glance

Understanding the Australian Labour Force using ABS Statistics (cat. no. 6202.0)

What do part-time and full-time employment mean?

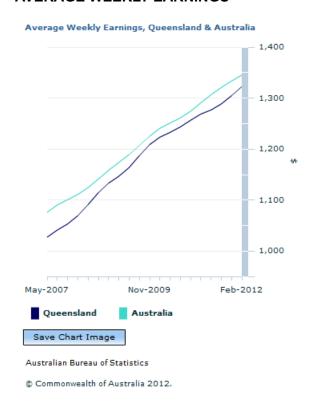
Part-time employed persons are employed persons who usually worked fewer than 35 hours a week (in all jobs) and either did so during the reference week or were not at work during the reference week.

Full-time employed persons are employed persons who usually worked 35 hours or more a week (in all jobs) and those who, although usually working fewer than 35 hours a week, worked 35 hours or more during the reference week.

Labour force estimates are derived from the Labour Force Survey component of the Monthly Population Survey. Information is obtained from the occupants of selected dwellings by specially trained interviewers using computer-assisted interviewing.

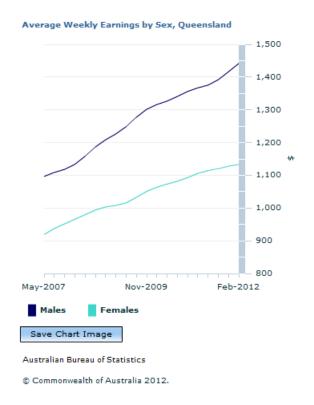
1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2012 ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 22/05/2012 Final

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS



Footnote(s): Full-time adult ordinary time (trend)

Source(s): Average Weekly Earnings, Australia (cat. no. 6302.0)



Footnote(s): Full-time adult ordinary time (trend)

Source(s): Average Weekly Earnings, Australia (cat. no. 6302.0)

In Queensland in the February 2012 quarter in trend terms:

- full-time adult ordinary time earnings (AWOTE) stood at \$1,322.60, an increase of 4.3% from the same period in 2011 compared to the Australian estimate of \$1,345.20, an increase of 4.2%
- AWOTE for males was \$1,441.90, a rise of 5.4% from the same time 12 months earlier and for females \$1,133.70, an increase of 2.5% over the same period.

Useful Links

Labour @ a Glance

Australian Labour Market Statistics (cat. no. 6105.0)

How are average weekly earnings derived?

Weekly ordinary time earnings refers to one week's earnings of employees for the reference period, attributable to award, standard or agreed hours of work. It is calculated before taxation and any other deductions (e.g. superannuation, board and lodging) have been made.

What do ordinary time earnings include?

Award, workplace and enterprise bargaining payments, and other agreed base rates of pay, over-award and over-agreed payments, penalty payments, shift and other allowances; commissions and retainers; bonuses and similar payments related to the reference period; payments under incentive or piecework; payments under profit sharing schemes normally paid each pay period; payment for leave taken during the reference period; all workers' compensation payments made through the payroll; and salary payments made to directors.

What do ordinary time earnings exclude?

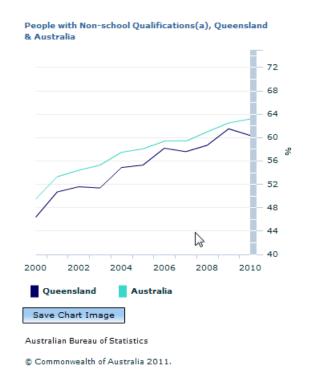
Amounts salary sacrificed, non-cash components of salary packages, overtime payments, retrospective pay, pay in advance, leave loadings, severance, termination and redundancy payments, and other payments not related to the reference period.

This page last updated 21 May 2012

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/01/2012 Final

PEOPLE WITH NON-SCHOOL QUALIFICATIONS

- In 2010, six in ten (60.4%) of the Queensland population aged 25-64 years had a non-school qualification. This proportion has increased steadily since 2000 when less than half (46.4%) of the population had such a qualification.
- Nationally, the proportion rose to 63.2% with the ACT having the highest rate, at 74.6%, and Tasmania the lowest, at 59.1%.



Footnote(s): (a) Proportion of persons aged 24-65 years with a non-school qualification

Source(s): Australian Social Trends (cat. no. 4102.0)

Useful Links

About the Survey of Education and Work

About the Australian Standard Classification of Education

Non-school Qualifications

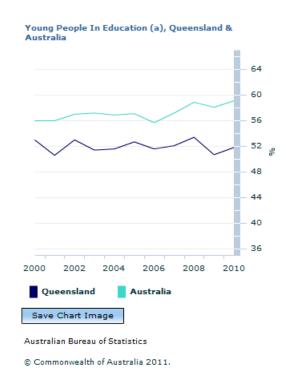
Non-school qualifications are awarded for educational attainments other than those of pre-primary, primary or secondary education. They include qualifications at the following broad levels of education:

Post Graduate Degree; Master Degree; Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate; Bachelor Degree; Advanced Diploma and Diploma; and Certificates I, II, III and IV levels. (*Education Variables* (cat. no. 1246.0)). Non-school qualifications may be attained concurrently with school qualifications.

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YOUNG PEOPLE IN EDUCATION

- In 2010, just over half (51.8%) of the Queensland population aged 15-24 years were enrolled in a full-time or part-time course of study at an educational institution. This compares with 59.1% for the same age group across Australia.
- Over the past decade the proportion of young people in education in Queensland has ranged from 50.6% in 2001 to 53.4% in 2008.



Footnote(s): (a) Proportion of people aged 15-24 participating in education.

Source(s): Australian Social Trends (cat. no. 4102.0)

Useful Links

About Education Statistics

Deriving Measures of Engagement in Secondary Education

Education Participation

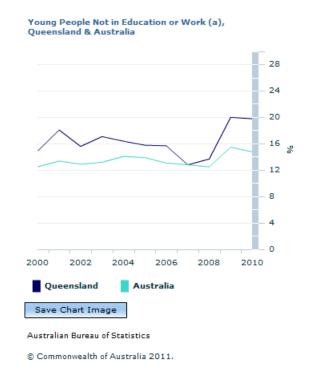
Data on the education participation of Australians aged 15-64 years are collected in the ABS Survey of Education and Work. The 2009 survey collected information from residents of private dwellings in all states and territories. Education participation relates to all people enrolled for a course of study in the survey month at any institution whose primary role is education including (but not restricted to) schools, higher education institutions and Technical and Further Education colleges (TAFEs). For more information about the survey, including definitions, estimation procedures and collection methodology, refer to the Explanatory Notes of *Education and Training Experience*, (cat. no. 6278.0)

Participation in education and training typically falls with age. The participation of young people aged 15 -24 years is seen by the Council of Australian Governments (COAG) as critical in increasing the productivity of individual workers and the economy as a whole (COAG Meeting, Communique April 2009). The participation rate of people aged 15 -24 years is expressed as a proportion of the total estimated resident population of that age group.

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YOUNG PEOPLE NOT FULLY ENGAGED IN EDUCATION OR WORK

- In 2010, one in five (19.8%) of the Queensland population aged 15-19 years were not fully engaged in education or work. Over the past decade, this estimate has ranged from a low of 12.8% in 2007 to 20.0% in 2009.
- Nationally, the proportion of 15-19 year olds not fully engaged in education or work was 14.8% in 2010, with Queensland having the highest proportion (19.8%) and ACT the lowest (9.4%).



Footnote(s): (a) Proportion of persons aged 15-19 years not fully-engaged in education and/or work.

Source(s): Australian Social Trends (cat. no. 4102.0)

Useful Links

More information on Education Statistics

Survey of Education and Work

Young People Not Fully Engaged in Education or Work

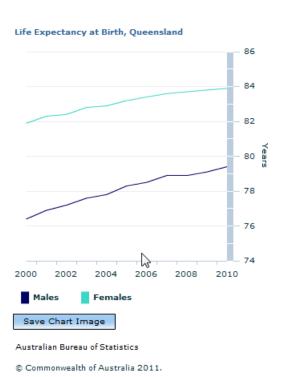
People who are not fully engaged in education or work fall into three main categories: those who are neither studying nor working; those who are studying part-time and not working; and those who are working part-time and not studying. Many of these people are in the 15-19 year age group, experiencing the often difficult transition from school to work, who may be at risk of remaining unskilled or joining the ranks of the long-term unemployed. The proportion of 15 -19 year olds who are not fully engaged in education or work is an important indicator of the social and economic well-being of the nation and the strength of state and national economies.

The above estimates are calculated using data from the ABS *Survey of Education and Work* (cat. no. 6227.0), conducted annually throughout Australia. See the link above for more information about this survey.

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LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH

- Based on current mortality rates, a boy born in Queensland in 2010 could expect to live for 79.4 years, compared to a life expectancy of 76.4 years for boys born in 2000.
- At the same time, a girl could expect to live for 83.9 years, compared to 81.9 years of life expected for girls born in 2000.
- Nationally, boys born in Australia in 2010 have a life expectancy of 79.5 years, while girls could expect to live for 84.0 years on average.



Footnote(s): Based on 2008-10 life tables
Source(s): Deaths, Australia (cat. no. 3302.0)

Useful Links

Australian Social Trends, Dec 2010 (cat. no. 4102.0)

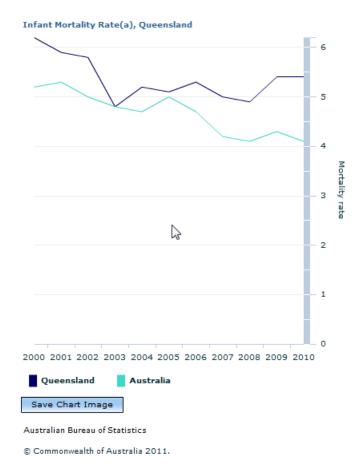
Life expectancy trends

How is life expectancy determined?

Life expectancy at birth is the average number of years a person might expect to live if the conditions at the time of birth continued throughout his/her lifetime. These estimates are calculated by the ABS using life tables which are statistical models generated using age-specific death rates. The life tables used to calculate the data for this indicator are current, or period life tables based on death rates for a short period of time during which mortality has remained much the same. Mortality rates used in the Australian and state and territory life tables are based on death registrations and estimated resident population for the period 2008-2010. The life tables do not take into account future assumed improvements in mortality.

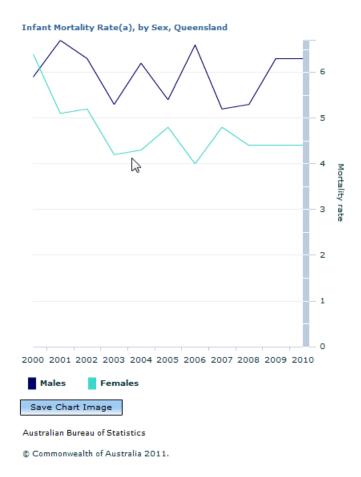
1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2012 ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/01/2012 Final

INFANT MORTALITY



Footnote(s): (a) Deaths per thousand live births

Source(s): Deaths, Australia (cat. no. 3302.0)



Footnote(s): (a) Deaths per thousand live births Source(s): Deaths, Australia (cat. no. 3302.0)

- In 2010 in Queensland, the infant mortality rate for males was 6.3 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. This equalled the rate recorded in 2009 and was higher than the rate of 5.9 in 2000.
- At the same time, the rate for females was 4.4, unchanged on the rate in 2009 and a decrease on the rate of 6.4 in 2000.
- The infant mortality rate for all babies in Queensland in 2010 was 5.4, compared to the Australian rate of 4.1.

Useful Links

Australian Social Trends, Dec 2010 (cat. no. 4102.0)

Australian Social Trends, 2002 (cat. no. 4102.0)

How is the infant mortality rate for your state or territory derived?

The survival of infants in their first year of life is commonly viewed as an indicator of the general health and wellbeing of a population. A low infant mortality rate is a major contributor to increased life expectancy.

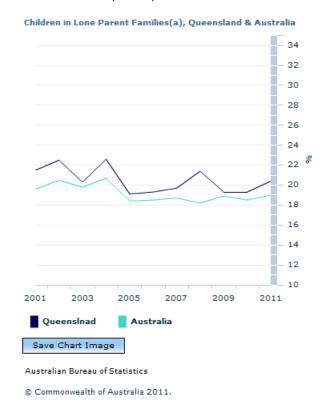
The main source of data for this indicator is the ABS Deaths collection, compiled from data provided by the Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages in each state and territory. An **infant death** is the death of a child before its first birthday. The **infant mortality rate** is the number of deaths in a calendar year of children aged under one year per 1,000 live births in the same calendar year.

The improved survival of babies in Australia in the last century, as in many other developed countries, has been associated mainly with the decline of infectious diseases, along with growing preventative health measures and public health programs. Further improvements in the second half of the century were largely due to improved medical technology and education campaigns about the importance of immunisation and most recently, in the case of Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS), infant sleeping position. Improvements in neonatal intensive care in the 1970s also played a major role in the continued decline in infant mortality in the latter part of the century.

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CHILDREN IN LONE PARENT FAMILIES

- In 2011, about one in five children (20.4%) under 15 years of age in Queensland lived in a lone parent family. Over the past decade this figure has ranged from 19.1% in 2005 to 22.6% in 2004.
- Nationally, 19.0% of children under 15 years lived in a lone parent family in 2011. Among the states and territories, Tasmania had the largest proportion, (24.5%) while the ACT had the smallest (13.2%).



Footnote(s): (a) Proportion of children aged under 15 years living in lone-parent families.

Source(s): Australian Social Trends (cat. no. 4102.0)

Useful Links

Improving Family Data

Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families

Family Composition

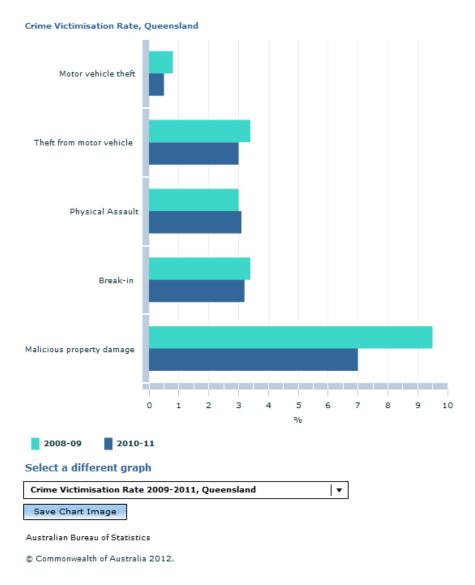
Family composition data are collected through the ABS annual survey, *Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families* (cat. no. 6224.0.55.001). The survey results represent households across Australia except those in discrete Indigenous communities.

The size and composition of families have changed considerably in recent decades and remain of interest to social commentators and policy makers. Lone parents families are more likely to be at risk of poverty, reliance on government benefits and other forms of economic and social disadvantage. Lone parents may also find it difficult to balance work and care responsibilities (*Measuring Wellbeing: Frameworks for Australian Social Statistics* (cat. no. 4160.0).

For more information about family composition statistics and methodologies, please refer to *Improvements to Family Estimates from the Labour Force Survey* (cat. no. 6224.0.55.002).

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CRIME VICTIMISATION



Source(s): Crime Victimisation, Australia (cat. no. 4530.0)

In Queensland in the 12 months prior to interview in 2010-11 there were:

- 109,100 victims of physical assault, a victimisation rate of 3.1%
- 119,000 victims of malicious property damage, a victimisation rate of 7.0% (lowest in the nation) and a fall from 9.5% in the 2008-09 survey
- 54,100 victims of break-ins, a victimisation rate of 3.2%.

Useful Links

Recorded Crime - Victims, Australia (cat. no. 4510.0)

Recorded Crime - Offenders (cat. no. 4519.0)

Information Paper: Measuring Crime Victimisation, Australia: The Impact of Different Collection Methodologies (cat. no. 4522.0.55.001)

What is the crime victimisation rate?

The victimisation rate is defined as the total number of victims of a crime in a given population expressed as a percentage of that population.

A victim may be a person or a household reporting at least one of the crimes surveyed. Victims were counted once only for each type of crime, regardless of the number of incidents of that type.

These statistics are derived from information collected in the ABS Multipurpose Household Survey.

The Survey covered only selected types of personal and household crimes. Personal crimes included physical assault, threatened assault, robbery and sexual assault. Household crimes included break-ins, attempted break-ins, motor vehicle theft, theft from a motor vehicle, malicious property damage and other theft.

Information collected in the Survey was 'as reported' by respondents and hence may differ from that which might be obtained from other sources or via other methodologies.

1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2012 ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/01/2012 Final



Economy	
State Accounts	Prices
State Final Demand	Consumer Price Index
Industry Gross Value Added	Labour Price Index
Count of Businesses	International Trade
Investment and Finance	Value of Imports and Exports

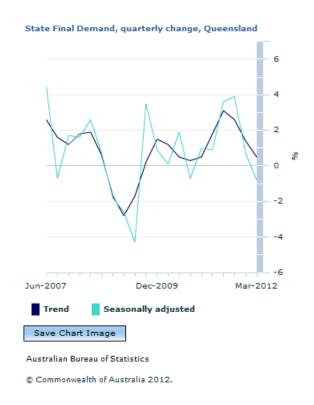
Housing Finance Commitments

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 08/06/2012 Final

STATE FINAL DEMAND

In Queensland in the March quarter 2012:

- The trend estimate for state final demand increased by 0.5% on the previous quarter, and 7.8% over the previous year, in volume terms
- In trend terms, state final demand from the previous quarter was strongest for NT (up 5.4%), and WA (up 3.1%), while Tasmania was the weakest, with a decrease of 0.3%.



Source(s): Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product (cat. no. 5206.0)

Useful Links

Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (cat. no. 5220.0)

Spotlight on National Accounts (cat. no. 5202.0)

National Accounts @ a Glance

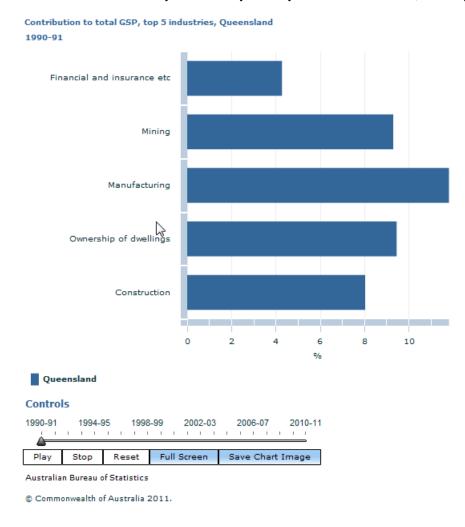
How is economic growth rate measured in your state or territory?

State final demand is a measure of economic demand for products in the economy. It is an aggregate obtained by summing government final consumption expenditure, household final consumption expenditure, private gross fixed capital formation and the gross fixed capital formation of public corporations and general government. It is different from Gross State Product (GSP) as it excludes international and interstate trade as well as change in inventories.

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INDUSTRY VALUE ADDED

- The industries in Queensland which made the greatest contribution to the state's gross product in 2010-11 in volume terms were: Construction (9.2%), Ownership of dwellings (8.7%), Manufacturing (7.7%), Mining (7.5%), and Financial and insurance services (6.8%).
- From 2000-01 to 2010-11, the Financial and insurance services industry recorded a 132.5% increase in value added. This represented the highest increase of all industries in Queensland. During the same period, the Accommodation and food services industry was the only industry to record a decrease, down by 1.2%.



Source(s): Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (cat. no. 5220.0)

Useful Links

Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (cat. no. 5220.0)

Spotlight on National Accounts (cat. no. 5202.0)

What is the contribution of individual industries to the gross product in your state or territory?

Industry Gross Value Added (IGVA) measures the value of industry production. It is used to measure the contribution of individual industries to the gross product of a state or territory.

Gross State Product (GSP) is a measure of the production of goods and services within a state or territory. This is defined equivalently to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) but is for a state/territory rather than for the nation as a whole.

These estimates are all expressed in Chain Volume terms. Chain Volume estimates provide time series of expenditure

and production aggregates that are free of the direct effects of price change.

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COUNT OF BUSINESSES



Source(s): Counts of Australian Businesses, including Entries and Exits (cat. no. 8165.0)

20 and over 1 to 19 Non employing 0 60,000 120,000 180,000 240,000 no. June 2011 Save Chart Image Australian Bureau of Statistics

Source(s): Counts of Australian Businesses, including Entries and Exits (cat. no. 8165.0)

At June 2011 in Queensland:

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- there were 430,500 operating businesses, or 2,600 fewer than June 2010
- the majority of these were small businesses, with 62% of the total being non-employing businesses and 33% employing 1-19 employees
- the industries with the highest number of businesses included: Construction (18% of all businesses), Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services (over 11%), Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing, and Professional, Scientific and Technical Services (over 10% each), and Financial and Insurance Services (7%).

Useful Links

Business Demography @ a Glance

Do you know how many businesses operate in your state or territory?

The ABS counts the number of businesses operating in the Australian economy, including rates of business entries and exits and business survival. These data are sourced from the ABS Business Register. They show the number of operating businesses at the end of June in each financial year and only include businesses which actively traded in goods or services during the reference period.

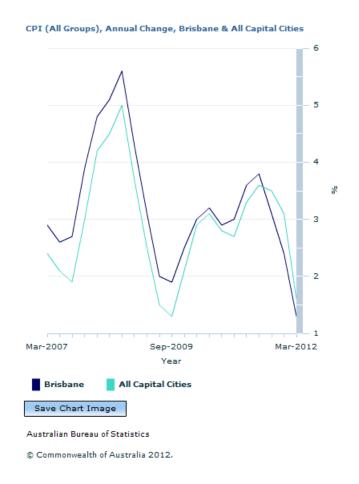
Where possible, businesses are also classified according to industry class (ANZSIC), main state of operation, type of legal organisation (TOLO), institutional sector (SISCA), size range by employment or turnover. Some complex or multi-locational businesses were not able to be classified to main state of operation or industry due to insufficient information being provided.

Component items in the graphs above may not sum to published totals due to rounding and confidentialisation of the data. Due to changes in scope, these counts are not directly comparable to previous releases. More detailed data are available from the ABS website.

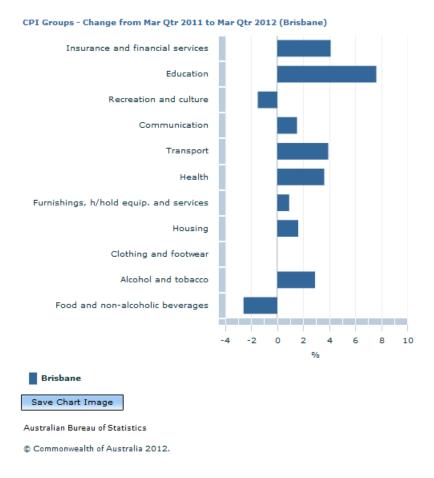
This page last updated 7 May 2012

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CONSUMER PRICE INDEX



Source(s): Consumer Price Index. Australia (cat. no. 6401.0)



Source(s): Consumer Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6401.0)

In Brisbane, over the 12 months to the March quarter 2012:

- the increase in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) was 1.3%, lower than the weighted average for the eight capital cities (1.6%). Brisbane had the lowest annual CPI increase of all the eight capital cities.
- the largest price increase was for Education, which increased by 7.6%. Education recorded rises in all capital cities, due to increases in tuition fees and the addition of an IT levy and other non-tuition fees.
- all other groups showed an increase, except for Food and non-alcoholic beverages, with a decrease of 2.6% and Recreation and culture, with a decrease of 1.5%.

In Brisbane, during the March quarter 2012:

• the CPI increased by 0.2% while the weighted average of the eight capital cities rose 0.1%.

Useful Links

Consumer Price Index: Concepts, Sources and Methods (cat. no. 6461.0)

Information Paper: Introduction of the 16th Series Australian Consumer Price Index (cat. no. 6470.0)

What is the Consumer Price Index?

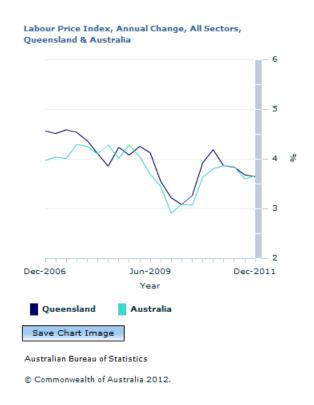
The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is based on the price of a "basket" of goods and services and is used to measure change in this price over time. The content of the basket is determined through the ABS Household Expenditure Survey.

The CPI measures price change relative to the base year 1989-90, for which the index figure is set to 100. Prices are collected each quarter from selected retail outlets and through monitoring marked prices and advertised "special offers".

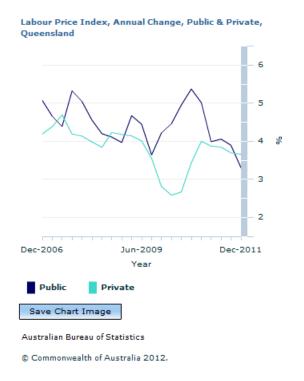
This page last updated 26 April 2012

1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2012 ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 24/02/2012 Final

LABOUR PRICE INDEX



Source(s): Labour Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6345.0)



Source(s): Labour Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6345.0)

■ The annual increase (Original) in the Labour Price Index (LPI) for Queensland from December 2010 to December

2011 was 3.6%, lower than the national increase (3.7%) over the same period.

- The annual increase from December 2010 to December 2011 was 3.7% for the private sector and 3.3% for the public sector.
- In the December quarter 2011, the LPI for Queensland increased by 0.9%, equal to the national quarterly increase (0.9%).
- In the December quarter 2011, the private and public sectors in Queensland recorded quarterly increases of 1.0%.and 0.4% respectively.

Useful Links

About the Labour Price Index

About Indexes

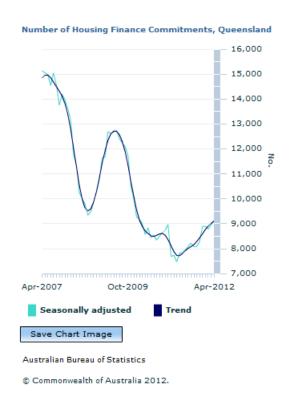
What is the Labour Price Index?

The Labour Price Index (LPI) measures the price of labour services and reflects change in wages and salaries over time. Change is measured relative to the base year, 2008-09, for which the figure is set to 100.

Wage data are collected quarterly from a random sample of 4,800 businesses on the Australian Business Register, which is stratified by state, industry, sector and business size. The LPI collects data related to 20,000 jobs nationally. For more information, refer to Labour Price Index: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2004.

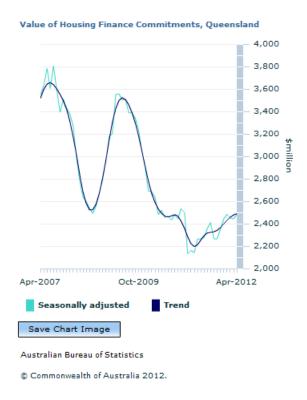
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HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS



Footnote(s): Owner occupied housing

Source(s): Housing Finance, Australia (cat. no. 5609.0)



Footnote(s): Owner occupied housing

Source(s): Housing Finance, Australia (cat. no. 5609.0)

In Queensland, in trend terms, in April 2012:

- The number of owner occupied housing commitments increased by 0.9% from the previous month and 18.0% from April 2011.
- The value of commitments rose by 0.4% from the previous month and 12.5% from April 2011.

Useful Links

Housing @ a Glance

House Price Indexes: Eight Capital Cities (cat. no. 6416.0)

Building Approvals, Australia (cat. no. 8731.0)

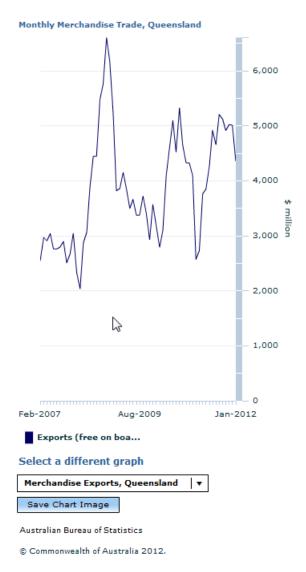
More About Housing Finance Commitments

Housing finance commitments are the monetary commitments made by significant lenders towards the construction or purchase of housing. This includes new commitments as well as the outstanding values of housing loan assets to individuals (owner-occupiers and investors) held by lenders at the end of each reference month. Significant lenders include Banks, Building Societies, Credit Unions, Life or General Insurance companies, Superannuation Funds and other financial institutions. Housing finance data are primarily collected via returns submitted to the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority (APRA).

This page last updated 12 June 2012

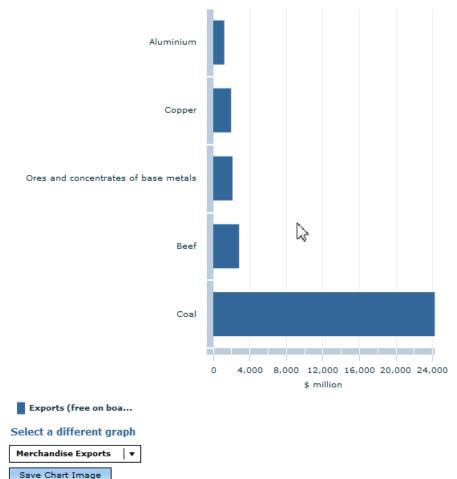
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VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS



Source(s): International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia (cat. no. 5368.0)

Merchandise trade, top 5 commodities, 2010-11, Queensland



Source(s): ABS data available on request, International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia (cat. no. 5368.0)

In January 2012:

- the value of Queensland goods exported overseas was \$4,353 million, a decrease of 13.1% on the December 2011 value of \$5,010 million, but 69.2% higher than January 2011
- the value of goods imported into Queensland was \$3,389 million, an increase of 5.9% on the December 2011 value of \$3,199 million, and 37.2% higher than in January 2011.

In 2010-11:

- the top five overseas exports from Queensland were Coal (SITC 321), Beef (SITC 011), Ores and concentrates of base metals (SITC 287), Copper (SITC 682) and Aluminium (SITC 684)
- the top five overseas imports into Queensland were Petroleum oils (incl. crude) (SITC 333), Motor cars (SITC 781), Petroleum oils (excl. crude) (SITC 334), Vehicles for transport of goods (SITC 782), and Non-monetary gold (SITC 971)
- the main destination for Queensland exports was Japan (\$11.2 billion) while China was the main source of imports (\$4.4 billion).

Useful Links

International Merchandise Trade, Australia, Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2001 (cat. no. 5489.0)

Foreign Trade @ a Glance

Standard International Trade Classification Rev.3 (United Nations Statistics Division)

Where do imports and exports statistics come from?

International merchandise trade statistics are compiled by the Australian Bureau of Statistics from information submitted by exporters and importers or their agents to the Australian Customs Service. These statistics represent movements of commodities imported directly from or exported to overseas destinations. Interstate trade movements are not included. International trade statistics are used extensively to monitor Australia's export and import performance and they are a key input to Australia's balance of payments and national accounts statistics.

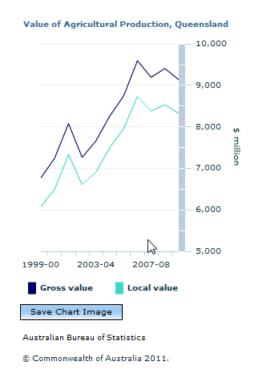
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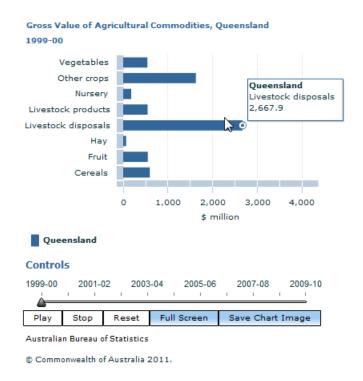
Industry	
Agriculture	Retail
Value of Agricultural Production	Retail Turnover
Livestock Slaughtering	New Motor Vehicle Sales
Construction	Tourism
Building Approvals	Tourist Accommodation

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/01/2012 Final

VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION



Source(s): Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, Australia (cat. no. 7503.0)



Source(s): Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, Australia (cat. no. 7503.0)

■ In 2009-10 the gross value of total Queensland agricultural production was \$9,137.1 million, a decrease of 2.9% (or \$268.4 million) from 2008-09. At the same time, the local value of Queensland agricultural production decreased by

2.4%.

■ In 2009-10 livestock disposals were by far the highest contributor (42.5%) to the total gross value of Queensland agricultural production. Fruit contributed 11.4% and vegetables 9.5%.

Useful Links

Agricultural Commodities, Australia (cat. no. 7121.0)

Livestock Products, Australia (cat. no. 7215.0)

Agriculture @ a Glance (ABS)

Do you know how the value of your state or territory's agricultural output is determined?

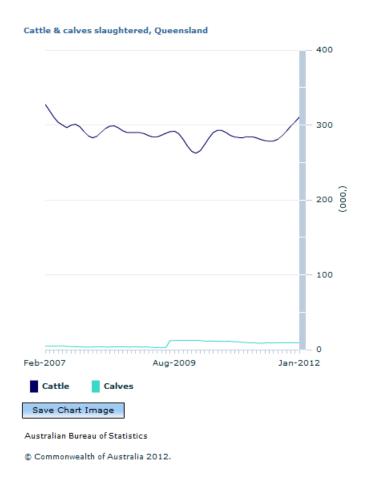
The gross value of agricultural commodities produced (VACP) is the value placed on recorded agricultural production at the wholesale prices realised in the market place.

The local value is the value placed on commodities at the point of production (i.e. farm gate). It is calculated by deducting marketing costs from the gross value of commodities produced. Marketing costs may include freight, cost of containers, commission and other marketing charges.

Quantity data for most agricultural commodities are collected from ABS agricultural surveys or the Agricultural Census. Remaining commodity data are obtained from non-ABS sources, and are comparable across time.

1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2012 ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 06/03/2012 Final

LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERING



Footnote(s): Trend

Source(s): Livestock and Meat, Australia (cat. no. 7218.0.55.001)

Sheep & lambs slaughtered, Queensland



Footnote(s): Trend

Source(s): Livestock and Meat, Australia (cat. no. 7218.0.55.001)

In Queensland in January 2012, in trend terms, there were:

- 310,400 cattle slaughtered, the highest number of any state or territory (49.2% of all cattle slaughtered), and the highest in Queensland since April 2007
- 9,300 calves slaughtered, little changed from the January 2011 figure
- 35,200 sheep slaughtered, an increase of 2.0% on the January 2011 figure, but still well below the recent high of 65,000 in February 2009
- 23,500 lambs slaughtered, the eleventh consecutive monthly increase, but still the lowest number slaughtered in the nation.

Useful Links

Livestock Products, Australia (cat. no. 7215.0)

Agriculture @ a Glance

Do you know how many livestock have been slaughtered in your state or territory?

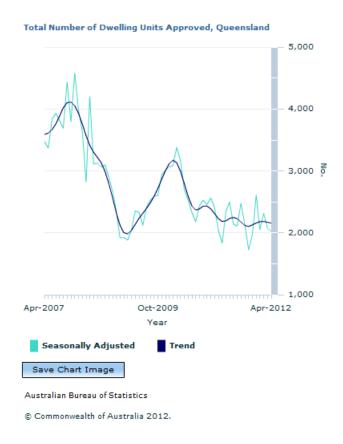
Livestock slaughtering statistics are based on a monthly collection from abattoirs and other major slaughtering establishments. They include estimates of animals slaughtered by country butchers and other small slaughtering establishments.

This page last updated 5 March 2012

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 04/06/2012 Final

BUILDING APPROVALS

- In April 2012, the number of dwelling unit approvals in Queensland decreased by 0.8% in trend terms.
- The number of dwelling units approved in April 2012 was 1.8% lower, in trend terms, than in April 2011.
- Over the year, in trend terms, all States and Territories recorded declines, ranging between 1.8% (Queensland) and 56.3% (NT).



Source(s): Building Approvals. Australia (cat. no. 8731.0)

Useful Links

Building Activity, Australia (cat. no. 8752.0)

Construction @ a Glance

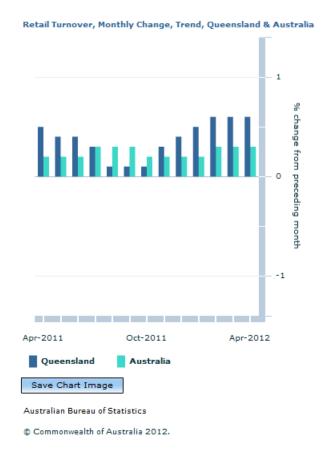
Information Paper: A Guide to Interpreting Time Series - Monitoring Trends (cat. no. 1349.0)

More About Building Approvals

Building approvals statistics include the number and value of new building work approved by administrative bodies in the collection period. They relate to the construction of new residential buildings, renovations and additions valued at \$10,000 or more and the construction of non-residential buildings valued at \$50,000 or more. Approvals of engineering works for roads, bridges or railways are not included in these statistics.

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 01/06/2012 Final

RETAIL TURNOVER



Source(s): Retail Trade, Australia (cat. no. 8501.0)



Source(s): Retail Trade, Australia (cat. no. 8501.0)

- In April 2012, the trend estimate of retail turnover in Queensland increased by 0.6%, compared with a 0.3% increase nationally.
- Estimated retail turnover in April 2012 was 4.5% higher in trend terms than in April 2011.

Useful Links

Retail @ a Glance

Australian Economic Indicators (cat. no. 1350.0)

How are Retail Trade Statistics Derived?

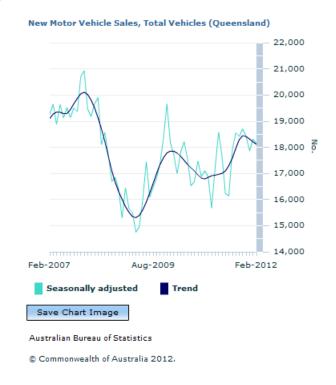
Estimates of the value of turnover of retail trade are compiled from the monthly Retail Business Survey, which collects sales data from a random sample of approximately 500 'large' businesses and 2,750 'smaller' businesses across Australia. The scope of the survey is all employing retail trade businesses selling predominantly to households. Industries included in the survey are defined according to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) 2006. For the purpose of retail trade statistics, these industries are classified into 6 broad industry groups and 15 subgroups. Retail trade statistics released at the broad industry level include Food retailing; Household goods retailing; Clothing, footwear and personal accessory retailing; Department stores; Other retailing; and Cafes, restaurants and takeaway food services.

Turnover in retail trade includes retail sales, wholesale sales and (from July 2000) the goods and services tax as well as certain other takings and commissions.

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 19/03/2012 Final

NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES

- In February 2012, the number of new motor vehicles sold in Queensland decreased by 0.5% in trend terms from the previous month.
- New motor vehicle sales were 7.0% higher in February 2012 than in February 2011 in trend terms and is the largest percentage increase for all states and territories.
- Nationally, 85,038 new motor vehicles were sold in February 2012 (trend). This figure was 0.5% lower than in the previous month, but was 1.9% higher than in February 2011.



Source(s): Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Australia (cat. no. 9314.0)

Useful Links

Information Paper: Developments in New Motor Vehicle Statistics

About Seasonally Adjusted and Trend Data

Where do Motor Vehicle Sales Statistics Come From?

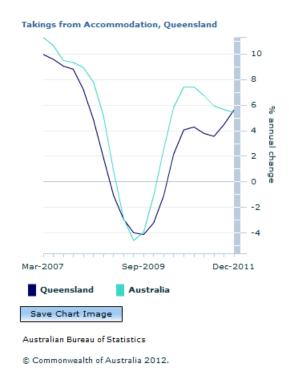
Motor vehicle sales figures are produced by the Federal Chamber of Automotive Industries (FCAI), which collects data from all of its members on the sales of new vehicles, excluding motorcycles, plant and equipment and unpowered vehicles. For more information refer to the information paper *Developments in New Motor Vehicle Statistics* linked above.

Seasonal adjustment is a means of removing the estimated effects of normal seasonal variation and 'trading day effects'. A 'trading day effects' reflects the varying amounts of activity on different days of the week and the different number of days of the week in any month (i.e. the number of Sundays, Mondays, etc.). Adjustment is also made for Easter which may affect the March and April estimates differently. Smoothing the seasonally adjusted series reduces the impact of the irregular component of the seasonally adjusted series and creates trend estimates. More information about these processes is available in the *Information Paper: A Guide to Interpreting Time Series - Monitoring Trends: An Overview* (cat. no. 1349.0) also linked above.

This page last updated 16 March 2012

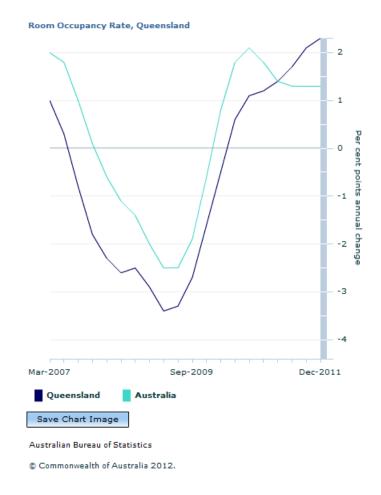
1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2012 ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 03/04/2012 Final

TOURIST ACCOMMODATION



Footnote(s): Hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms (trend)

Source(s): Tourist Accommodation, Australia (cat. no. 8635.0)



Footnote(s): Hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms (trend)

Source(s): Tourist Accommodation, Australia (cat. no. 8635.0)

In Queensland in the December quarter 2011, in trend terms:

- accommodation takings were \$548.1 million for hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms. This was an increase of 1.3% on the September quarter 2011 and a 5.6% increase on the December quarter 2010.
- the room occupancy rate for hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms was 65.1% compared to the national occupancy rate of 65.8%. This was an increase of 0.4 percentage points on the September quarter 2011 and an increase of 2.3 percentage points on the December quarter 2010.

Useful Links

Tourist Accommodation, Small Area Data, Australia (cat. no. 8635.0.55.002)

Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia (cat no. 3401.0)

Australian National Accounts: Tourism Satellite Account (cat. no. 5249.0)

Tourism @ a Glance

Do you know how much visitors spend on accommodation in your state or territory?

Tourist accommodation information is collected from hotels, motels and serviced apartments, with 15 rooms or more. These provide mainly short-term non-residential accommodation, generally for guests staying for periods of less than two months. This is the current scope of the Survey of Tourist Accommodation however, from March quarter 2005 to June quarter 2010, the scope of the survey was expanded to include smaller establishments.

Takings from accommodation include gross revenue from the provision of accommodation, including GST. Takings from meals are excluded.

Room occupancy is calculated by the number of rooms actually occupied expressed as a percentage of total capacity available during the survey period. All data presented here are trend estimates.

This page last updated 2 April 2012

1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2012 ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/01/2012 Final

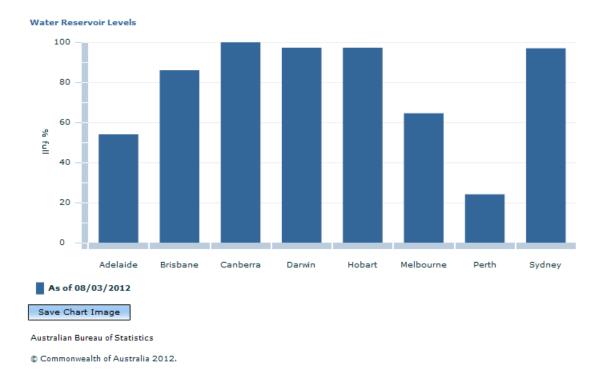


Environment and Energy	
Water	Energy
Water Reservoir Levels	Energy Consumption
Water Use	Greenhouse Gases
	Carbon Emissions

This page last updated 5 March 2012

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 13/03/2012 Final

WATER RESERVOIR LEVELS



Source(s): Bureau of Meteorology

- At 8 March 2012, the reservoirs in the Brisbane water collection area were 86.0% full, holding approximately 1,908.8 GL. At the same time in 2011, these reservoirs were 87.1% full, holding 1,802.6 GL. Although the amount of water stored rose by 106.2 GL, or 5.9%, over the year, this increase may not be fully reflected in the 'percentage full' figure for 2012, owing to a change in the holding capacity of Brisbane's reservoirs during the same period.
- At 8 March 2012, the reservoirs servicing Canberra, Darwin, Hobart and Sydney were near 100% capacity while Perth had the lowest reservoir levels. at 24.1% full.

Useful Links

More Information from the Bureau of Meteorology

About Water Storage Data

Where does reservoir level information come from?

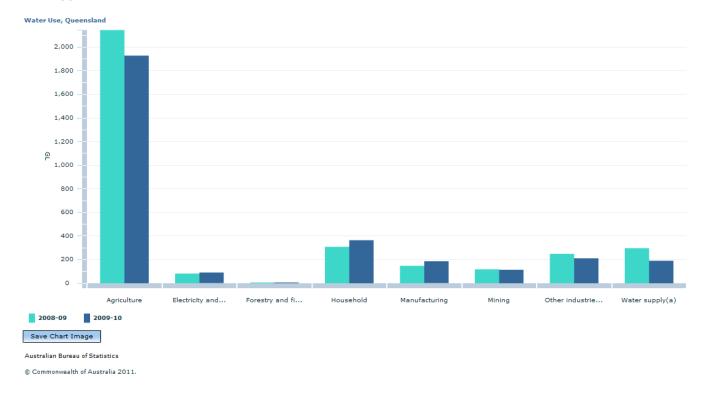
Information on reservoir levels is collected, standardised and disseminated by the Bureau of Meteorology (BOM). This information includes the total volume of accessible water stored in public water storage facilities (e.g. dams) with a capacity over one gigalitre (GL) as well as the total capacity of water storage facilities in the region (% full).

For more details, including daily updates of reservoir data, go to the BOM website linked above.

This page last updated 9 March 2012

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/01/2012 Final

WATER USE



 $\textbf{Footnote(s):} \ (\textbf{a}) \ \textbf{Includes sewerage, drainage services and water losses}$

Source(s): Water Account, Australia, 2009-10 (cat. no. 4610.0)

- In 2009-10, Queensland households consumed 364 GL of water, representing 12% of all water consumption in the state. Agriculture was the highest consuming sector, accounting for 1,928 GL (or 62% of all consumption).
- Household water consumption in 2009-10 was 18% higher than in 2008-09.
- Per capita household water use in 2009-10 (81 kL) increased by 16% from 2008-09 (70 kL).
- Total water consumption in Queensland in 2009-10 was 3,088 GL, decreasing by 8% from 3,351 GL in 2008-09.

Useful Links

More information from the Water Account

How is household water consumption calculated?

The ABS calculates total household water consumption by combining the amount of water distributed to households by water providers with the amount extracted through bores and other self-extraction facilities. 'Self-extracted' water use is calculated by applying a coefficient, based on average number of kilolitres used per household connection, to the households known not to be served by water providers.

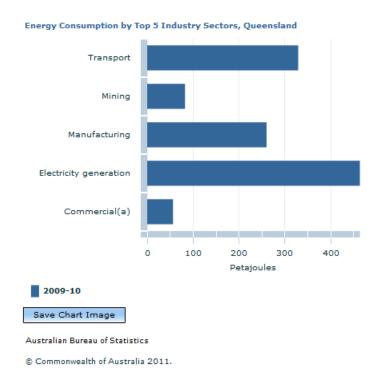
This page last updated 5 March 2012

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ENERGY CONSUMPTION



Source(s): ABARES Australian Energy Statistics - Energy update 2011, Table B



Footnote(s): (a) Includes ANZSIC Divisions F, G, H, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S and the water supply, sewerage and drainage service industries Source(s): ABARES Australian Energy Statistics - Energy update 2011, Table B

- Energy consumption for Queensland in 2009-10 totalled 1.3 thousand petajoules, a small decrease from 2008-09.
- Queensland energy consumption in 2009-10 was the third highest of all states and territories in Australia.

- Most energy consumed in Queensland in 2009-10 was used for Electricity generation (35.6%), Transport (25.3%), and Manufacturing (20.0%).
- Queensland's energy consumption accounted for 21.9% of total Australian net energy consumption in 2009-10.

Useful Links

Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics and Sciences (ABARES)

Environment and Energy @ a Glance (ABS)

How much energy is consumed in your state or territory?

This energy consumption data is compiled by ABARES using the Australian Government's National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting (NGER) database as the primary data source, supplemented by data from other sources, as well as estimation and modelling for the sectors not covered by NGER.

Net energy consumption shown here is a net concept which avoids double counting. It comprises the consumption of all fuels less the consumption of derived fuels.

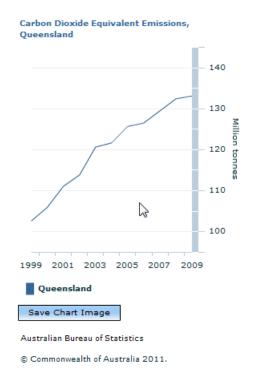
Data for ACT is not available separately and is included in NSW.

A petajoule is a unit of energy equivalent to 10¹⁵ joules.

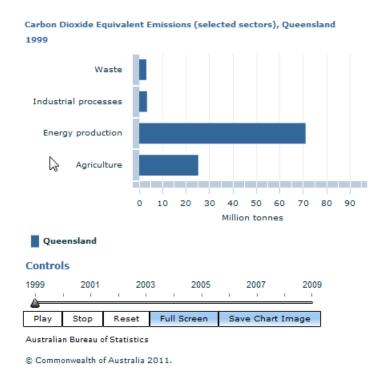
This page last updated 26 October 2012

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/01/2012 Final

CARBON EMISSIONS



Source(s): Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency



Source(s): Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency

Carbon dioxide equivalent emissions for Queensland in 2009 totalled 133.1 million tonnes, an increase of 29.8% from 1999.

- Energy production accounted for 73.1% of total emissions in 2009 followed by Agriculture (20.2%), Industrial processes (4.3%), and Waste (2.4%).
- Queensland created the second highest carbon dioxide equivalent emissions of all states and territories in 2009, producing 24.4% of total Australian emissions.

Useful Links

Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency

Environment and Energy @ a Glance (ABS)

What are the most common greenhouse gases?

The most common greenhouse gases are carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons and sulphur hexafluoride.

Emissions from these gases are reported under the **Kyoto Protocol** (an international treaty designed to limit global greenhouse emissions) and are aggregated into carbon dioxide equivalents (CO₂-e) using factors called global warming potentials (GWPS).

The Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency publishes a number of reports that together, constitute the **Australian National Greenhouse Accounts**.

To view the summary of state and territory Greenhouse Gas inventories, see: http://ageis.climatechange.gov.au/NGGITrend.aspx

This page last updated 5 March 2012

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FEATURE ARTICLES FOR QUEENSLAND

Issue Article Title

2010

December Queensland births and fertility buck the trend in 2009

Mortality in Queensland

March Household Use of Information Technology in Queensland,

2008-09

February Deaths, Queensland, 2008

January Births, Queensland, 2008

2009

December National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2008

October Marriages and Divorces, Queensland, 2008

September Water Use on Queensland Farms, 2007-08

August Environmental Issues and Behaviour, Queensland, 2007-08

July Recorded Crime - Victims, Queensland, 2008

June Land Management and Farming in Queensland, 2007-08

May Causes of Death, Queensland, 2007

April Criminal Courts in Queensland, 2007-08

February 150 Years of Queensland's Economic History: Key Dates, Facts

and Figures

January Deaths, Queensland, 2007

2008

November Births, Queensland, 2007

October Water Use on Queensland Farms, 2006-07

August Natural Resource Management on Queensland Farms, 2006-07

July Recorded Crime - Victims, Queensland, 2007

Forms of Employment, Queensland - November 2007

June Labour Force Characteristics of Queensland Aboriginal and

Torres Strait Islander People, 2007

Household Preparedness for Emergencies Queensland - October

2007

May Involvement in Organised Sport and Physical Activity,

Queensland, April 2007

April General Social Survey, 2006: Financial Stressors, Queensland

2007

December General Social Survey, 2006: Personal Stressors, Queensland

November Census Data - Second Release

Young People in the Labour Market, Queensland, 2007

September General Social Survey, 2006: Characteristics of Family and

Community Support & Crime and Safety

July Forms of Employment, Queensland, November 2006

Working Time Arrangements, Queensland, November 2006

June Preferred Working Hours of Wage and Salary Earners,

Queensland, October 2006

May National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey:

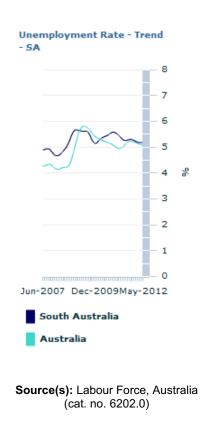
Queensland, 2004-05

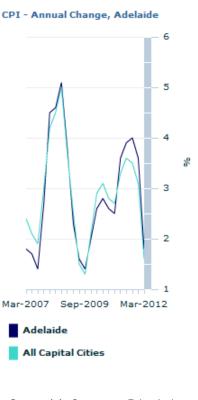
Energy Use and Conservation, March 2005

This page last updated 5 March 2012

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 12/06/2012 Final



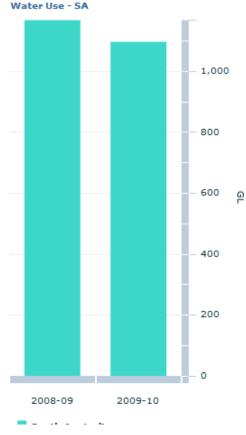




Source(s): Consumer Price Index. Australia (cat. no. 6401.0)



Source(s): Building Approvals. Australia (cat. no. 8731.0)



Source(s): Water Account, Australia (cat no. 4610.0)



Demography
Work
Education and Training
Health
Family and Community
Crime



State Accounts
Prices
Investment and Finance
International Trade



Industry

Agriculture Construction Retail Tourism



Environment & Energy

Water Energy Greenhouse Gases

This page last updated 8 June 2012

1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2012 ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/01/2012 Final

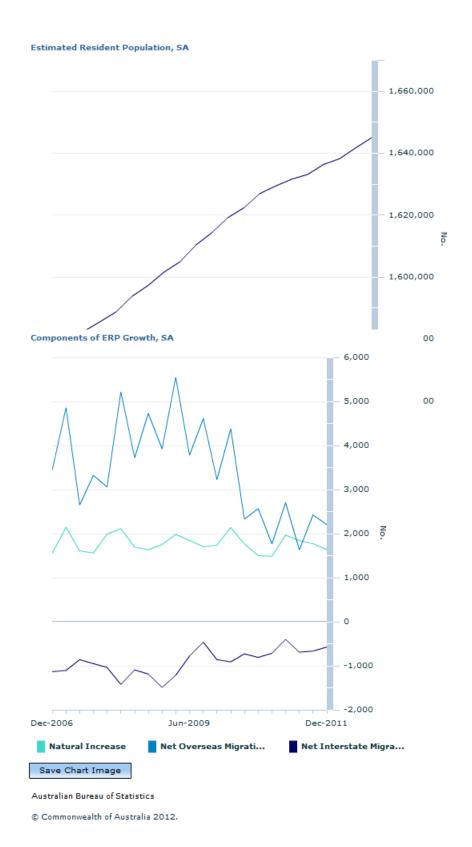


People	
Demography	Education and Training
Estimated Resident Population	People with Non-school Qualifications
Total Fertility Rate	Education Participation of Persons Aged 15-24 Years
Mortality Rate	
Work	Young People not Fully Engaged in Education or Work
Unemployment Rate	Health
Labour Force Participation Rate	Life Expectancy at Birth
Employed Persons	Infant Mortality
Part-time Employed	Family and Community
Average Weekly Earnings	Children in Lone Parent Families
	Cuimo
	Crime

This page last updated 26 August 2013

1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2012 ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 29/06/2012 Final

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION



Source(s): Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0)

• At 31 December 2011, the estimated resident population (ERP) of SA was 1.65 million, an increase of approximately

3,300 (0.2%) over the previous quarter and approximately 11,800 (0.7%) over the previous year.

- The largest component of population growth in the December quarter 2011 was net overseas migration, which added approximately 2,200 to the population. Natural increase accounted for approximately 1,600 additional people while there was a net loss of approximately 600 people to interstate migration.
- Nationally, the ERP at 31 December 2011 was 22.5 million, up approximately 302,600 (1.4%) from the previous year. Among the states and territories, WA had the fastest annual rate of growth (2.9%) while Tasmania had the slowest (0.4%).
- An interactive illustration of population changes and projections can be accessed at Australian Population Pyramids.

Useful Links

Historical Population Statistics

About Population Statistics

Regional Population Growth

How is the Estimated Resident Population (ERP) derived?

Current estimates of the resident population of Australia and its states and territories are based on the most recent (2011) Census and are derived from 'place of usual residence' (where individuals have lived, or intend to live, for six months or more of the Census year).

In Census years, ERP figures at 30 June are calculated by adjusting census counts of usual residents to include those missed in the Census and those who were overseas on Census Night and also take account of births and deaths occurring between 30 June and Census Night (usually early August). Quarterly estimates of the Australian population are derived thereafter by adding **natural increase** (births minus deaths) and **net overseas migration** (immigration minus emigration) to the estimated population at the beginning of the period. For the states and territories, account is also taken of estimated interstate movements involving a change of usual residence (**net interstate migration**).

Population figures are released in several phases including preliminary, revised and final. The above figures are preliminary.

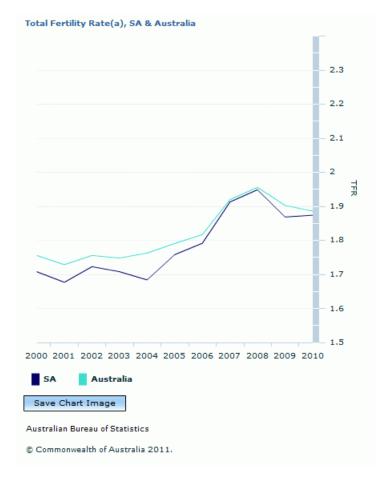
For more information about population statistics, refer to *Population Estimates: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2009* (cat. no. 3228.0.55.001)

This page last updated 28 June 2012

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/01/2012 Final

TOTAL FERTILITY RATE

- In 2010, the total fertility rate (TFR) for SA was 1.87 babies per woman, increasing marginally from 2009.
- The 2010 rate was higher than the rate recorded a decade before (1.71 in 2000), and has increased from 2005, when the TFR was 1.76.
- Total fertility rates varied substantially between the states and territories in 2010, ranging from 1.75 babies per woman in Victoria to 2.11 babies per woman in the NT. In 2010, NSW, SA, the NT and the ACT recorded increases in TFR from the previous year, with Victoria, Queensland, WA and Tasmania recording decreases.
- All states and territories except the NT have recorded an overall increase in the TFR since 2005.



Footnote(s): (a) Births per woman

Source(s): Births Australia (cat. no. 3301.0)

Useful Links

Population Methods and Concepts

Fertility Concepts and Collections

How is the Total Fertility Rate derived?

The total fertility rate (TFR) represents the number of children a female could expect to bear during her lifetime if she experienced current age-specific fertility rates at each age of her reproductive life. The TFR is the sum of age-specific fertility rates (live births at each age of mother per 1,000 of the estimated female population of the same age). Reproductive lifetime refers to the age range 15 to 49 years. For the purpose of calculating age-specific fertility, births to

mothers under 15 years and over 49 years are added to the nearest age group.

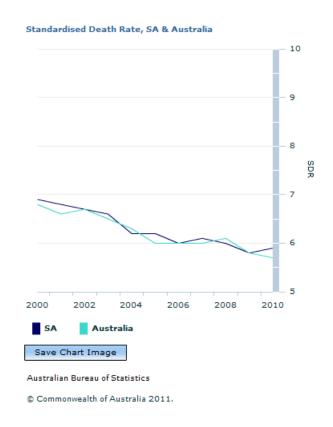
For more information about fertility statistics and methodologies, please refer to the Explanatory Notes of *Births, Australia* (cat. no 3301.0).

This page last updated 5 March 2012

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/01/2012 Final

MORTALITY RATE

- In 2010, the standardised death rate (SDR) for the population of SA was 5.9 per 1,000. The SDR was higher for males (7.0) than females (4.9).
- Since 2000 the SDR has declined from 6.9 to 5.9.
- Nationally, the SDR has trended downwards, from 6.8 in 2000 to 5.7 in 2010.



Source(s): Deaths, Australia (cat. no. 3302.0)

Useful Links

About Population Statistics

Causes of Death

What is a Standardised Death Rate?

Standardised death rates (SDRs) enable the comparison of death rates between populations with different age structures by relating them to a standard population. The current standard population is all persons in the Australian population at 30 June 2001. SDRs are expressed per 1,000 or per 100,000 persons.

For large populations with reliable age-specific death rates, the direct method of calculating SDRs is used. The SDR is the overall death rate that would have prevailed in the standard population if it had experienced at each age, the death rates of the population under study.

For smaller populations where age-specific death rates are unknown or unreliable, the indirect method of calculation is used. The SDR is an adjustment to the crude death rate (number of deaths per 1,000 of the estimated resident population) to account for the variation between the actual number of deaths in the population under study and the number of deaths that would have occurred if the population under study had experienced the age-specific death rates of the standard population.

Age-specific death rates are calculated using the number of deaths (occurring or registered) during the calendar year at a specified age per 1,000 of the estimated resident population of the same age at the mid-point of the year (30 June).

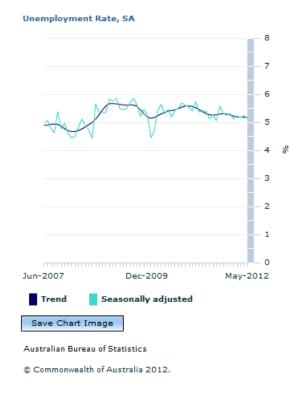
This page last updated 5 March 2012

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 12/06/2012 Final

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

In South Australia in May 2012:

- The trend unemployment rate was 5.2%, unchanged from the previous month and higher than the national rate of 5.1%
- Of all states and territories, Tasmania reported the highest trend unemployment rate (7.3%), while the ACT reported the lowest (3.4%).



Source(s): Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0)

Useful Links

Labour @ a Glance

Understanding the Australian Labour Force using ABS Statistics (cat. no. 6202.0)

How is the unemployment rate calculated?

The unemployment rate for any group is defined as the number of unemployed people expressed as a percentage of the labour force (employed plus unemployed). As a measure of the proportion of the labour force that is under-utilised, its most important use is as an indicator of the performance of the economy. A high rate of unemployment indicates limited employment opportunities in a labour market that is oversupplied. A low rate of unemployment indicates a tight labour market, potential scarcity of skilled labour, and future cost pressures from wage demands from workers.

The trend over time in the overall unemployment rate serves as an indicator of the performance of the economy, while the unemployment rate for different groups of people (e.g. younger people, older people, women) identifies areas of social concern when rates for some groups are much higher than for others.

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 13/03/2012 Final

LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE

- In February 2012, the trend labour force participation rate in SA was 63.2%, unchanged from the previous month. The national rate in February 2012 was 65.2%.
- In seasonally adjusted terms, the labour force participation rate was 63.0%, a decrease on the previous month's rate of 63.3%.



Source(s): Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0)

Useful Links

Labour @ a Glance

Understanding the Australian Labour Force using ABS Statistics (cat. no. 6202.0)

How many people participate in the labour force in your state or territory?

The participation rate represents the labour force (total employed and unemployed who are actively looking for work) expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over, in the same group. Labour force estimates are derived from the Labour Force Survey component of the Monthly Population Survey. Information is obtained from the occupants of selected dwellings by specially trained interviewers using computer-assisted interviewing.

A person's experience of the labour market will vary according to a number of factors, including the economic conditions at any given time, and their age. For example, the chance of someone finding a job decreases during a recession, while the likelihood of participating in the labour force varies as circumstances change, particularly in relation to family and education commitments. Factors affecting someone's peer group can also have a similar influence on labour market

activity - people of different generations may have different expectations and experiences.

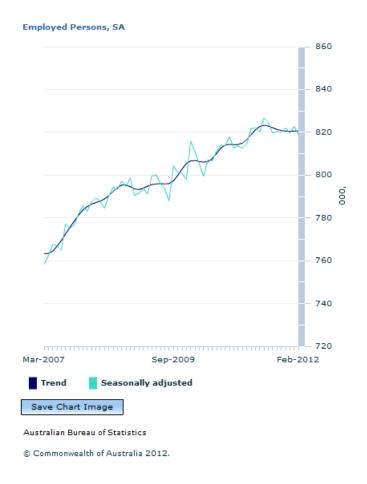
This page last updated 9 March 2012

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 14/03/2012 Final

EMPLOYED PERSONS

In SA in February 2012 there were:

- 820,700 employed persons or 4,100 more than in February 2011 in trend terms
- 819,000 employed persons or 3,800 less than in January 2012 in seasonally adjusted terms
- 440,600 employed males and 380,100 employed females, in trend terms.



Source(s): Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0)

Useful Links

Labour @ a Glance

Understanding the Australian Labour Force using ABS Statistics (cat. no. 6202.0)

How many persons are employed in your state or territory?

Employed persons are all persons aged 15 years and over who, during the reference week:

- worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind in a job or business, or on a farm (comprising employees, employers and own account workers); or
- worked for one hour or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. contributing family workers); or
- were employees who had a job but were not at work and were:
 - away from work for fewer than four weeks up to the end of the reference week; or
 - away from work for more than four weeks up to the end of the reference week and received pay for some or all of the four week period to the end of the reference week; or

- away from work as a standard work or shift arrangement; or
- on strike or locked out; or
- on workers' compensation and expected to return to their job; or
- were employers or own account workers, who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.

Labour force estimates are derived from the Labour Force Survey component of the Monthly Population Survey. Information is obtained from the occupants of selected dwellings by specially trained interviewers using computer-assisted interviewing.

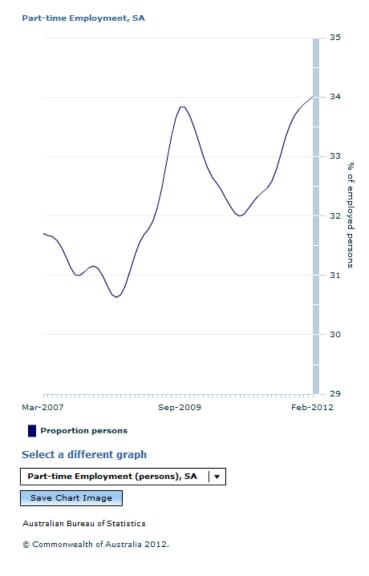
This page last updated 13 March 2012

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 14/03/2012 Final

PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT

In SA in February 2012 there were, in trend terms:

- 279,100 part-time employed persons, or 34.0% of total employed persons
- 19.0% of all employed males were working part-time, compared to 51.4% of all employed females
- 541,600 full-time employed persons or 500 less than in January 2012 and 11,000 less than in February 2011.



Footnote(s): Trend

Source(s): Labour Force, Australia (cat. no 6202.0)

Useful Links

Labour @ a Glance

Understanding the Australian Labour Force using ABS Statistics (cat. no. 6202.0)

What do part-time and full-time employment mean?

Part-time employed persons are employed persons who usually worked fewer than 35 hours a week (in all jobs) and either did so during the reference week or were not at work during the reference week.

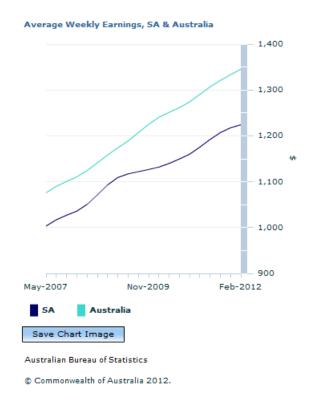
Full-time employed persons are employed persons who usually worked 35 hours or more a week (in all jobs) and those who, although usually working fewer than 35 hours a week, worked 35 hours or more during the reference week.

Labour force estimates are derived from the Labour Force Survey component of the Monthly Population Survey. Information is obtained from the occupants of selected dwellings by specially trained interviewers using computer-assisted interviewing.

This page last updated 13 March 2012

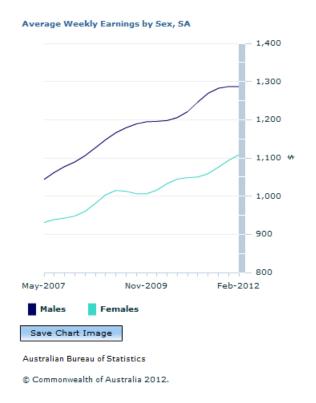
1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2012 ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 22/05/2012 Final

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS



Footnote(s): Full-time adult ordinary time (trend)

Source(s): Average Weekly Earnings, Australia (cat. no. 6302.0)



Footnote(s): Full-time adult ordinary time (trend)

Source(s): Average Weekly Earnings, Australia (cat. no. 6302.0)

In SA in the February 2012 quarter in trend terms:

- full-time adult ordinary time earnings (AWOTE) stood at \$1,224.10, an increase of 4.2% from the same period in 2011 compared to the Australian estimate of \$1,345.20, an increase of 4.2%
- AWOTE for males was \$1,286.60, a rise of 3.2% from the same time 12 months earlier and for females \$1,108.30, an increase of 5.5% over the same period.

Useful Links

Labour @ a Glance

Australian Labour Market Statistics (cat. no. 6105.0)

How are average weekly earnings derived?

Weekly ordinary time earnings refers to one week's earnings of employees for the reference period, attributable to award, standard or agreed hours of work. It is calculated before taxation and any other deductions (e.g. superannuation, board and lodging) have been made.

What do ordinary time earnings include?

Award, workplace and enterprise bargaining payments, and other agreed base rates of pay, over-award and over-agreed payments, penalty payments, shift and other allowances; commissions and retainers; bonuses and similar payments related to the reference period; payments under incentive or piecework; payments under profit sharing schemes normally paid each pay period; payment for leave taken during the reference period; all workers' compensation payments made through the payroll; and salary payments made to directors.

What do ordinary time earnings exclude?

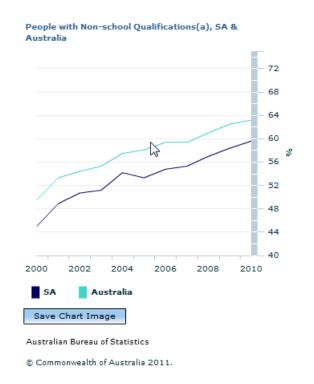
Amounts salary sacrificed, non-cash components of salary packages, overtime payments, retrospective pay, pay in advance, leave loadings, severance, termination and redundancy payments, and other payments not related to the reference period.

This page last updated 21 May 2012

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 21/01/2012 Final

PEOPLE WITH NON-SCHOOL QUALIFICATIONS

- In 2010, about six in ten people (59.6%) in SA aged 25-64 years had a non-school qualification. This proportion has increased steadily from 45.0% in 2000.
- Nationally, the proportion rose to 63.2% with the ACT having the highest rate, at 74.6%, and Tasmania the lowest, at 59.1%.



Footnote(s): (a) Proportion of persons aged 24-65 years with a non-school qualification

Source(s): Australian Social Trends (cat. no. 4102.0)

Useful Links

About the Survey of Education and Work

About the Australian Standard Classification of Education

Non-school Qualifications

Non-school qualifications are awarded for educational attainments other than those of pre-primary, primary or secondary education. They include qualifications at the following broad levels of education:

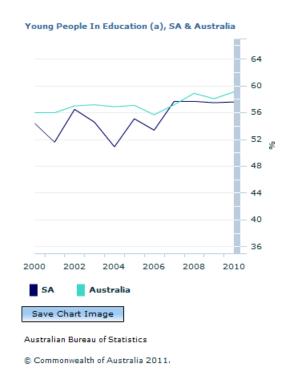
Post Graduate Degree; Master Degree; Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate; Bachelor Degree; Advanced Diploma and Diploma; and Certificates I, II, III and IV levels. (*Education Variables* (cat. no. 1246.0)). Non-school qualifications may be attained concurrently with school qualifications.

This page last updated 13 March 2014

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/01/2012 Final

YOUNG PEOPLE IN EDUCATION

- In 2010, 57.6% of the SA population aged 15-24 years were enrolled in a full-time or part-time course of study at an educational institution. This compares with 59.1% for the same age group across Australia.
- Over the past decade, the proportion of young people in education in SA has ranged from a low of 50.9% in 2004 to 57.7% in 2007 and 2008.



Footnote(s): (a) Proportion of people aged 15-24 participating in education.

Source(s): Australian Social Trends (cat. no. 4102.0)

Useful Links

About Education Statistics

Deriving Measures of Engagement in Secondary Education

Education Participation

Data on the education participation of Australians aged 15-64 years are collected in the ABS Survey of Education and Work. The 2009 survey collected information from residents of private dwellings in all states and territories. Education participation relates to all people enrolled for a course of study in the survey month at any institution whose primary role is education including (but not restricted to) schools, higher education institutions and Technical and Further Education colleges (TAFEs). For more information about the survey, including definitions, estimation procedures and collection methodology, refer to the Explanatory Notes of *Education and Training Experience* (cat. no. 6278.0)

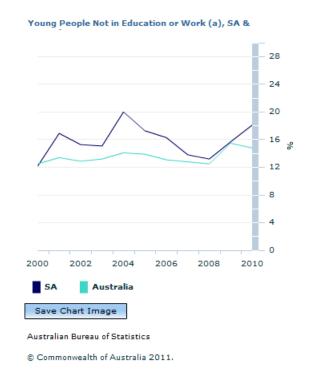
Participation in education and training typically falls with age. The participation of young people aged 15 -24 years is seen by the Council of Australian Governments (COAG) as critical in increasing the productivity of individual workers and the economy as a whole (COAG Meeting, Communique April 2009). The participation rate of people aged 15 -24 years is expressed as a proportion of the total estimated resident population of that age group.

This page last updated 5 March 2012

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/01/2012 Final

YOUNG PEOPLE NOT FULLY ENGAGED IN EDUCATION OR WORK

- In 2010, an estimated 18.1% of the SA population aged 15-19 years were not fully engaged in education or work. Over the past decade, this estimate has ranged from a low of 12.2% in 2000 to 20.0% in 2004.
- Nationally, the proportion of 15-19 year olds not fully engaged in education or work was 14.8% in 2010, with Queensland having the highest proportion (19.8%) and ACT the lowest (9.4%).



Footnote(s): (a) Proportion of persons aged 15-19 years not fully-engaged in education and/or work.

Source(s): Australian Social Trends (cat. no. 4102.0)

Useful Links

More information on Education Statistics

Survey of Education and Work

Young People Not Fully Engaged in Education or Work

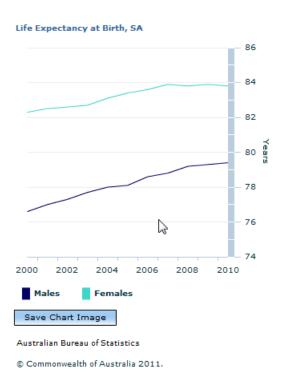
People who are not fully engaged in education or work fall into three main categories: those who are neither studying nor working; those who are studying part-time and not working; and those who are working part-time and not studying. Many of these people are in the 15-19 year age group, experiencing the often difficult transition from school to work, who may be at risk of remaining unskilled or joining the ranks of the long-term unemployed. The proportion of 15 -19 year olds who are not fully engaged in education or work is an important indicator of the social and economic well-being of the nation and the strength of state and national economies.

The above estimates are calculated using data from the ABS *Survey of Education and Work* (cat. no. 6227.0), conducted annually throughout Australia. See the link above for more information about this survey.

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LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH

- Based on current mortality rates, a boy born in SA in 2010 could expect to live for 79.4 years, compared to a life expectancy of 76.6 years for boys born in 2000.
- At the same time, a South Australian girl born in 2010 could expect to live for 83.8 years, compared to 82.3 years of life expected for girls born in 2000.
- Nationally, boys born in Australia in 2010 have a life expectancy of 79.5 years, while girls could expect to live for 84.0 years on average.



Footnote(s): Based on 2008-10 life tables Source(s): Deaths, Australia (cat. no. 3302.0)

Useful Links

Australian Social Trends, Dec 2010 (cat. no. 4102.0)

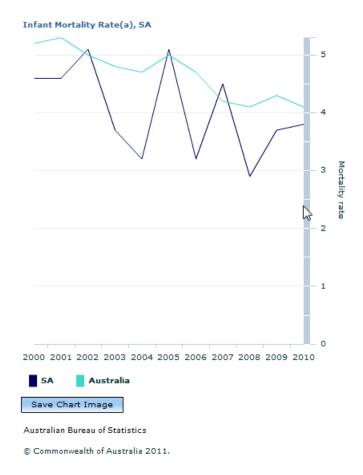
Life expectancy trends

How is life expectancy determined?

Life expectancy at birth is the average number of years a person might expect to live if the conditions at the time of birth continued throughout his/her lifetime. These estimates are calculated by the ABS using life tables which are statistical models generated using age-specific death rates. The life tables used to calculate the data for this indicator are current, or period life tables based on death rates for a short period of time during which mortality has remained much the same. Mortality rates used in the Australian and state and territory life tables are based on death registrations and estimated resident population for the period 2008-2010. The life tables do not take into account future assumed improvements in mortality.

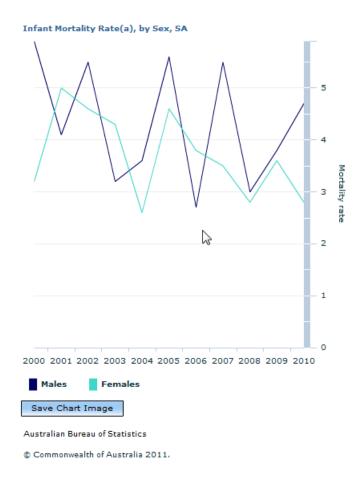
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INFANT MORTALITY



Footnote(s): (a) Deaths per thousand live births

Source(s): Deaths, Australia (cat. no. 3302.0)



Footnote(s): (a) Deaths per thousand live births Source(s): Deaths, Australia (cat. no. 3302.0)

- In 2010 in SA, the infant mortality rate for males was 4.7 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. This was an increase on the rate of 3.8 in 2009 and a decrease on the rate of 5.9 in 2000.
- At the same time, the rate for females was 2.8, a decrease on the rate of 3.6 in 2009 and 3.2 in 2000.
- The infant mortality rate for all babies in SA in 2010 was 3.8, compared to the Australian rate of 4.1.

Useful Links

Australian Social Trends, Dec 2010 (cat. no. 4102.0)

Australian Social Trends, 2002 (cat. no. 4102.0)

How is the infant mortality rate for your state or territory derived?

The survival of infants in their first year of life is commonly viewed as an indicator of the general health and wellbeing of a population. A low infant mortality rate is a major contributor to increased life expectancy.

The main source of data for this indicator is the ABS Deaths collection, compiled from data provided by the Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages in each state and territory. An **infant death** is the death of a child before its first birthday. The **infant mortality rate** is the number of deaths in a calendar year of children aged under one year per 1,000 live births in the same calendar year.

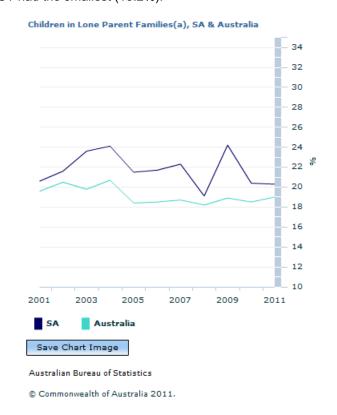
The improved survival of babies in Australia in the last century, as in many other developed countries, has been associated mainly with the decline of infectious diseases, along with growing preventative health measures and public health programs. Further improvements in the second half of the century were largely due to improved medical technology and education campaigns about the importance of immunisation and most recently, in the case of Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS), infant sleeping position. Improvements in neonatal intensive care in the 1970s also played a major role in the continued decline in infant mortality in the latter part of the century.

This page last updated 5 March 2012

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/01/2012 Final

CHILDREN IN LONE PARENT FAMILIES

- In 2011, about one in five children (20.3%) under 15 years of age in SA lived in a lone parent family. This figure has fluctuated in recent years, from 19.1% in 2008 to 24.2% in 2009.
- Nationally, 19.0% of children under 15 years lived in a lone parent family in 2011. Among the states and territories,
 Tasmania had the largest proportion, (24.5%) while the ACT had the smallest (13.2%).



Footnote(s): (a) Proportion of children aged under 15 years living in lone-parent families.

Source(s): Australian Social Trends (cat. no. 4102.0)

Useful Links

Improving Family Data

Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families

Family Composition

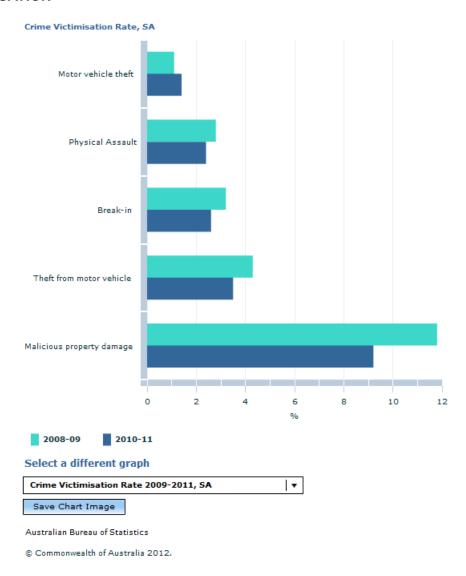
Family composition data are collected through the ABS annual survey, *Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families* (cat. no. 6224.0.55.001). The survey results represent households across Australia except those in discrete Indigenous communities.

The size and composition of families have changed considerably in recent decades and remain of interest to social commentators and policy makers. Lone parents families are more likely to be at risk of poverty, reliance on government benefits and other forms of economic and social disadvantage. Lone parents may also find it difficult to balance work and care responsibilities (*Measuring Wellbeing: Frameworks for Australian Social Statistics* (cat. no. 4160.0).

For more information about family composition statistics and methodologies, please refer to *Improvements to Family Estimates from the Labour Force Survey* (cat. no. 6224.0.55.002).

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 24/02/2012 Final

CRIME VICTIMISATION



Source(s): Crime Victimisation, Australia (cat. no. 4530.0)

In SA in the 12 months prior to interview in 2010-11 there were:

- 31,600 victims of physical assault, a victimisation rate of 2.4% and a fall from 3.3% in the 2009-10 survey
- 60,500 victims of malicious property damage, a victimisation rate of 9.2% and a fall from 11.8% in the 2008-09 survey
- 23,000 victims of thefts from motor vehicles, a victimisation rate of 3.5%.

Useful Links

Recorded Crime - Victims, Australia (cat. no. 4510.0)

Recorded Crime - Offenders (cat. no. 4519.0)

Information Paper: Measuring Crime Victimisation, Australia: The Impact of Different Collection Methodologies (cat. no. 4522.0.55.001)

Crime and Justice @ a Glance (ABS)

What is the crime victimisation rate?

The victimisation rate is defined as the total number of victims of a crime in a given population expressed as a percentage of that population.

A victim may be a person or a household reporting at least one of the crimes surveyed. Victims were counted once only for each type of crime, regardless of the number of incidents of that type.

These statistics are derived from information collected in the ABS Multipurpose Household Survey.

The Survey covered only selected types of personal and household crimes. Personal crimes included physical assault, threatened assault, robbery and sexual assault. Household crimes included break-ins, attempted break-ins, motor vehicle theft, theft from a motor vehicle, malicious property damage and other theft.

Information collected in the Survey was 'as reported' by respondents and hence may differ from that which might be obtained from other sources or via other methodologies.

This page last updated 5 March 2012

1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2012 ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/01/2012 Final



Economy	
State Accounts	Prices
State Final Demand	Consumer Price Index
Industry Gross Value Added	Labour Price Index
Count of Businesses	International Trade
Investment and Finance	Value of Imports and Exports

Housing Finance Commitments

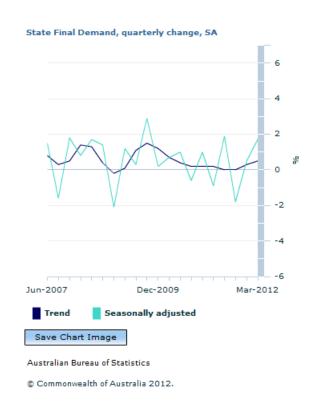
This page last updated 5 March 2012

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 08/06/2012 Final

STATE FINAL DEMAND

In SA in the March quarter 2012:

- The trend estimate for state final demand increased by 0.5% on the previous quarter, and 0.7% over the previous year, in volume terms
- In trend terms, state final demand from the previous quarter was strongest for NT (up 5.4%), and WA (up 3.1%), while Tasmania was the weakest, with a decrease of 0.3%.



Source(s): Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product (cat. no. 5206.0)

Useful Links

Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (cat. no. 5220.0)

Spotlight on National Accounts (cat. no. 5202.0)

National Accounts @ a Glance

How is economic growth rate measured in your state or territory?

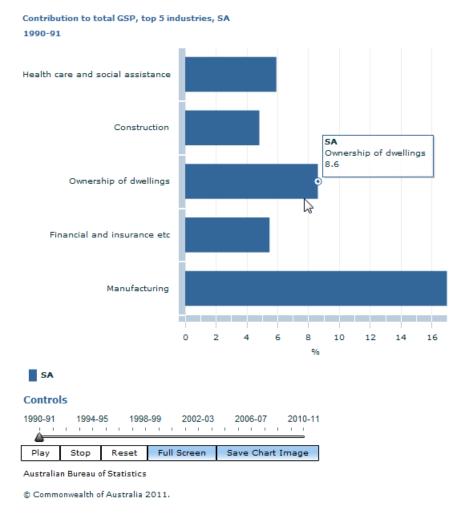
State final demand is a measure of economic demand for products in the economy. It is an aggregate obtained by summing government final consumption expenditure, household final consumption expenditure, private gross fixed capital formation and the gross fixed capital formation of public corporations and general government. It is different from Gross State Product (GSP) as it excludes international and interstate trade as well as change in inventories.

This page last updated 7 June 2012

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/01/2012 Final

INDUSTRY GROSS VALUE ADDED

- The industries in SA which made the greatest contribution to the state's gross product in 2010-11 in volume terms were: Manufacturing (10.4%), Financial and insurance services (8.7%), Ownership of dwellings (8.3%), Construction (6.9%), and Health care and social assistance (6.7).
- From 2000-01 to 2010-11, the Construction industry recorded a 100.4% increase in value added. This represented the highest increase of all industries in SA. During the same period, the Manufacturing industry recorded the largest decrease of 15.6%.



Source(s): Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (cat. no. 5220.0)

Useful Links

Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (cat. no. 5220.0)

Spotlight on National Accounts (cat. no. 5202.0)

What is the contribution of individual industries to the gross product in your state or territory?

Industry Gross Value Added (IGVA) measures the value of industry production. It is used to measure the contribution of individual industries to the gross product of a state or territory.

Gross State Product (GSP) is a measure of the production of goods and services within a state or territory. This is defined equivalently to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) but is for a state/territory rather than for the nation as a whole.

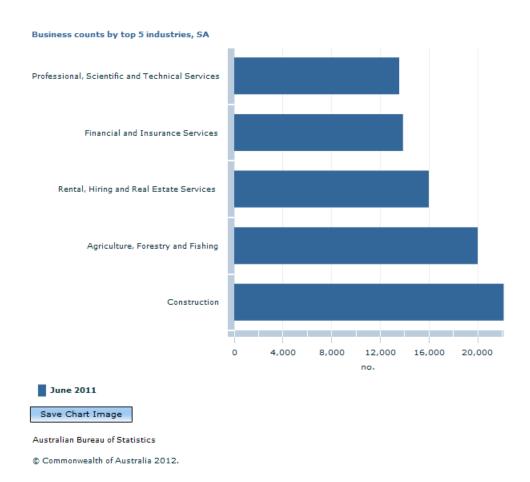
These estimates are all expressed in Chain Volume terms. Chain Volume estimates provide time series of expenditure

and production aggregates that are free of the direct effects of price change.

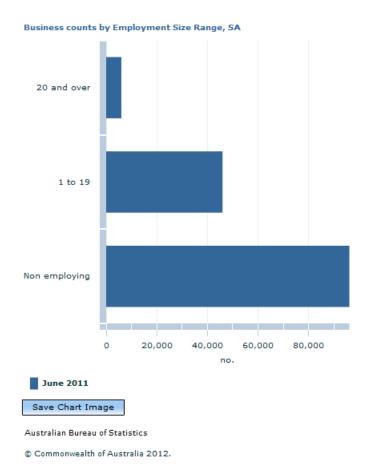
This page last updated 5 March 2012

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COUNT OF BUSINESSES



Source(s): Counts of Australian Businesses, including Entries and Exits (cat. no. 8165.0)



Source(s): Counts of Australian Businesses, including Entries and Exits (cat. no. 8165.0)

At June 2011 in SA:

- there were 148,300 operating businesses, or 300 fewer than June 2010
- the majority of these were small businesses, with 65% of the total being non-employing businesses and 31% employing 1-19 employees
- the industries with the highest number of businesses included: Construction (15% of all businesses), Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (14%), Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services (11%), Financial and Insurance Services, and Professional, Scientific and Technical Services (9% each).

Useful Links

Business Demography @ a Glance

Do you know how many businesses operate in your state or territory?

The ABS counts the number of businesses operating in the Australian economy, including rates of business entries and exits and business survival. These data are sourced from the ABS Business Register. They show the number of operating businesses at the end of June in each financial year and only include businesses which actively traded in goods or services during the reference period.

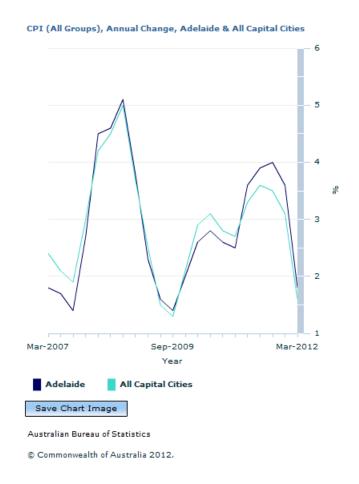
Where possible, businesses are also classified according to industry class (ANZSIC), main state of operation, type of legal organisation (TOLO), institutional sector (SISCA), size range by employment or turnover. Some complex or multi-locational businesses were not able to be classified to main state of operation or industry due to insufficient information being provided.

Component items in the graphs above may not sum to published totals due to rounding and confidentialisation of the data. Due to changes in scope, these counts are not directly comparable to previous releases. More detailed data are available from the ABS website.

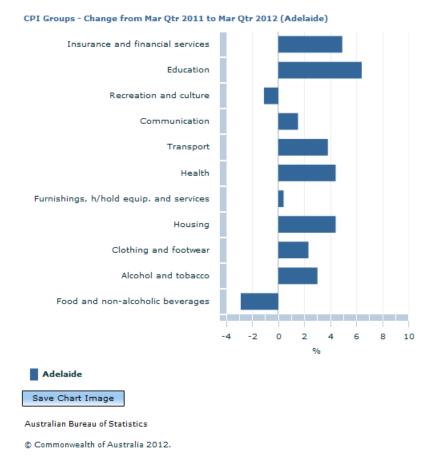
This page last updated 7 May 2012

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CONSUMER PRICE INDEX



Source(s): Consumer Price Index. Australia (cat. no. 6401.0)



Source(s): Consumer Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6401.0)

In Adelaide, over the 12 months to the March quarter 2012:

- the Consumer Price Index (CPI) was 1.8%, greater than the weighted average for the eight capital cities (1.6%)
- the largest price increase was for Education, which increased by 6.4%. Education recorded rises in all capital cities, due to increases in tuition fees and the addition of an IT levy and other non-tuition fees.
- all other groups showed an increase, except for Food and non-alcoholic beverages, with a decrease of 2.9% and Recreation and culture, with a decrease of 1.1%.

In Adelaide, during the March quarter 2012:

• the CPI decreased by 0.1% while the weighted average of the eight capital cities rose 0.1%.

Useful Links

Consumer Price Index: Concepts, Sources and Methods (cat. no. 6461.0)

Information Paper: Introduction of the 16th Series Australian Consumer Price Index (cat. no. 6470.0)

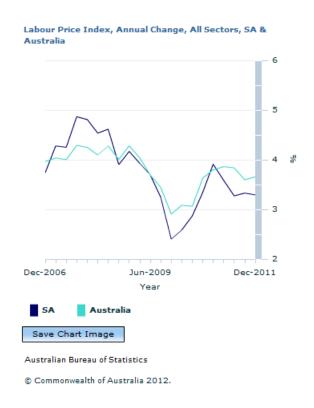
What is the Consumer Price Index?

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is based on the price of a "basket" of goods and services and is used to measure change in this price over time. The content of the basket is determined through the ABS Household Expenditure Survey.

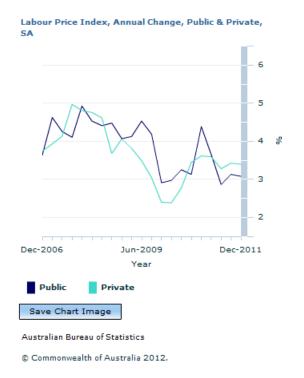
The CPI measures price change relative to the base year 1989-90, for which the index figure is set to 100. Prices are collected each quarter from selected retail outlets and through monitoring marked prices and advertised "special offers".

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LABOUR PRICE INDEX



Source(s): Labour Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6345.0)



Source(s): Labour Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6345.0)

- The annual increase (Original) in the Labour Price Index (LPI) for SA from December 2010 to December 2011 was 3.3%, lower than the national increase (3.7%) over the same period.
- The annual increase from December 2010 to December 2011 was 3.4% for the private sector and 3.1% for the public sector.
- In the December quarter 2011, the LPI for SA increased by 1.1%, higher than the national increase (0.9%).
- In the December quarter 2011, the private and public sectors in SA recorded quarterly increases of 0.8% and 1.7%, respectively.

Useful Links

About the Labour Price Index

About Indexes

What is the Labour Price Index?

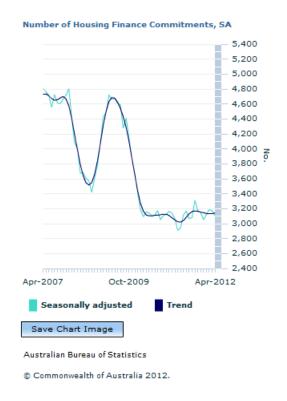
The Labour Price Index (LPI) measures the price of labour services and reflects change in wages and salaries over time. Change is measured relative to the base year, 2008-09, for which the figure is set to 100.

Wage data are collected quarterly from a random sample of 4,800 businesses on the Australian Business Register, which is stratified by state, industry, sector and business size. The LPI collects data related to 20,000 jobs nationally. For more information, refer to Labour Price Index: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2004.

This page last updated 5 March 2012

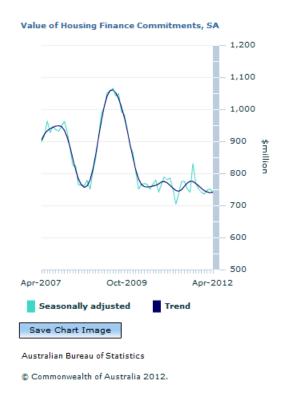
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HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS



Footnote(s): Owner occupied housing

Source(s): Housing Finance, Australia (cat. no. 5609.0)



Footnote(s): Owner occupied housing

Source(s): Housing Finance, Australia (cat. no. 5609.0)

In SA, in trend terms, in April 2012:

- The number of owner occupied housing commitments increased by 0.3% from the previous month and 4.0% from April 2011.
- The value of commitments rose by 0.3% from the previous month but decreased by 0.3% from April 2011.

Useful Links

Housing @ a Glance

House Price Indexes: Eight Capital Cities (cat. no. 6416.0)

Building Approvals, Australia (cat. no. 8731.0)

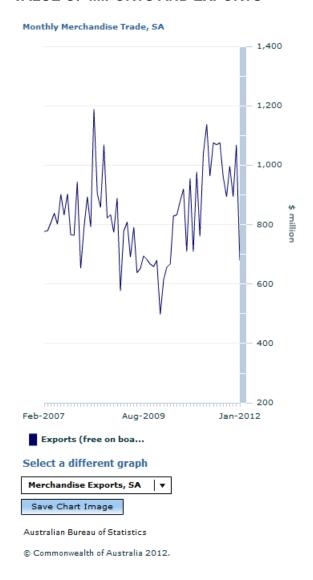
More About Housing Finance Commitments

Housing finance commitments are the monetary commitments made by significant lenders towards the construction or purchase of housing. This includes new commitments as well as the outstanding values of housing loan assets to individuals (owner-occupiers and investors) held by lenders at the end of each reference month. Significant lenders include Banks, Building Societies, Credit Unions, Life or General Insurance companies, Superannuation Funds and other financial institutions. Housing finance data are primarily collected via returns submitted to the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority (APRA).

This page last updated 12 June 2012

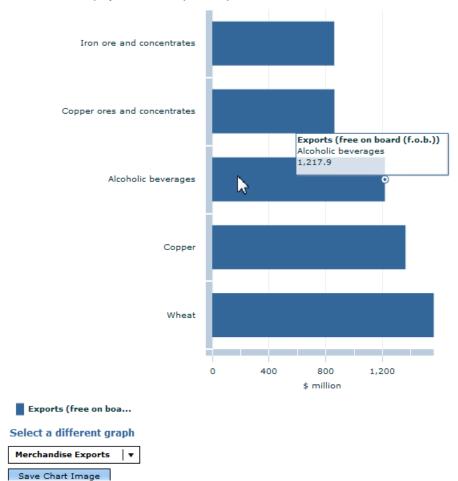
1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2012 ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 16/03/2012 Final

VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS



Source(s): International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia (cat. no. 5368.0)

Merchandise trade, top 5 commodities, 2010-11, SA



Source(s): ABS data available on request, International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia (cat. no. 5368.0)

In January 2012:

- the value of SA goods exported overseas was \$679 million, a decrease of 36.4% on the December 2011 value of \$1,068 million
- the value of goods imported into SA was \$587 million, a decrease of 1.0% on the December 2011 value of \$593 million.

In 2010-11:

- the top five overseas exports from SA were Wheat (SITC 041), Copper (SITC 682), Alcoholic beverages (SITC 112), Copper ores and concentrates (SITC 283), and Iron ore and concentrates (SITC 281)
- in 2010-11 the top five overseas imports into SA were Petroleum oils (excl. crude) (SITC 334), Motor cars (SITC 781), Motor vehicle parts and accessories (SITC 784), Ores and concentrates of base metals (SITC 287), and Vehicles for transport of goods (SITC 782)
- the main destination for SA exports was China (\$2.2 billion) while China was also the main source of imports (\$1.2 billion).

Useful Links

International Merchandise Trade, Australia, Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2001 (cat. no. 5489.0)

Foreign Trade @ a Glance

Standard International Trade Classification Rev.3 (United Nations Statistics Division)

Where do imports and exports statistics come from?

International merchandise trade statistics are compiled by the Australian Bureau of Statistics from information submitted by exporters and importers or their agents to the Australian Customs Service. These statistics represent movements of commodities imported directly from or exported to overseas destinations. Interstate trade movements are not included. International trade statistics are used extensively to monitor Australia's export and import performance and they are a key input to Australia's balance of payments and national accounts statistics.

This page last updated 15 March 2012

1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2012 ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/01/2012 Final

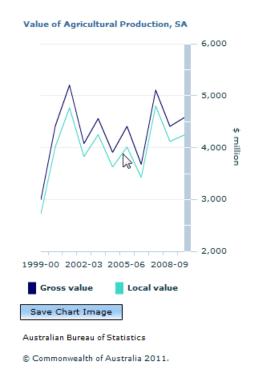


Industry	
Agriculture	Retail
Value of Agricultural Production	Retail Turnover
Livestock Slaughtering	New Motor Vehicle Sales
Construction	Tourism
Building Approvals	Tourist Accommodation

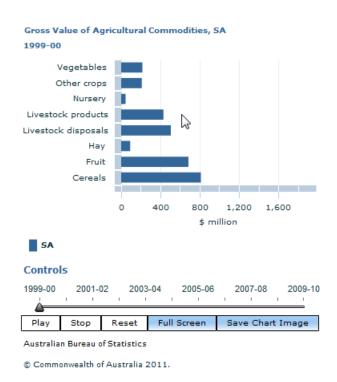
This page last updated 6 March 2012

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VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION



Source(s): Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, Australia (cat. no. 7503.0)



Source(s): Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, Australia (cat. no. 7503.0)

■ In 2009-10 the gross value of total SA agricultural production was \$4,578.9 million, an increase of 3.9% (or \$171.4 million) from 2008-09. At the same, time the local value of SA's agricultural production increased by 3.0%.

■ In 2009-10 cereals contributed 25.8% to the total gross value of SA's agricultural production, followed by livestock disposals with 25.6% and fruit with 14.7% respectively.

Useful Links

Agricultural Commodities, Australia (cat. no. 7121.0)

Livestock Products, Australia (cat. no. 7215.0)

Agriculture @ a Glance (ABS)

Do you know how the value of your state or territory's agricultural output is determined?

The gross value of agricultural commodities produced (VACP) is the value placed on recorded agricultural production at the wholesale prices realised in the market place.

The local value is the value placed on commodities at the point of production (i.e. farm gate). It is calculated by deducting marketing costs from the gross value of commodities produced. Marketing costs may include freight, cost of containers, commission and other marketing charges.

Quantity data for most agricultural commodities are collected from ABS agricultural surveys or the Agricultural Census. Remaining commodity data are obtained from non-ABS sources, and are comparable across time.

This page last updated 5 March 2012

1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2012 ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 06/03/2012 Final

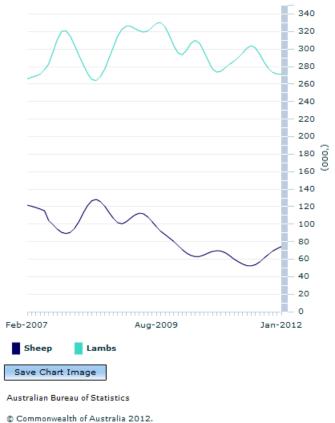
LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERING



Footnote(s): Trend

Source(s): Livestock and Meat, Australia (cat. no. 7218.0.55.001)

Sheep & lambs slaughtered, SA



Footnote(s): Trend

Source(s): Livestock and Meat, Australia (cat. no. 7218.0.55.001)

In SA in January 2012, in trend terms, there were:

- 32,700 cattle slaughtered, an increase of 11.5% on the January 2011 figure
- just over 100 calves slaughtered, slightly more than the number slaughtered in January 2011
- 74,300 sheep slaughtered, 16.1% more than the January 2011 figure
- 271,300 lambs slaughtered, the seventh consecutive month of decline.

Useful Links

Livestock Products, Australia (cat. no. 7215.0)

Agriculture @ a Glance

Do you know how many livestock have been slaughtered in your state or territory?

Livestock slaughtering statistics are based on a monthly collection from abattoirs and other major slaughtering establishments. They include estimates of animals slaughtered by country butchers and other small slaughtering establishments.

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BUILDING APPROVALS

- In April 2012, the number of dwelling unit approvals in SA decreased by 2.2% in trend terms, the thirteenth consecutive month of decline.
- The number of dwelling units approved in April 2012 was 25.4% lower, in trend terms, than in April 2011.
- Over the year, in trend terms, all States and Territories recorded declines, ranging between 1.8% (Queensland) and 56.3% (NT).



Source(s): Building Approvals. Australia (cat. no. 8731.0)

Useful Links

Building Activity, Australia (cat. no. 8752.0)

Construction @ a Glance

Information Paper: A Guide to Interpreting Time Series - Monitoring Trends (cat. no. 1349.0)

More About Building Approvals

Building approvals statistics include the number and value of new building work approved by administrative bodies in the collection period. They relate to the construction of new residential buildings, renovations and additions valued at \$10,000 or more and the construction of non-residential buildings valued at \$50,000 or more. Approvals of engineering works for roads, bridges or railways are not included in these statistics.

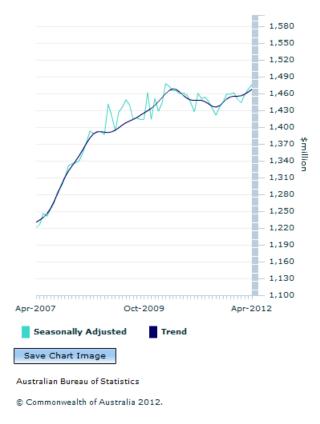
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RETAIL TURNOVER



Source(s): Retail Trade, Australia (cat. no. 8501.0)





Source(s): Retail Trade, Australia (cat. no. 8501.0)

- In April 2012, the trend estimate of monthly retail turnover for SA increased by 0.3%, equivalent to the national increase.
- Estimated retail turnover in April 2012 was 1.8% higher in trend terms than in April 2011.

Useful Links

Retail @ a Glance

Australian Economic Indicators (cat. no. 1350.0)

How are Retail Trade Statistics Derived?

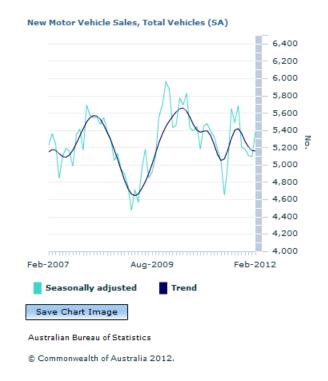
Estimates of the value of turnover of retail trade are compiled from the monthly Retail Business Survey, which collects sales data from a random sample of approximately 500 'large' businesses and 2,750 'smaller' businesses across Australia. The scope of the survey is all employing retail trade businesses selling predominantly to households. Industries included in the survey are defined according to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) 2006. For the purpose of retail trade statistics, these industries are classified into 6 broad industry groups and 15 subgroups. Retail trade statistics released at the broad industry level include Food retailing; Household goods retailing; Clothing, footwear and personal accessory retailing; Department stores; Other retailing; and Cafes, restaurants and takeaway food services.

Turnover in retail trade includes retail sales, wholesale sales and (from July 2000) the goods and services tax as well as certain other takings and commissions.

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NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES

- In February 2012, the number of new motor vehicles sold in SA decreased by 0.1% in trend terms from the previous month.
- New motor vehicle sales were 1.4% lower in February 2012 than in February 2011 in trend terms.
- Nationally, 85,038 new motor vehicles were sold in February 2012 (trend). This figure was 0.5% lower than in the previous month, but was 1.9% higher than in February 2011.



Source(s): Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Australia (cat. no. 9314.0)

Useful Links

Information Paper: Developments in New Motor Vehicle Statistics

About Seasonally Adjusted and Trend Data

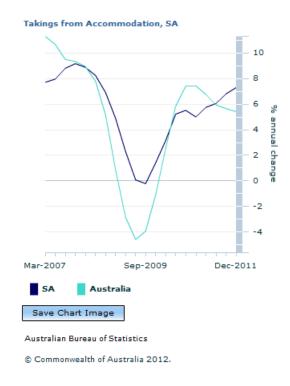
Where do Motor Vehicle Sales Statistics Come From?

Motor Vehicle sales figures are produced by the Federal Chamber of Automotive Industries (FCAI), which collects data from all of its members on the sales of new vehicles, excluding motorcycles, plant and equipment and unpowered vehicles. For more information refer to the information paper *Developments in New Motor Vehicle Statistics* linked above.

Seasonal adjustment is a means of removing the estimated effects of normal seasonal variation and 'trading day effects'. A 'trading day effect' reflects the varying amounts of activity on different days of the week and the different number of days of the week in any month (i.e. the number of Sundays, Mondays, etc.). Adjustment is also made for Easter which may affect the March and April estimates differently. Smoothing the seasonally adjusted series reduces the impact of the irregular component of the seasonally adjusted series and creates trend estimates. More information about these processes is available in the *Information Paper: A Guide to Interpreting Time Series - Monitoring Trends: An Overview* (cat. no. 1349.0) also linked above.

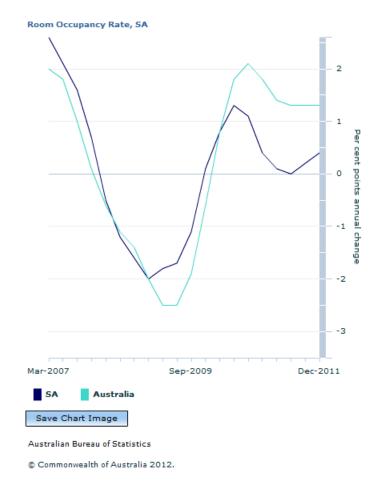
1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2012 ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 03/04/2012 Final

TOURIST ACCOMMODATION



Footnote(s): Hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms (trend)

Source(s): Tourist Accommodation, Australia (cat. no. 8635.0)



Footnote(s): Hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms (trend)

Source(s): Tourist Accommodation, Australia (cat. no. 8635.0)

In SA in the December quarter 2011, in trend terms:

- accommodation takings were \$103.1 million for hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms. This
 was an increase of 1.6% on the September quarter 2011 and a 7.3% increase on the December quarter 2010.
- the room occupancy rate for hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms was 62.9% compared to the national occupancy rate of 65.8%. This was a decrease of 0.1 percentage points on the September quarter 2011 and an increase of 0.4 percentage points on the December quarter 2010.

Useful Links

Tourist Accommodation, Small Area Data, Australia (cat. no. 8635.0.55.002)

Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia (cat no. 3401.0)

Australian National Accounts: Tourism Satellite Account (cat. no. 5249.0)

Tourism @ a Glance

Do you know how much visitors spend on accommodation in your state or territory?

Tourist accommodation information is collected from hotels, motels and serviced apartments, with 15 rooms or more. These provide mainly short-term non-residential accommodation, generally for guests staying for periods of less than two months. This is the current scope of the Survey of Tourist Accommodation however, from March quarter 2005 to June quarter 2010, the scope of the survey was expanded to include smaller establishments.

Takings from accommodation include gross revenue from the provision of accommodation, including GST. Takings from meals are excluded.

Room occupancy is calculated by the number of rooms actually occupied expressed as a percentage of total capacity available during the survey period. All data presented here are trend estimates.

This page last updated 2 April 2012

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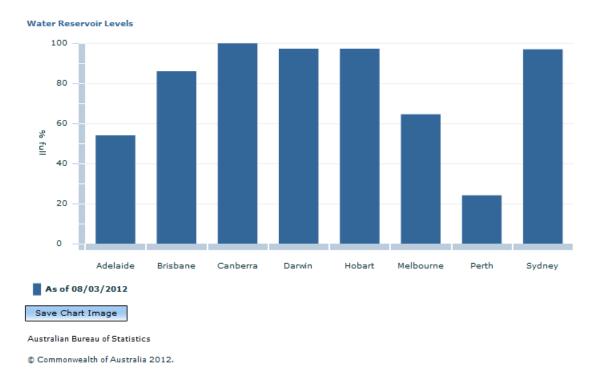


Environment a	and Energy
Water	Energy
Water Reservoir Levels	Energy Consumption
Water Use	Greenhouse Gases
	Carbon Emissions

This page last updated 5 March 2012

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 13/03/2012 Final

WATER RESERVOIR LEVELS



Source(s): Bureau of Meteorology

- At 8 March 2012, the reservoirs in the Adelaide water collection area were 54.0% full, holding approximately 106.6 GL. At the same time in the previous year, these reservoirs were 72.9% full, holding 143.8 GL. Reservoir levels fell by 37.2. GL, or 25.9%, over this period.
- At 8 March 2012, the reservoirs servicing Canberra, Darwin, Hobart and Sydney were near 100% capacity while Perth had the lowest reservoir levels, at 24.1% full.

Useful Links

More Information from the Bureau of Meteorology

About Water Storage Data

Where does reservoir level information come from?

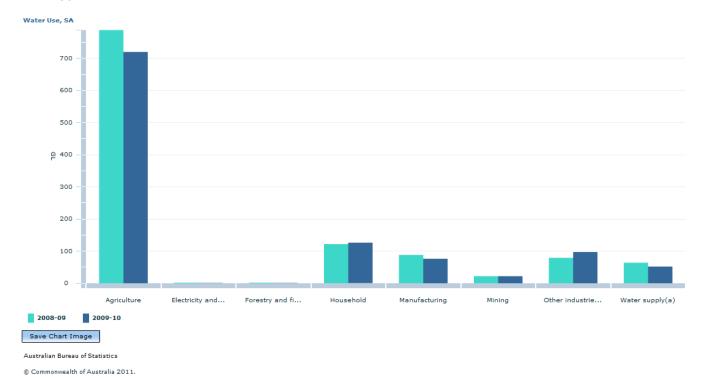
Information on reservoir levels is collected, standardised and disseminated by the Bureau of Meteorology (BOM). This information includes the total volume of accessible water stored in public water storage facilities (e.g. dams) with a capacity over one gigalitre (GL) as well as the total capacity of water storage facilities in the region (% full).

For more details, including daily updates of reservoir data, go to the BOM website linked above.

This page last updated 9 March 2012

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WATER USE



Footnote(s): (a) Includes sewerage, drainage services and water losses

Source(s): Water Account, Australia, 2009-10 (cat. no. 4610.0)

- In 2009-10, SA households consumed 126 GL of water, representing 11% of all water consumption in the state. Agriculture was the highest consuming sector, accounting for 720 GL (or 66% of all consumption).
- Household water consumption in 2009-10 was 3% higher than in 2008-09.
- Per capita household water use in 2009-10 was 77 kL, increasing by 3% from 75 kL in 2008-09.
- Between 2008-09 and 2009-10, total water consumption in SA fell by 6% from 1,168 GL to 1,097 GL.

Useful Links

More information from the Water Account

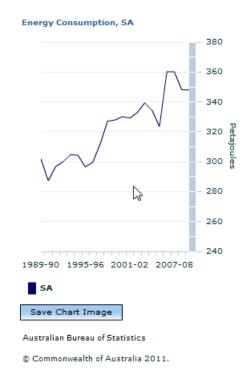
How is household water consumption calculated?

The ABS calculates total household water consumption by combining the amount of water distributed to households by water providers with the amount extracted through bores and other self-extraction facilities. 'Self-extracted' water use is calculated by applying a coefficient, based on average number of kilolitres used per household connection, to the households known not to be served by water providers.

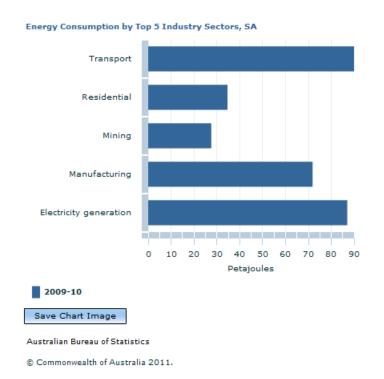
This page last updated 5 March 2012

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ENERGY CONSUMPTION



Source(s): ABARES Australian Energy Statistics - Energy update 2011, Table B



Footnote(s): (a) Includes ANZSIC Divisions F, G, H, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S and the water supply, sewerage and drainage service industries Source(s): ABARES Australian Energy Statistics - Energy update 2011, Table B

■ Energy consumption for SA in 2009-10 totalled 348.0 petajoules, a small decrease from 2008-09.

- Most energy consumed in SA in 2009-10 was used for Transport (25.9%), Electricity generation (25.0%), and Manufacturing (20.7%).
- SA's energy consumption accounted for 5.9% of total Australian net energy consumption in 2009-10.

Useful Links

Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics and Sciences (ABARES)

Environment and Energy @ a Glance (ABS)

How much energy is consumed in your state or territory?

This energy consumption data is compiled by ABARES using the Australian Government's National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting (NGER) database as the primary data source, supplemented by data from other sources, as well as estimation and modelling for the sectors not covered by NGER.

Net energy consumption shown here is a net concept which avoids double counting. It comprises the consumption of all fuels less the consumption of derived fuels.

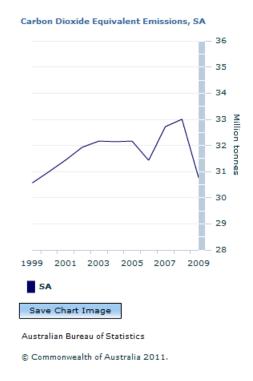
Data for ACT is not available separately and is included in NSW.

A petajoule is a unit of energy equivalent to 10¹⁵ joules.

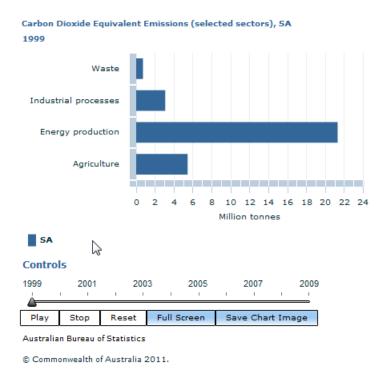
This page last updated 26 October 2012

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CARBON EMISSIONS



Source(s): Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency



Source(s): Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency

• Carbon dioxide equivalent emissions for SA in 2009 totalled 30.8 million tonnes, a rise of 0.7% from 1999.

- Energy production accounted for 72.7% of total emissions in 2009 followed by Agriculture (15.5%), Industrial processes (9.2%), and Waste (2.5%).
- SA produced 5.6% of total Australian emissions in 2009.

Useful Links

Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency

Environment and Energy @ a Glance (ABS)

What are the most common greenhouse gases?

The most common greenhouse gases are carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons and sulphur hexafluoride.

Emissions from these gases are reported under the **Kyoto Protocol** (an international treaty designed to limit global greenhouse emissions) and are aggregated into carbon dioxide equivalents (CO₂-e) using factors called global warming potentials (GWPS).

The Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency publishes a number of reports that together, constitute the **Australian National Greenhouse Accounts**.

To view the summary of state and territory Greenhouse Gas inventories, see: http://ageis.climatechange.gov.au/NGGITrend.aspx

This page last updated 5 March 2012

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FEATURE ARTICLES FOR SOUTH AUSTRALIA

2011
-011

Jun 2009

Jun 2011	South Australian Migration 2009-10
May 2011	Trends in Federal Voter Turnout and Informal Voting in South Australia
Apr 2011	South Australia's Changing Industrial Landscape
Mar 2011	Patterns in South Australian Retail Turnover Emotional Well-being in South Australia
Feb 2011	Young People, Sports and Physical Recreation in South Australia
Jan 2011	Household Water Consumption and Conservation Actions
2010	
Dec 2010	Women in South Australia's workforce
Nov 2010	National Regional Profile: Regional data made easy!
Oct 2010	Making better use of Public Sector information
Sep 2010	Where have all the male teachers gone?
Aug 2010	Beefing up our economy: Meat production in South Australia
Jul 2010	Children's Use of the Internet and Mobile Phones in South Australia
Jun 2010	International Students and the VET sector in South Australia
May 2010	Interstate Departures from South Australia
Apr 2010	Engineering Construction in South Australia
Mar 2010	Burial and cremation trends in South Australia
Feb 2010	The new Australian Statistical Geography Standard
Jan 2010	Houses in South Australia: The cost of building a dream
2009	
Dec 2009	International Students in South Australia
Nov 2009	Perceptions of Crime and Safety in South Australia
Oct 2009	Who's Not in the Labour Force?
Sep 2009	One parent families with dependent children in South Australia
Aug 2009	Heating and Cooling
Jul 2009	What are South Australians Studying?

Water Efficiency in South Australia's Vineyards

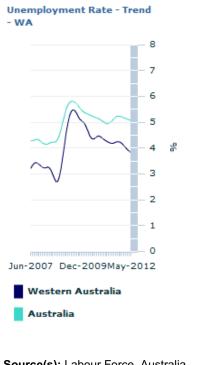
May 2009	Journey to Work in the City of Adelaide
Apr 2009	Housing Finance - First Home Buyers and Other Borrowers
Feb 2009	Recent Increases in South Australia's Fertility
Jan 2009	South Australian Household Final Consumption Expenditure
2008	
Dec 2008	Energy Consumption in South Australia
Nov 2008	Adelaide's Population Turnover
Oct 2008	Contributors to Adelaide's Price Rises
Sep 2008	Adelaide's Suburbs of Advantage and Disadvantage
Aug 2008	South Australia's Agriculture Industry
July 2008	New Dwelling Approvals in South Australia
May 2008	Literacy of South Australians
April 2008	South Australia's Migrant Population
7 pm 2000	South Australia's Ageing Population and the Labour Force
Feb 2008	South Australia's Mining Industry Water Supply in South Australia
Jan 2008	Labour Force Underutilisation and the Underemployed in South Australia Water Use in Agriculture - A South Australian Perspective
2007	
2007 Nov 2007	Sports Attendance in South Australia Recorded Crime - Victims, South Australia, 2006
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Nov 2007	Recorded Crime - Victims, South Australia, 2006
Nov 2007 Oct 2007	Recorded Crime - Victims, South Australia, 2006 Attendance at Cultural Venues and Events by South Australians
Nov 2007 Oct 2007 Aug 2007	Recorded Crime - Victims, South Australia, 2006 Attendance at Cultural Venues and Events by South Australians Children's Participation in Cultural and Leisure Activities - South Australia, 2006 South Australia's big picture: Census highlights the changes in South Australian society
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Nov 2007 Oct 2007 Aug 2007 Jul 2007 May 2007 Apr 2007 Mar 2007 Feb 2007 Jan 2007	Recorded Crime - Victims, South Australia, 2006 Attendance at Cultural Venues and Events by South Australians Children's Participation in Cultural and Leisure Activities - South Australia, 2006 South Australia's big picture: Census highlights the changes in South Australian society Participation in Sports and Physical Recreation Activities - South Australia Health of South Australians - Body Mass Household Use of the Internet in South Australia Employment in the Retail Trade Industry in South Australia River Murray - South Australia Household Waste Management in South Australia Births - South Australia
Nov 2007 Oct 2007 Aug 2007 Jul 2007 May 2007 Apr 2007 Mar 2007 Feb 2007 Jan 2007	Recorded Crime - Victims, South Australia, 2006 Attendance at Cultural Venues and Events by South Australians Children's Participation in Cultural and Leisure Activities - South Australia, 2006 South Australia's big picture: Census highlights the changes in South Australian society Participation in Sports and Physical Recreation Activities - South Australia Health of South Australians - Body Mass Household Use of the Internet in South Australia Employment in the Retail Trade Industry in South Australia River Murray - South Australia Household Waste Management in South Australia Births - South Australia Gross Domestic Product and Gross State Product

Sep 2006	Fuel Production and Consumption, Greenhouse Gas Emissions, Land Use Change and Forrestry
Aug 2006	Health of South Australians - Health Risk Behaviours The South Australian Grape Industry
Jul 2006	Use of IT By Australian Businesses Household use of the Internet in South Australia
May 2006	Health of South Australians - Health Status
Apr 2006	International Trade in Services International Students in South Australia
Feb 2006	Labour Force and Other Characteristics of Migrants in South Australia
Jan 2006	Survey of work in selected Culture & Leisure Activities
2005	
Nov 2005	Household Income in South Australia Household Expenditure in South Australia
Oct 2005	SA Business and Innovation Recent History of Population change in South Australia, 1993-94 to 2003-04
Aug 2005	Average Weekly Earnings Transition from School

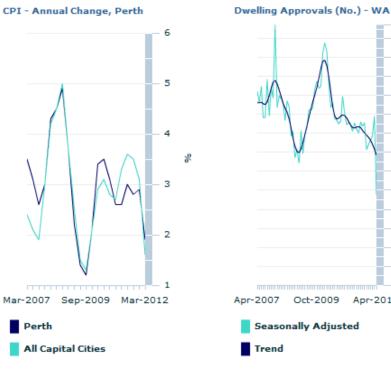
This page last updated 5 March 2012

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 12/06/2012 Final





Source(s): Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0)



Source(s): Consumer Price Index. Australia (cat. no. 6401.0)



Source(s): Building Approvals. Australia (cat. no. 8731.0)

Source(s): Water Account, Australia (cat no. 4610.0)



Demography Work Education and Training Health Family and Community Crime



State Accounts
Prices
Investment and Finance
International Trade



Agriculture Construction Retail Tourism



Environment & Energy

Water Energy Greenhouse Gases

This page last updated 8 June 2012

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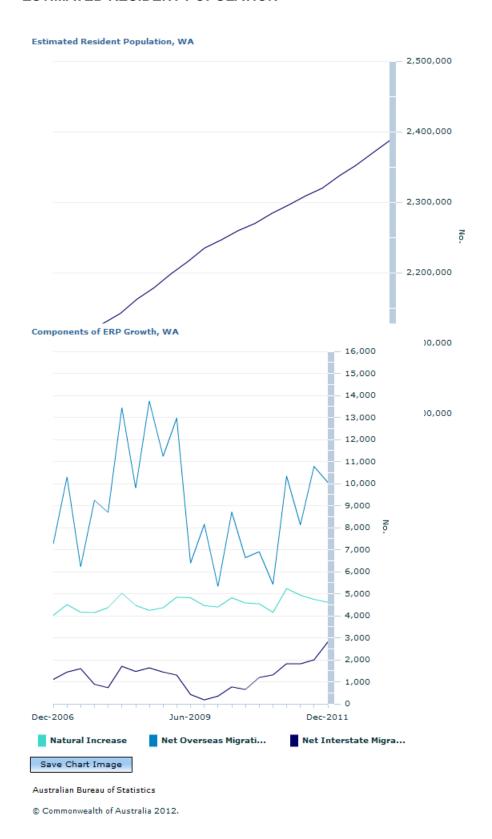


People		
Demography	Education and Training	
Estimated Resident Population	People with Non-school Qualifications	
Total Fertility Rate	Education Participation of Persons Aged	
Mortality Rate	15-24 Years	
Work	Young People not Fully Engaged in Education or Work	
Unemployment Rate	Health	
• •	пеанн	
Labour Force Participation Rate	Life Expectancy at Birth	
Labour Force Participation Rate	Life Expectancy at Birth	
Labour Force Participation Rate Employed Persons	Life Expectancy at Birth Infant Mortality	
Labour Force Participation Rate Employed Persons Part-time Employed	Life Expectancy at Birth Infant Mortality Family and Community	

This page last updated 6 March 2012

1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2012 ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 29/06/2012 Final

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION



Source(s): Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0)

• At 31 December 2011, the estimated resident population (ERP) of WA was 2.39 million, an increase of approximately 17,500 (0.7%) over the previous quarter and approximately 67,400 (2.9%) over the previous year.

- The largest component of population growth in the December quarter 2011 was net overseas migration, which added approximately 10,100 to the population. Natural increase added approximately 4,600 persons to the population, while net interstate migration added approximately 2,800 persons.
- Nationally, the ERP at 31 December 2011 was 22.5 million, up approximately 302,600 (1.4%) from the previous year. Among the states and territories, WA had the fastest annual rate of growth (2.9%) while Tasmania had the slowest (0.4%).
- An interactive illustration of population changes and projections can be accessed at Australian Population Pyramids.

Useful Links

Historical Population Statistics

About Population Statistics

Regional Population Growth

How is the Estimated Resident Population (ERP) derived?

Current estimates of the resident population of Australia and its states and territories are based on the most recent (2011) Census and are derived from 'place of usual residence' (where individuals have lived, or intend to live, for six months or more of the Census year).

In Census years, ERP figures at 30 June are calculated by adjusting census counts of usual residents to include those missed in the Census and those who were overseas on Census Night and also take account of births and deaths occurring between 30 June and Census Night (usually early August). Quarterly estimates of the Australian population are derived thereafter by adding **natural increase** (births minus deaths) and **net overseas migration** (immigration minus emigration) to the estimated population at the beginning of the period. For the states and territories, account is also taken of estimated interstate movements involving a change of usual residence (**net interstate migration**).

Population figures are released in several phases including preliminary, revised and final. The above figures are preliminary.

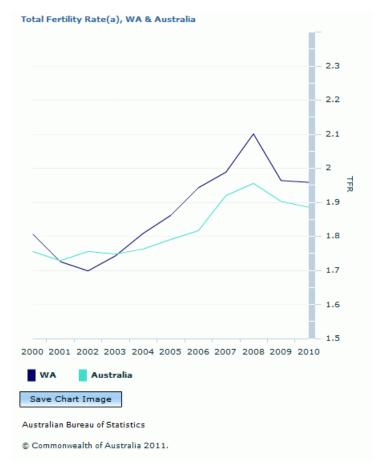
For more information about population statistics, refer to *Population Estimates: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2009* (cat. no. 3228.0.55.001)

This page last updated 28 June 2012

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/01/2012 Final

TOTAL FERTILITY RATE

- In 2010, the total fertility rate (TFR) for WA was 1.96 babies per woman, decreasing marginally from 2009, and following a peak of 2.10 in 2008.
- The 2010 rate was higher than the rate recorded a decade before (1.81 in 2000), and has increased from 2005, when the TFR was 1.86.
- Total fertility rates varied substantially between the states and territories in 2010, ranging from 1.75 babies per woman in Victoria to 2.11 babies per woman in the NT. In 2010, NSW, SA, the NT and the ACT recorded increases in TFR from the previous year, with Victoria, Queensland, WA and Tasmania recording decreases.
- All states and territories except the NT have recorded an overall increase in the TFR since 2005.



Footnote(s): (a) Births per woman

Source(s): Births Australia (cat. no. 3301.0)

Useful Links

Population Methods and Concepts

Fertility Concepts and Collections

How is the Total Fertility Rate derived?

The total fertility rate (TFR) represents the number of children a female could expect to bear during her lifetime if she experienced current age-specific fertility rates at each age of her reproductive life. The TFR is the sum of age-specific fertility rates (live births at each age of mother per 1,000 of the estimated female population of the same age). Reproductive lifetime refers to the age range 15 to 49 years. For the purpose of calculating age-specific fertility, births to mothers under 15 years and over 49 years are added to the nearest age group.

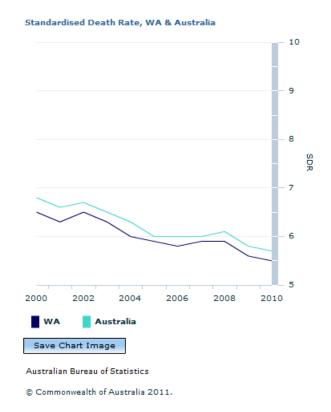
For more information about fertility statistics and methodologies, please refer to the Explanatory Notes of *Births, Australia* (cat. no 3301.0).

This page last updated 13 March 2014

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/01/2012 Final

MORTALITY RATE

- In 2010, the standardised death rate (SDR) for the population of WA was 5.5 per 1,000. The SDR was higher for males (6.7) than females (4.5).
- Since 2000, the SDR has declined, from 6.5 to 5.5.
- Nationally, the SDR has trended downwards, from 6.8 in 2000 to 5.7 in 2010.



Source(s): Deaths, Australia (cat. no. 3302.0)

Useful Links

About Population Statistics

Causes of Death

What is a Standardised Death Rate?

Standardised death rates (SDRs) enable the comparison of death rates between populations with different age structures by relating them to a standard population. The current standard population is all persons in the Australian population at 30 June 2001. SDRs are expressed per 1,000 or per 100,000 persons.

For large populations with reliable age-specific death rates, the direct method of calculating SDRs is used. The SDR is the overall death rate that would have prevailed in the standard population if it had experienced at each age, the death rates of the population under study.

For smaller populations where age-specific death rates are unknown or unreliable, the indirect method of calculation is used. The SDR is an adjustment to the crude death rate (number of deaths per 1,000 of the estimated resident population) to account for the variation between the actual number of deaths in the population under study and the number of deaths that would have occurred if the population under study had experienced the age-specific death rates of the standard population.

Age-specific death rates are calculated using the number of deaths (occurring or registered) during the calendar year at

a specified age per 1,000 of the estimated resident population of the same age at the mid-point of the year (30 June).

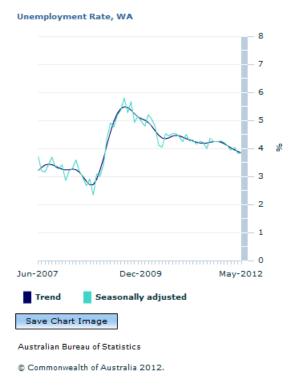
This page last updated 5 March 2012

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 12/06/2012 Final

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

In Western Australia in May 2012:

- The trend unemployment rate was 3.8%, down from 3.9% in April 2012, and lower than the national rate (5.1%).
- Of all states and territories, Tasmania reported the highest trend unemployment rate (7.3%), while the ACT reported the lowest (3.4%).



Source(s): Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0)

Useful Links

Labour @ a Glance

Understanding the Australian Labour Force using ABS Statistics (cat. no. 6202.0)

How is the unemployment rate calculated?

The unemployment rate for any group is defined as the number of unemployed people expressed as a percentage of the labour force (employed plus unemployed). As a measure of the proportion of the labour force that is under-utilised, its most important use is as an indicator of the performance of the economy. A high rate of unemployment indicates limited employment opportunities in a labour market that is oversupplied. A low rate of unemployment indicates a tight labour market, potential scarcity of skilled labour, and future cost pressures from wage demands from workers.

The trend over time in the overall unemployment rate serves as an indicator of the performance of the economy, while the unemployment rate for different groups of people (e.g. younger people, older people, women) identifies areas of social concern when rates for some groups are much higher than for others.

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 13/03/2012 Final

LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE

- In February 2012, the trend labour force participation rate in WA was 68.6%, a slight increase on the previous month. The national rate in February 2012 was 65.2%.
- In seasonally adjusted terms, the labour force participation rate was 68.8%, slightly down on the rate in January 2012



Source(s): Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0)

Useful Links

Labour @ a Glance

Understanding the Australian Labour Force using ABS Statistics (cat. no. 6202.0)

How many people participate in the labour force in your state or territory?

The participation rate represents the labour force (total employed and unemployed who are actively looking for work) expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over, in the same group. Labour force estimates are derived from the Labour Force Survey component of the Monthly Population Survey. Information is obtained from the occupants of selected dwellings by specially trained interviewers using computer-assisted interviewing.

A person's experience of the labour market will vary according to a number of factors, including the economic conditions at any given time, and their age. For example, the chance of someone finding a job decreases during a recession, while the likelihood of participating in the labour force varies as circumstances change, particularly in relation to family and education commitments. Factors affecting someone's peer group can also have a similar influence on labour market activity - people of different generations may have different expectations and experiences.

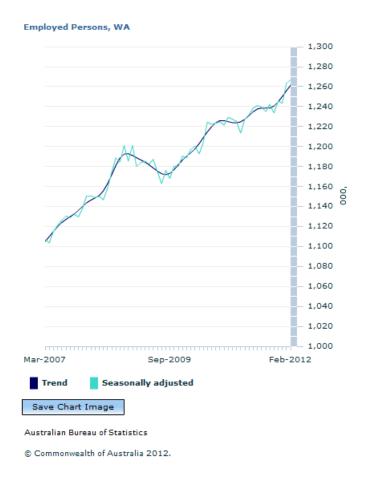
This page last updated 9 March 2012

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 14/03/2012 Final

EMPLOYED PERSONS

In WA in February 2012 there were:

- 1,261,300 employed persons or 36,500 more than in February 2011 in trend terms
- 1,266,900 employed persons or 3,400 more than in January 2012 in seasonally adjusted terms
- 708,700 employed males and 552,600 employed females, in trend terms.



Source(s): Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0)

Useful Links

Labour @ a Glance

Understanding the Australian Labour Force using ABS Statistics (cat. no. 6202.0)

How many persons are employed in your state or territory?

Employed persons are all persons aged 15 years and over who, during the reference week:

- worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind in a job or business, or on a farm (comprising employees, employers and own account workers); or
- worked for one hour or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. contributing family workers); or
- were employees who had a job but were not at work and were:
 - away from work for fewer than four weeks up to the end of the reference week; or
 - away from work for more than four weeks up to the end of the reference week and received pay for some or all of the four week period to the end of the reference week; or

- away from work as a standard work or shift arrangement; or
- on strike or locked out; or
- on workers' compensation and expected to return to their job; or
- were employers or own account workers, who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.

Labour force estimates are derived from the Labour Force Survey component of the Monthly Population Survey. Information is obtained from the occupants of selected dwellings by specially trained interviewers using computer-assisted interviewing.

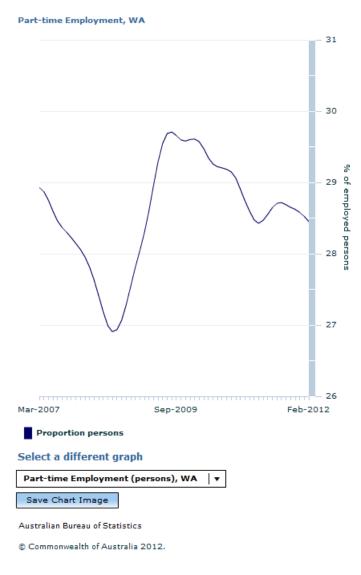
This page last updated 13 March 2012

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 14/03/2012 Final

PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT

In WA in February 2012 there were, in trend terms:

- 358,900 part-time employed persons, or 28.5% of total employed persons
- 14.1% of all employed males were working part-time, compared to 46.8% of all employed females
- 902,500 full-time employed persons or 4,800 more than in January 2012 and 26,400 more than in February 2011.



Footnote(s): Trend

Source(s): Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0)

Useful Links

Labour @ a Glance

Understanding the Australian Labour Force using ABS Statistics (cat. no. 6202.0)

What do part-time and full-time employment mean?

Part-time employed persons are employed persons who usually worked fewer than 35 hours a week (in all jobs) and

either did so during the reference week or were not at work during the reference week.

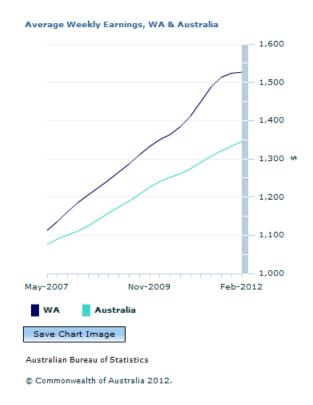
Full-time employed persons are employed persons who usually worked 35 hours or more a week (in all jobs) and those who, although usually working fewer than 35 hours a week, worked 35 hours or more during the reference week.

Labour force estimates are derived from the Labour Force Survey component of the Monthly Population Survey. Information is obtained from the occupants of selected dwellings by specially trained interviewers using computer-assisted interviewing.

This page last updated 13 March 2012

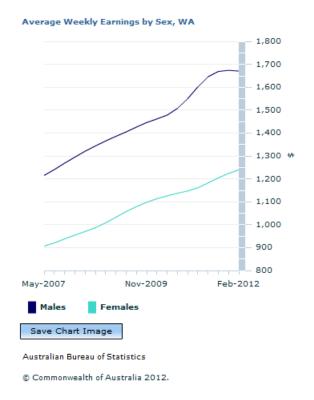
1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2012 ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 22/05/2012 Final

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS



Footnote(s): Full-time adult ordinary time (trend)

Source(s): Average Weekly Earnings, Australia (cat. no. 6302.0)



Footnote(s): Full-time adult ordinary time (trend)

Source(s): Average Weekly Earnings, Australia (cat. no. 6302.0)

In WA in the February 2012 quarter in trend terms:

- full-time adult ordinary time earnings (AWOTE) stood at \$1,526.80, an increase of 5.4% from the same period in 2011 compared to the Australian estimate of \$1,345.20, an increase of 4.2%
- AWOTE for males was \$1,670.60, a rise of 4.4% from the same time 12 months earlier and for females \$1,239.40, an increase of 6.8% over the same period
- male AWOTE in WA was the highest in the nation.

Useful Links

Labour @ a Glance

Australian Labour Market Statistics (cat. no. 6105.0)

How are average weekly earnings derived?

Weekly ordinary time earnings refers to one week's earnings of employees for the reference period, attributable to award, standard or agreed hours of work. It is calculated before taxation and any other deductions (e.g. superannuation, board and lodging) have been made.

What do ordinary time earnings include?

Award, workplace and enterprise bargaining payments, and other agreed base rates of pay, over-award and over-agreed payments, penalty payments, shift and other allowances; commissions and retainers; bonuses and similar payments related to the reference period; payments under incentive or piecework; payments under profit sharing schemes normally paid each pay period; payment for leave taken during the reference period; all workers' compensation payments made through the payroll; and salary payments made to directors.

What do ordinary time earnings exclude?

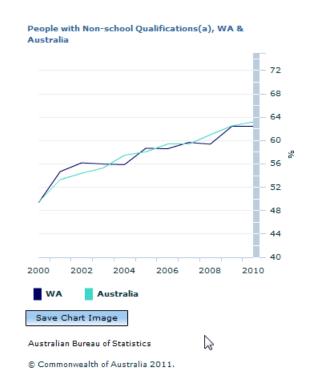
Amounts salary sacrificed, non-cash components of salary packages, overtime payments, retrospective pay, pay in advance, leave loadings, severance, termination and redundancy payments, and other payments not related to the reference period.

This page last updated 21 May 2012

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/01/2012 Final

PEOPLE WITH NON-SCHOOL QUALIFICATIONS

- In 2010, almost two-thirds (62.4%) of the WA population aged 25-64 years had a non-school qualification. This figure has risen from 49.4% in 2000.
- Nationally, the proportion rose to 63.2% with the ACT having the highest rate, at 74.6%, and Tasmania the lowest, at 59.1%



Footnote(s): (a) Proportion of persons aged 24-65 years with a non-school qualification

Source(s): Australian Social Trends (cat. no. 4102.0)

Useful Links

About the Survey of Education and Work

About the Australian Standard Classification of Education

Non-school Qualifications

Non-school qualifications are awarded for educational attainments other than those of pre-primary, primary or secondary education. They include qualifications at the following broad levels of education:

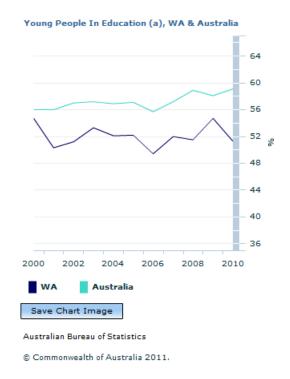
Post Graduate Degree; Master Degree; Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate; Bachelor Degree; Advanced Diploma and Diploma; and Certificates I, II, III and IV levels. (*Education Variables* (cat. no. 1246.0)). Non-school qualifications may be attained concurrently with school qualifications.

This page last updated 5 March 2012

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/01/2012 Final

YOUNG PEOPLE IN EDUCATION

- In 2010, just over half (51.3%) of the WA population aged 15-24 years were enrolled in a full-time or part-time course of study in an educational institution. This compares with 59.1% of the same age group across Australia.
- Over the past decade the proportion of young people in education in WA has ranged from a low of 49.4% in 2006 to 54.7% in 2000 and 2009.



Footnote(s): (a) Proportion of people aged 15-24 participating in education.

Source(s): Australian Social Trends (cat. no. 4102.0)

Useful Links

About Education Statistics

Deriving Measures of Engagement in Secondary Education

Education Participation

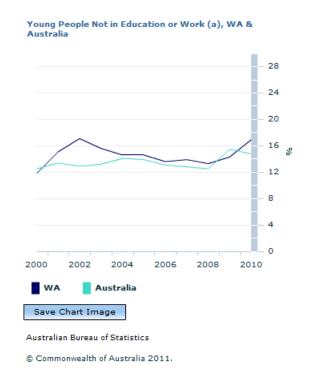
Data on the education participation of Australians aged 15-64 years are collected in the ABS Survey of Education and Work. The 2009 survey collected information from residents of private dwellings in all states and territories. Education participation relates to all people enrolled for a course of study in the survey month at any institution whose primary role is education including (but not restricted to) schools, higher education institutions and Technical and Further Education colleges (TAFEs). For more information about the survey, including definitions, estimation procedures and collection methodology, refer to the Explanatory Notes of *Education and Training Experience* (cat. no. 6278.0)

Participation in education and training typically falls with age. The participation of young people aged 15 -24 years is seen by the Council of Australian Governments (COAG) as critical in increasing the productivity of individual workers and the economy as a whole (COAG Meeting, Communique April 2009). The participation rate of people aged 15 -24 years is expressed as a proportion of the total estimated resident population of that age group.

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/01/2012 Final

YOUNG PEOPLE NOT FULLY ENGAGED IN EDUCATION OR WORK

- In 2010, one in six (16.9%) of the WA population aged 15-19 years were not fully engaged in education or work. Over the past decade, this estimate has ranged from a low of 11.8% in 2000 to 17.1% in 2002.
- Nationally, the proportion of 15-19 year olds not fully engaged in education or work was 14.8% in 2010, with Queensland having the highest proportion (19.8%) and ACT the lowest (9.4%).



Footnote(s): (a) Proportion of persons aged 15-19 years not fully-engaged in education and/or work.

Source(s): Australian Social Trends (cat. no. 4102.0)

Useful Links

More information on Education Statistics

Survey of Education and Work

Young People Not Fully Engaged in Education or Work

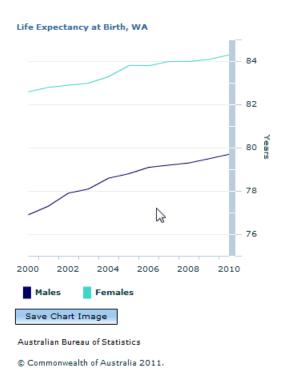
People who are not fully engaged in education or work fall into three main categories: those who are neither studying nor working; those who are studying part-time and not working; and those who are working part-time and not studying. Many of these people are in the 15-19 year age group, experiencing the often difficult transition from school to work, who may be at risk of remaining unskilled or joining the ranks of the long-term unemployed. The proportion of 15 -19 year olds who are not fully engaged in education or work is an important indicator of the social and economic well-being of the nation and the strength of state and national economies.

The above estimates are calculated using data from the ABS *Survey of Education and Work* (cat. no. 6227.0), conducted annually throughout Australia. See the link above for more information about this survey.

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/01/2012 Final

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH

- Based on current mortality rates, a boy born in WA in 2010 could expect to live for 79.7 years, compared to a life expectancy of 76.9 years for boys born in 2000.
- At the same time, a girl could expect to live for 84.3 years, compared to 82.6 years of life expected for girls born in 2000.
- Nationally, boys born in Australia in 2010 have a life expectancy of 79.5 years, while girls could expect to live for 84.0 years on average.



Footnote(s): Based on 2008-10 life tables Source(s): Deaths, Australia (cat. no. 3302.0)

Useful Links

Australian Social Trends, Dec 2010 (cat. no. 4102.0)

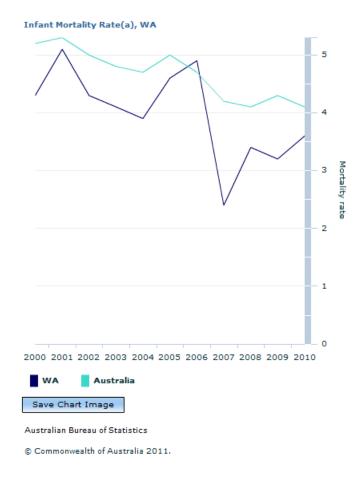
Life expectancy trends

How is life expectancy determined?

Life expectancy at birth is the average number of years a person might expect to live if the conditions at the time of birth continued throughout his/her lifetime. These estimates are calculated by the ABS using life tables which are statistical models generated using age-specific death rates. The life tables used to calculate the data for this indicator are current, or period life tables based on death rates for a short period of time during which mortality has remained much the same. Mortality rates used in the Australian and state and territory life tables are based on death registrations and estimated resident population for the period 2008-2010. The life tables do not take into account future assumed improvements in mortality.

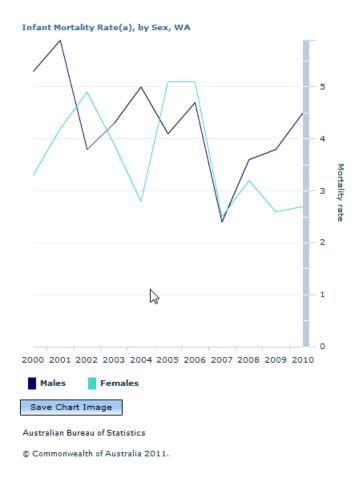
1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2012 ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/01/2012 Final

INFANT MORTALITY



Footnote(s): (a) Deaths per thousand live births

Source(s): Deaths, Australia (cat. no. 3302.0)



Footnote(s): (a) Deaths per thousand live births Source(s): Deaths, Australia (cat. no. 3302.0)

- In 2010 in WA, the infant mortality rate for males was 4.5 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. This was higher than the rate of 3.8 in 2009 and lower than the rate of 5.3 in 2000.
- At the same time, the rate for females was 2.7, an increase on the rate of 2.6 in 2009 and a decrease on the rate of 3.3 in 2000.
- The infant mortality rate for all babies in WA in 2010 was 3.6, compared to the Australian rate of 4.1.

Useful Links

Australian Social Trends, Dec 2010 (cat. no. 4102.0)

Australian Social Trends, 2002 (cat. no. 4102.0)

How is the infant mortality rate for your state or territory derived?

The survival of infants in their first year of life is commonly viewed as an indicator of the general health and wellbeing of a population. A low infant mortality rate is a major contributor to increased life expectancy.

The main source of data for this indicator is the ABS Deaths collection, compiled from data provided by the Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages in each state and territory. An **infant death** is the death of a child before its first birthday. The **infant mortality rate** is the number of deaths in a calendar year of children aged under one year per 1,000 live births in the same calendar year.

The improved survival of babies in Australia in the last century, as in many other developed countries, has been associated mainly with the decline of infectious diseases, along with growing preventative health measures and public health programs. Further improvements in the second half of the century were largely due to improved medical technology and education campaigns about the importance of immunisation and most recently, in the case of Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS), infant sleeping position. Improvements in neonatal intensive care in the 1970s also

played a major role in the continued decline in infant mortality in the latter part of the century.

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/01/2012 Final

CHILDREN IN LONE PARENT FAMILIES

- In 2011, about one in six children (17.9%) under 15 years of age in WA lived in a lone parent family. Over the past decade, this figure has ranged from 21.3% in 2004 to 16.2% in 2010.
- Nationally, 19.0% of children under 15 years lived in a lone parent family in 2011. Among the states and territories,
 Tasmania had the largest proportion, (24.5%) while the ACT had the smallest (13.2%).



Footnote(s): (a) Proportion of children aged under 15 years living in lone-parent families.

Source(s): Australian Social Trends (cat. no. 4102.0)

Useful Links

Improving Family Data

Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families

Family Composition

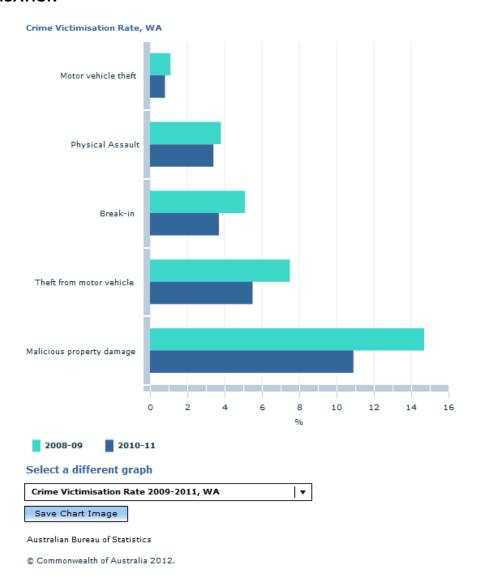
Family composition data are collected through the ABS annual survey, *Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families* (cat. no. 6224.0.55.001). The survey results represent households across Australia except those in discrete Indigenous communities.

The size and composition of families have changed considerably in recent decades and remain of interest to social commentators and policy makers. Lone parents families are more likely to be at risk of poverty, reliance on government benefits and other forms of economic and social disadvantage. Lone parents may also find it difficult to balance work and care responsibilities (*Measuring Wellbeing: Frameworks for Australian Social Statistics* (cat. no. 4160.0).

For more information about family composition statistics and methodologies, please refer to *Improvements to Family Estimates from the Labour Force Survey* (cat. no. 6224.0.55.002).

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 24/02/2012 Final

CRIME VICTIMISATION



Source(s): Crime Victimisation, Australia (cat. no. 4530.0)

In WA in the 12 months prior to interview in 2010-11 there were:

- 61,900 victims of physical assault, a victimisation rate of 3.4%
- 95,600 victims of malicious property damage, a victimisation rate of 10.9% and a fall from 14.7% in the 2008-09 survey
- 48,100 victims of thefts from motor vehicles, a victimisation rate of 5.5% and a fall from 7.5% in the 2008-09 survey.

Useful Links

Recorded Crime - Victims, Australia (cat. no. 4510.0)

Recorded Crime - Offenders (cat. no. 4519.0)

Information Paper: Measuring Crime Victimisation, Australia: The Impact of Different Collection Methodologies (cat. no. 4522.0.55.001)

What is the crime victimisation rate?

The victimisation rate is defined as the total number of victims of a crime in a given population expressed as a percentage of that population.

A victim may be a person or a household reporting at least one of the crimes surveyed. Victims were counted once only for each type of crime, regardless of the number of incidents of that type.

These statistics are derived from information collected in the ABS Multipurpose Household Survey.

The Survey covered only selected types of personal and household crimes. Personal crimes included physical assault, threatened assault, robbery and sexual assault. Household crimes included break-ins, attempted break-ins, motor vehicle theft, theft from a motor vehicle, malicious property damage and other theft.

Information collected in the Survey was 'as reported' by respondents and hence may differ from that which might be obtained from other sources or via other methodologies.

1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2012 ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/01/2012 Final



Economy			
State Accounts	Prices		
State Final Demand	Consumer Price Index		
Industry Gross Value Added	Labour Price Index		
Count of Businesses	International Trade		
Investment and Finance	Value of Imports and Exports		

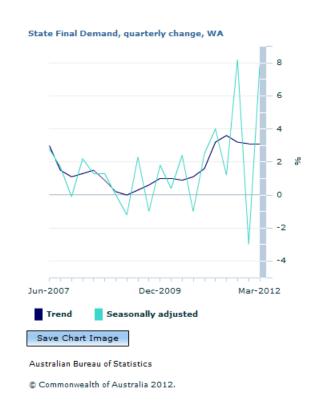
Housing Finance Commitments

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 08/06/2012 Final

STATE FINAL DEMAND

In WA in the March guarter 2012:

- The trend estimate for state final demand increased by 3.1% on the previous quarter and 13.6% over the previous year, in volume terms
- In trend terms, state final demand from the previous quarter was strongest for NT (up 5.4%) while Tasmania was the weakest, with a decrease of 0.3%.



Source(s): Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product (cat. no. 5206.0)

Useful Links

Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (cat. no. 5220.0)

Spotlight on National Accounts (cat. no. 5202.0)

National Accounts @ a Glance

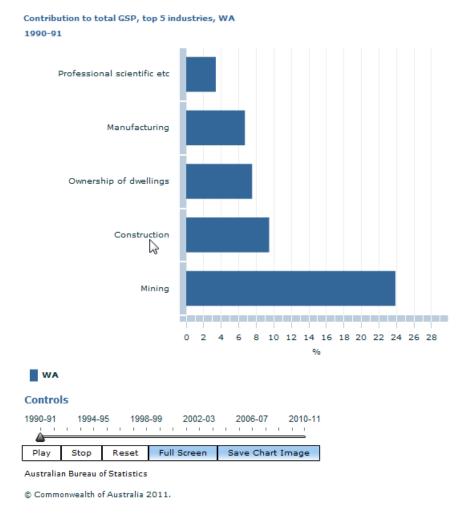
How is economic growth rate measured in your state or territory?

State final demand is a measure of economic demand for products in the economy. It is an aggregate obtained by summing government final consumption expenditure, household final consumption expenditure, private gross fixed capital formation and the gross fixed capital formation of public corporations and general government. It is different from Gross State Product (GSP) as it excludes international and interstate trade as well as change in inventories.

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/01/2012 Final

INDUSTRY GROSS VALUE ADDED

- The industries in WA which made the greatest contribution to the state's gross product in 2010-11 in volume terms were: Mining (28.0%), Construction (11.7%), Ownership of dwellings (6.3%), Manufacturing (6.2%), and Professional, scientific and technical services (5.9%).
- From 2000-01 to 2010-11, the Construction industry recorded a 134.4% increase in value added. This represented the highest increase of all industries in WA. During the same period, the Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry was the only industry to record a decrease, down by 15.7%.



Source(s): Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (cat. no. 5220.0)

Useful Links

Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (cat. no. 5220.0)

Spotlight on National Accounts (cat. no. 5202.0)

What is the contribution of individual industries to the gross product in your state or territory?

Industry Gross Value Added (IGVA) measures the value of industry production. It is used to measure the contribution of individual industries to the gross product of a state or territory.

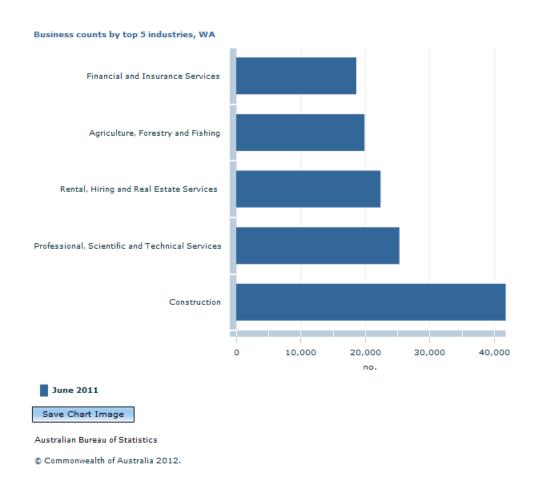
Gross State Product (GSP) is a measure of the production of goods and services within a state or territory. This is defined equivalently to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) but is for a state/territory rather than for the nation as a whole.

These estimates are all expressed in Chain Volume terms. Chain Volume estimates provide time series of expenditure

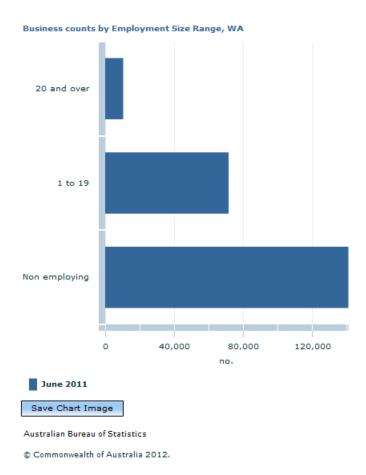
and production aggregates that are free of the direct effects of price change.

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COUNT OF BUSINESSES



Source(s): Counts of Australian Businesses, including Entries and Exits (cat. no. 8165.0)



Source(s): Counts of Australian Businesses, including Entries and Exits (cat. no. 8165.0)

At June 2011 in WA:

- there were 222,600 operating businesses, or 1,600 more than June 2010
- the majority of these were small businesses, with 63% of the total being non-employing businesses and 32% employing 1-19 employees
- the industries with the highest number of businesses included: Construction (19% of all businesses), Professional, Scientific and Technical Services (11%), Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services (10%), Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (9%), and Financial and Insurance Services (8%).

Useful Links

Business Demography @ a Glance

Do you know how many businesses operate in your state or territory?

The ABS counts the number of businesses operating in the Australian economy, including rates of business entries and exits and business survival. These data are sourced from the ABS Business Register. They show the number of operating businesses at the end of June in each financial year and only include businesses which actively traded in goods or services during the reference period.

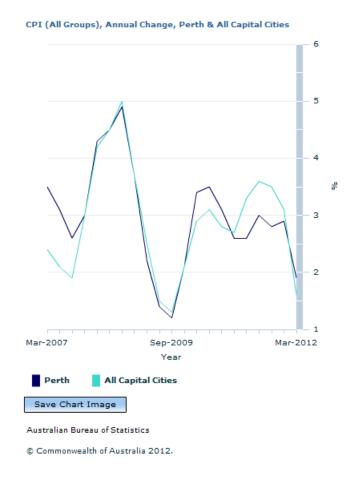
Where possible, businesses are also classified according to industry class (ANZSIC), main state of operation, type of legal organisation (TOLO), institutional sector (SISCA), size range by employment or turnover. Some complex or multi-locational businesses were not able to be classified to main state of operation or industry due to insufficient information being provided.

Component items in the graphs above may not sum to published totals due to rounding and confidentialisation of the data. Due to changes in scope, these counts are not directly comparable to previous releases. More detailed data are available from the ABS website.

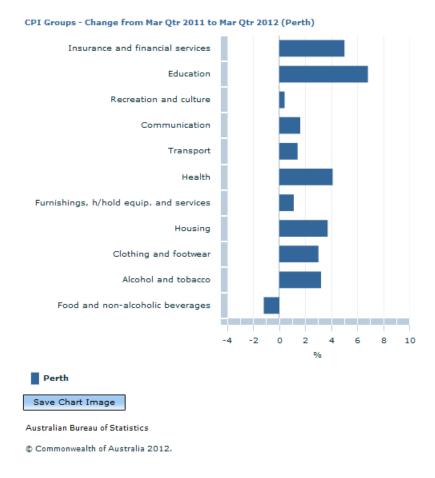
This page last updated 7 May 2012

1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2012 ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/04/2012 Final

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX



Source(s): Consumer Price Index. Australia (cat. no. 6401.0)



Source(s): Consumer Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6401.0)

In Perth, over the twelve months to the March quarter 2012:

- the increase in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) was 1.9%, greater than the weighted average for the eight capital cities (1.6%)
- the largest price increase was for Education, which increased by 6.8%. Education recorded rises in all capital cities, due to increases in tuition fees and the addition of an IT levy and other non-tuition fees.
- Food and non-alcoholic beverages was the only group to show a decrease, down by 1.2%. The main contributor to this was Fruit.

In Perth, during the March quarter 2012:

• the CPI increased by 0.2% while the weighted average of the eight capital cities rose by 0.1%.

Useful Links

Consumer Price Index: Concepts, Sources and Methods (cat. no. 6461.0)

Information Paper: Introduction of the 16th Series Australian Consumer Price Index (cat. no. 6470.0)

What is the Consumer Price Index?

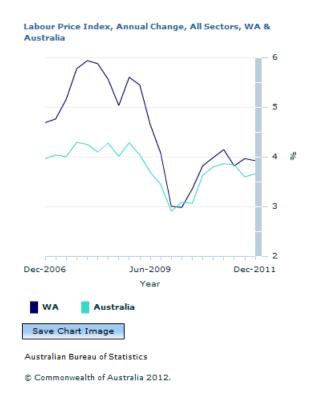
The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is based on the price of a "basket" of goods and services and is used to measure change in this price over time. The content of the basket is determined through the ABS Household Expenditure Survey.

The CPI measures price change relative to the base year 1989-90, for which the index figure is set to 100. Prices are collected each quarter from selected retail outlets and through monitoring marked prices and advertised "special offers".

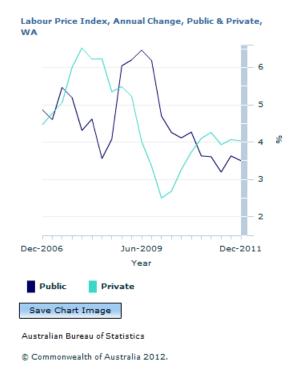
This page last updated 26 April 2012

1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2012 ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 24/02/2012 Final

LABOUR PRICE INDEX



Source(s): Labour Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6345.0)



Source(s): Labour Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6345.0)

• The annual increase (Original) in the Labour Price Index (LPI) for WA from December 2010 to December 2011 was

3.9%, higher than the national increase (3.7%) over the same period.

- The annual increase from December 2010 to December 2011 was 4.0% for the private sector and 3.5% for the public sector.
- In the December quarter 2011, the LPI for WA increased by 0.9%, equal to the national quarterly increase (0.9%).
- In the December quarter 2011, the private and public sectors in WA each recorded quarterly increases of 0.9%.

Useful Links

About the Labour Price Index

About Indexes

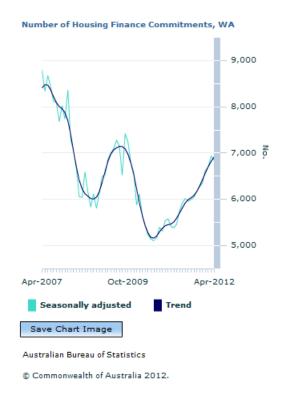
What is the Labour Price Index?

The Labour Price Index (LPI) measures the price of labour services and reflects change in wages and salaries over time. Change is measured relative to the base year, 2008-09, for which the figure is set to 100.

Wage data are collected quarterly from a random sample of 4,800 businesses on the Australian Business Register, which is stratified by state, industry, sector and business size. The LPI collects data related to 20,000 jobs nationally. For more information, refer to Labour Price Index: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2004.

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HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS



Footnote(s): Owner occupied housing

Source(s): Housing Finance, Australia (cat. no. 5609.0)



Footnote(s): Owner occupied housing

Source(s): Housing Finance, Australia (cat. no. 5609.0)

In WA, in trend terms, in April 2012:

- The number of owner occupied housing commitments increased by 1.3% from the previous month and 21.2% from April 2011.
- The value of commitments rose by 1.5% from the previous month and 17.6% from April 2011.

Useful Links

Housing @ a Glance

House Price Indexes: Eight Capital Cities (cat. no. 6416.0)

Building Approvals, Australia (cat. no. 8731.0)

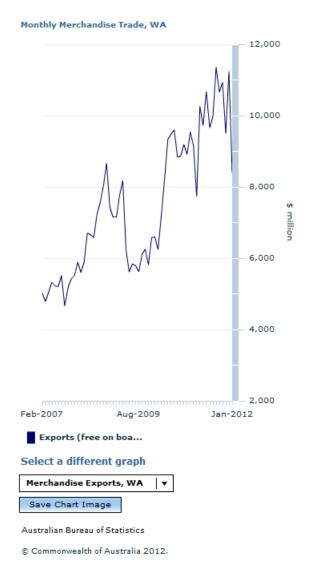
More About Housing Finance Commitments

Housing finance commitments are the monetary commitments made by significant lenders towards the construction or purchase of housing. This includes new commitments as well as the outstanding values of housing loan assets to individuals (owner-occupiers and investors) held by lenders at the end of each reference month. Significant lenders include Banks, Building Societies, Credit Unions, Life or General Insurance companies, Superannuation Funds and other financial institutions. Housing finance data are primarily collected via returns submitted to the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority (APRA).

This page last updated 12 June 2012

1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2012 ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 16/03/2012 Final

VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS



Source(s): International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia (cat. no. 5368.0)

Merchandise trade, top 5 commodities, 2010-11, WA Wheat Natural gas Petroleum oils (incl. crude) Non-monetary gold Iron ore and concentrates

10,000



Source(s): ABS data available on request, International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia (cat. no. 5368.0)

20,000

30,000

\$ million

40,000

50,000

In January 2012:

- the value of WA goods exported overseas was \$8,406 million, a decrease of 25.2% on the December 2011 value of \$11,244 million. WA accounted for 43.7% of total Australian exports in January 2012.
- the value of goods imported into WA was \$2,771 million, an increase of 6.3% on the December 2011 value of \$2,608 million, and 41.2% higher than in January 2011.

In 2010-11:

- the top five overseas exports from WA were Iron ore and concentrates (SITC 281), Non-monetary gold (SITC 971),
 Petroleum oils (incl. crude) (SITC 333), Natural gas (SITC 343) and Wheat (SITC 041)
- the top five overseas imports into WA were Non-monetary gold (SITC 971), Petroleum oils (incl. crude) (SITC 333), Petroleum oils (excl. crude) (SITC 334), Motor cars (SITC 781), and Vehicles for transport of goods (SITC 782). Non-monetary gold, in the form of leaf, foil, bullion and other fabricated gold products (including granules), is imported into WA for processing before being exported in a different form.
- the main destination for WA exports was China (\$47.2 billion) while China was also the main source of imports (\$3.3 billion).

Useful Links

Foreign Trade @ a Glance

Standard International Trade Classification Rev.3 (United Nations Statistics Division)

Where do imports and exports statistics come from?

International merchandise trade statistics are compiled by the Australian Bureau of Statistics from information submitted by exporters and importers or their agents to the Australian Customs Service. These statistics represent movements of commodities imported directly from or exported to overseas destinations. Interstate trade movements are not included. International trade statistics are used extensively to monitor Australia's export and import performance and they are a key input to Australia's balance of payments and national accounts statistics.

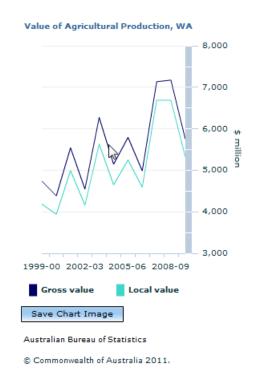
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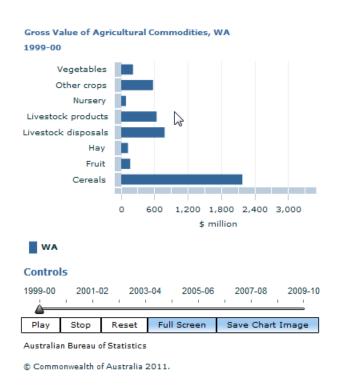
Industry	
Agriculture	Retail
Value of Agricultural Production	Retail Turnover
Livestock Slaughtering	New Motor Vehicle Sales
Construction	Tourism
Building Approvals	Tourist Accommodation

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/01/2012 Final

VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION



Source(s): Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, Australia (cat. no. 7503.0)



Source(s): Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, Australia (cat. no. 7503.0)

■ In 2009-10 the gross value of total WA agricultural production was \$5,752.8 million, a decrease of 19.8% (or \$1,423.4 million) from 2008-09. At the same time, the local value of WA's agricultural production decreased by

20.4%.

■ In 2009-10 cereals contributed 40.8% to the total gross value of WA's agricultural production followed by livestock disposals with 21.2% and livestock products with 10.5%.

Useful Links

Agricultural Commodities, Australia (cat. no. 7121.0)

Livestock Products, Australia (cat. no. 7215.0)

Agriculture @ a Glance (ABS)

Do you know how the value of your state or territory's agricultural output is determined?

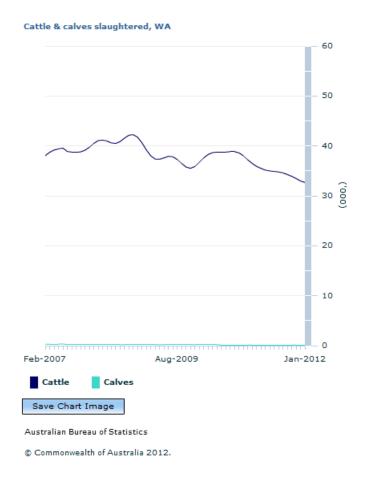
The gross value of agricultural commodities produced (VACP) is the value placed on recorded agricultural production at the wholesale prices realised in the market place.

The local value is the value placed on commodities at the point of production (i.e. farm gate). It is calculated by deducting marketing costs from the gross value of commodities produced. Marketing costs may include freight, cost of containers, commission and other marketing charges.

Quantity data for most agricultural commodities are collected from ABS agricultural surveys or the Agricultural Census. Remaining commodity data are obtained from non-ABS sources, and are comparable across time.

1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2012 ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 06/03/2012 Final

LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERING



Footnote(s): Trend

Source(s): Livestock and Meat, Australia (cat. no. 7218.0.55.001)

Sheep & lambs slaughtered, WA



Footnote(s): Trend

Source(s): Livestock and Meat, Australia (cat. no. 7218.0.55.001)

In WA in January 2012 in trend terms, there were:

- 32,700 cattle slaughtered, a slow decline in cattle numbers each month since September 2010
- over 100 calves slaughtered, slightly above the number slaughtered in January 2011
- 70,500 sheep slaughtered, a fall of 24.7% from the January 2011 figure
- 148,000 lambs slaughtered, a decrease of 19.6% from the January 2011 figure.

Useful Links

Livestock Products, Australia (cat. no. 7215.0)

Agriculture @ a Glance

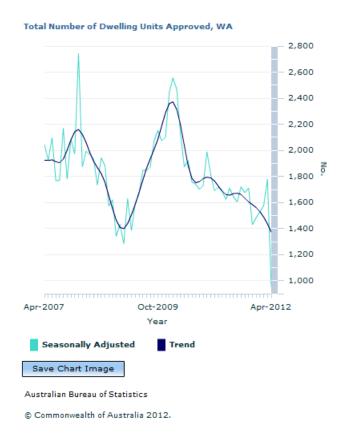
Do you know how many livestock have been slaughtered in your state or territory?

Livestock slaughtering statistics are based on a monthly collection from abattoirs and other major slaughtering establishments. They include estimates of animals slaughtered by country butchers and other small slaughtering establishments.

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BUILDING APPROVALS

- In April 2012 the number of dwelling unit approvals in WA decreased by 4.3% in trend terms, the ninth consecutive month of decline.
- The number of dwelling units approved in April 2012 was 17.3% lower, in trend terms, than in April 2011.
- Over the year, in trend terms, all States and Territories recorded declines, ranging between 1.8% (Queensland) and 56.3% (NT).



Source(s): Building Approvals. Australia (cat. no. 8731.0)

Useful Links

Building Activity, Australia (cat. no. 8752.0)

Construction @ a Glance

Information Paper: A Guide to Interpreting Time Series - Monitoring Trends (cat. no. 1349.0)

More About Building Approvals

Building approvals statistics include the number and value of new building work approved by administrative bodies in the collection period. They relate to the construction of new residential buildings, renovations and additions valued at \$10,000 or more and the construction of non-residential buildings valued at \$50,000 or more. Approvals of engineering works for roads, bridges or railways are not included in these statistics.

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 01/06/2012 Final

RETAIL TURNOVER



Source(s): Retail Trade, Australia (cat. no. 8501.0)



Source(s): Retail Trade, Australia (cat. no. 8501.0)

- In April 2012, the trend estimate of retail turnover in WA increased by 0.7%, compared with a 0.3% increase nationally.
- Percentage increases in WA's monthly retail turnover have been consistently higher, in trend terms, than national increases over the past 15 months.
- Estimated retail turnover in April 2012 was 9.5% higher, in trend terms, than in April 2011. This represents the highest annual increase, in trend terms, across all the States and Territories.

Useful Links

Retail @ a Glance

Australian Economic Indicators (cat. no. 1350.0)

How are Retail Trade Statistics Derived?

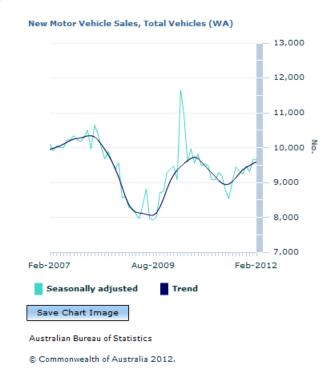
Estimates of the value of turnover of retail trade are compiled from the monthly Retail Business Survey, which collects sales data from a random sample of approximately 500 'large' businesses and 2,750 'smaller' businesses across Australia. The scope of the survey is all employing retail trade businesses selling predominantly to households. Industries included in the survey are defined according to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) 2006. For the purpose of retail trade statistics, these industries are classified into 6 broad industry groups and 15 subgroups. Retail trade statistics released at the broad industry level include Food retailing; Household goods retailing; Clothing, footwear and personal accessory retailing; Department stores; Other retailing; and Cafes, restaurants and takeaway food services.

Turnover in retail trade includes retail sales, wholesale sales and (from July 2000) the goods and services tax as well as certain other takings and commissions.

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 19/03/2012 Final

NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES

- In February 2012, the number of new motor vehicles sold in WA increased by 0.5% in trend terms from the previous month. WA was the only state or territory which had an increase from the previous month.
- New motor vehicle sales were 4.5% higher in February 2012 than in February 2011 in trend terms.
- Nationally, 85,038 new motor vehicles were sold in February 2012 (trend). This figure was 0.5% lower than in the previous month, but was 1.9% higher than in February 2011.



Source(s): Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Australia (cat. no. 9314.0)

Useful Links

Information Paper: Developments in New Motor Vehicle Statistics

About Seasonally Adjusted and Trend Data

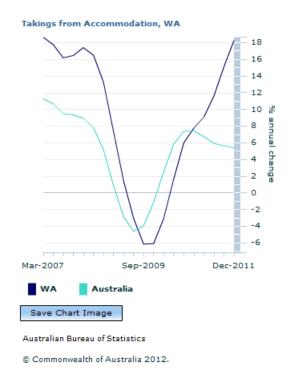
Where do Motor Vehicle Sales statistics Come From?

Motor Vehicle sales figures are produced by the Federal Chamber of Automotive Industries (FCAI), which collects data from all of its members on the sales of new vehicles, excluding motorcycles, plant and equipment and unpowered vehicles. For more information refer to the information paper *Developments in New Motor Vehicle Statistics* linked above.

Seasonal adjustment is a means of removing the estimated effects of normal seasonal variation and 'trading day effects'. A 'trading day effect' reflects the varying amounts of activity on different days of the week and the different number of days of the week in any month (i.e. the number of Sundays, Mondays, etc.). Adjustment is also made for Easter which may affect the March and April estimates differently. Smoothing the seasonally adjusted series reduces the impact of the irregular component of the seasonally adjusted series and creates trend estimates. More information about these processes is available in the *Information Paper: A Guide to Interpreting Time Series - Monitoring Trends: An Overview* (cat. no. 1349.0) also linked above.

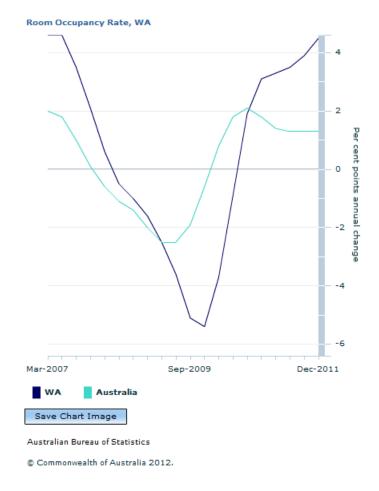
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TOURIST ACCOMMODATION



Footnote(s): Hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms (trend)

Source(s): Tourist Accommodation, Australia (cat. no. 8635.0)



Footnote(s): Hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms (trend)

Source(s): Tourist Accommodation, Australia (cat. no. 8635.0)

In WA in the December quarter 2011, in trend terms:

- accommodation takings were \$255.8 million for hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms. This was an increase of 4.0% on the September quarter 2011 and an 18.3% increase on the December quarter 2010, the largest increases of any state or territory.
- the room occupancy rate for hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms was 70.2% compared to the national occupancy rate of 65.8%. This was an increase of 1.0 percentage points on the September quarter 2011 and an increase of 4.5 percentage points on the December quarter 2010.

Useful Links

Tourist Accommodation, Small Area Data, Australia (cat. no. 8635.0.55.002)

Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia (cat no. 3401.0)

Australian National Accounts: Tourism Satellite Account (cat. no. 5249.0)

Tourism @ a Glance

Do you know how much visitors spend on accommodation in your state or territory?

Tourist accommodation information is collected from hotels, motels and serviced apartments, with 15 rooms or more. These provide mainly short-term non-residential accommodation, generally for guests staying for periods of less than two months. This is the current scope of the Survey of Tourist Accommodation however, from March quarter 2005 to June quarter 2010, the scope of the survey was expanded to include smaller establishments.

Takings from accommodation include gross revenue from the provision of accommodation, including GST. Takings from meals are excluded.

Room occupancy is calculated by the number of rooms actually occupied expressed as a percentage of total capacity available during the survey period. All data presented here are trend estimates.

This page last updated 2 April 2012

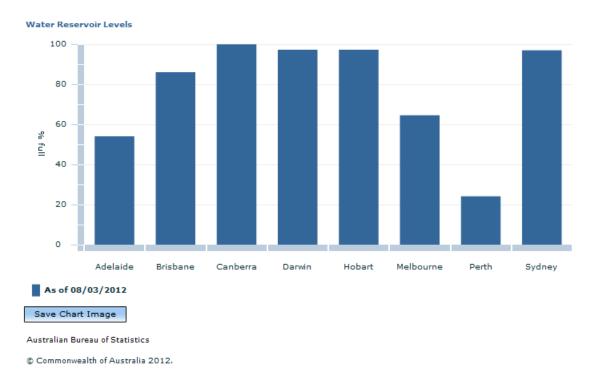
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Environment and Energy		
Water	Energy	
Water Reservoir Levels	Energy Consumption	
Water Use	Greenhouse Gases	
	Carbon Emissions	

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WATER RESERVOIR LEVELS



Source(s): Bureau of Meteorology

- At 8 March 2012, the reservoirs in the Perth water collection area were 24.1% full, holding approximately 139.8 GL. At the same time in the previous year, these reservoirs were approximately 20.1% full, holding 116.9 GL. Reservoir levels increased by 22.9 GL, or 19.6%, over this period.
- At 8 March 2012, the reservoirs servicing Canberra, Darwin, Hobart and Sydney were near 100% capacity while Perth had the lowest reservoir levels, at 24.1% full.

Useful Links

More Information from the Bureau of Meteorology

About Water Storage Data

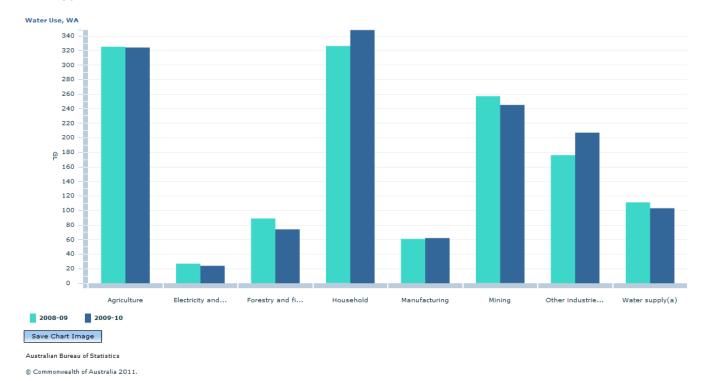
Where does reservoir level information come from?

Information on reservoir levels is collected, standardised and disseminated by the Bureau of Meteorology (BOM). This information includes the total volume of accessible water stored in public water storage facilities (e.g. dams) with a capacity over one gigalitre (GL) as well as the total capacity of water storage facilities in the region (% full).

For more details, including daily updates of reservoir data, go to the BOM website linked above.

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WATER USE



Footnote(s): (a) Includes sewerage, drainage services and water losses

Source(s): Water Account, Australia, 2009-10 (cat. no. 4610.0)

- In 2009-10, WA households consumed 348 GL of water, representing 25% of all water consumption in the state. By comparison, agriculture consumed 324 GL while the mining sector consumed 245 GL, representing 23% and 18% respectively of all water consumption. The mining sector consumed more water in WA than in any other state.
- Household water consumption in 2009-10 was 7% higher than in 2008-09.
- Per capita household water use in 2009-10 was 152 kL, up 5% from 2008-09 (145 GL)
- Total water consumption in WA increased marginally (1%) between 2008-09 and 2009-10, from 1,371 GL to 1,386 GL.

Useful Links

More information from the Water Account

How is household water consumption calculated?

The ABS calculates total household water consumption by combining the amount of water distributed to households by water providers with the amount extracted through bores and other self-extraction facilities. 'Self-extracted' water use is calculated by applying a coefficient, based on average number of kilolitres used per household connection, to the households known not to be served by water providers.

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ENERGY CONSUMPTION



Source(s): ABARES Australian Energy Statistics - Energy update 2011, Table B



Source(s): ABARES Australian Energy Statistics - Energy update 2011, Table B

- Energy consumption for WA in 2009-10 totalled 1,025.8 petajoules, an increase of 3.1% from 2008-09.
- Most energy consumed in WA in 2009-10 was used for Mining (29.5%), Manufacturing (24.4%), and Transport

(20.1%).

■ WA's energy consumption accounted for 17.3% of total Australian net energy consumption in 2009-10.

Useful Links

Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics and Sciences (ABARES)

Environment and Energy @ a Glance (ABS)

How much energy is consumed in your state or territory?

This energy consumption data is compiled by ABARES using the Australian Government's National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting (NGER) database as the primary data source, supplemented by data from other sources, as well as estimation and modelling for the sectors not covered by NGER.

Net energy consumption shown here is a net concept which avoids double counting. It comprises the consumption of all fuels less the consumption of derived fuels.

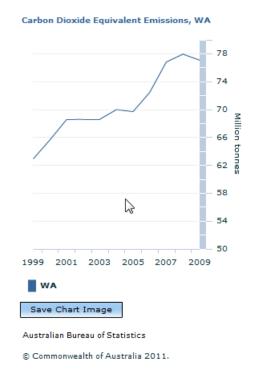
Data for ACT is not available separately and is included in NSW.

A petajoule is a unit of energy equivalent to 10¹⁵ joules.

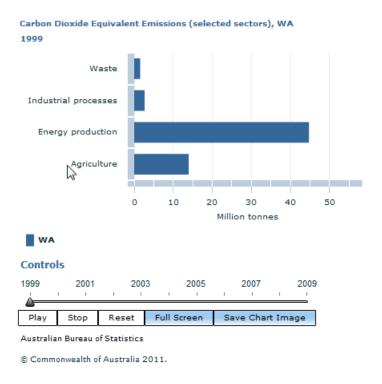
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CARBON EMISSIONS



Source(s): Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency



Source(s): Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency

• Carbon dioxide equivalent emissions for WA in 2009 totalled 77.1 million tonnes, an increase of 22.5% from 1999.

- Energy production accounted for 75.7% of total emissions followed by Agriculture (16.1%), Industrial processes (6.6%), and Waste (1.6%).
- WA produced 14.1% of total Australian emissions in 2009.

Useful Links

Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency

Environment and Energy @ a Glance (ABS)

What are the most common greenhouse gases?

The most common greenhouse gases are carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons and sulphur hexafluoride.

Emissions from these gases are reported under the **Kyoto Protocol** (an international treaty designed to limit global greenhouse emissions) and are aggregated into carbon dioxide equivalents (CO₂-e) using factors called global warming potentials (GWPS).

The Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency publishes a number of reports that together, constitute the **Australian National Greenhouse Accounts**.

To view the summary of state and territory Greenhouse Gas inventories, see: http://ageis.climatechange.gov.au/NGGITrend.aspx

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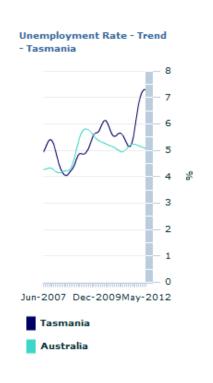
FEATURE ARTICLES FOR WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Issue	Title	
2010	The Indian Ocean Frontier: Western Australia's Trade with India and the Inidan Ocean Rim Water Choices of Perth Households A View of Housing Density in Perth, 2005-2009	
Dec 2009	Adult literacy in Western Australia Housing Finance - Subsidies for First Home Buyers	
Sep 2009	Spotlight on the Pilbara	
Jun 2009	The ups and downs of Western Australia's labour market	
Sep 2008	Preparedness for emergencies and household assistance required	
June 2008	Migration and mobility in Western Australia	
Mar 2008	Regional household and family characteristics in Western Australia Retail industry in Western Australia	
Dec 2007	Regional housing in Western Australia Short-term overseas travel to and from Western Australia	
Sep 2007	Regional wage and salary earners in Western Australia - 2001-02 to 2003-04 Cultural diversity in Western Australia	
Jun 2007	Research and experimental development in Western Australia General Social Survey - Western Australian summary Changing water and energy use in Perth homes	
Mar 2007	The resource industry in Western Australia: 2001–02 to 2005–06 The agriculture industry in Western Australia	
Dec 2006	Pathways in education and related outcomes in Western Australia Drivers of Perth's rising_prices International trade in Western Australia: 2003-04 to 2005-06	
Sep 2006	Measures of Western Australia's progress Western Australians on the move - A housing perspective	
Jun 2006	<u>Labour force trends in Western Australia</u> <u>Selected statistics for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in Western Australia</u>	
Mar 2006	Skills shortages in Western Australia - Part 2 Household expenditure in Western Australia	
Dec 2005	Skills shortages in Western Australia - Part 1 State accounts - A snapshot of Western Australia's economy in 2004-05	
Sep 2005	Youth in regional Western Australia	
Jun 2005	Western Australia's changing trade relations - The emergence of China and India <u>Disability, ageing and carers in Western Australia</u>	
Mar 2005	Components of Western Australia's economic growth Social interactions and support in Western Australia	
Dec 2004	The impact of rising house prices on the WA economy State accounts: A snapshot of WA's economy in 2003-04	

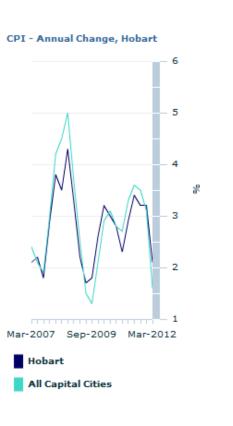
Sep 2004	Intra-state migration	
Jun 2004	Household water conservation and use in Western Australia	
Mar 2004	Regional wage and salary earners in Western Australia The impact of migration on Western Australia's population	
Dec 2003	The construction industry in Western Australia	
Sep 2003	The winemaking industry in Western Australia	
Jun 2003	Population measures: A case study Salinity and land management on Western Australia farms	
Mar 2003	Demystifying chain volume measures	
Dec 2002	Western Australia: A small area perspective	
Sep 2002	Western Australia's age and sex distribution	
Jun 2002	The resources industry in Western Australia Understanding population measures	
Mar 2002	Interpreting time series data	
Dec 2001	A view of housing density in Perth Educational participation in Western Australia	
Sep 2001	A century of population change in Western Australia Foreign capital expenditure in Western Australia	
Jun 2001	<u>Use of information technology in Western Australia</u> <u>Methods of setting pay in Western Australia</u>	
Mar 2001	Crime and safety in Western Australia	
Dec 2000	Small business in Western Australia	
Sep 2000	Western Australia's' merchandise trade with the rest of the world	

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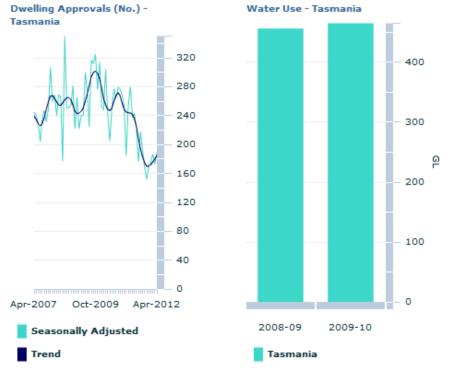




Source(s): Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0)



Source(s): Consumer Price Index. Australia (cat. no. 6401.0)



Source(s): Building Approvals. Australia (cat. no. 8731.0)

Source(s): Water Account, Australia (cat no. 4610.0)



Demography
Work
Education and Training
Health
Family and Community
Crime



State Accounts
Prices
Investment and Finance
International Trade



Industry

Agriculture Construction Retail Tourism



Environment & Energy

Water Energy Greenhouse Gases

This page last updated 8 June 2012

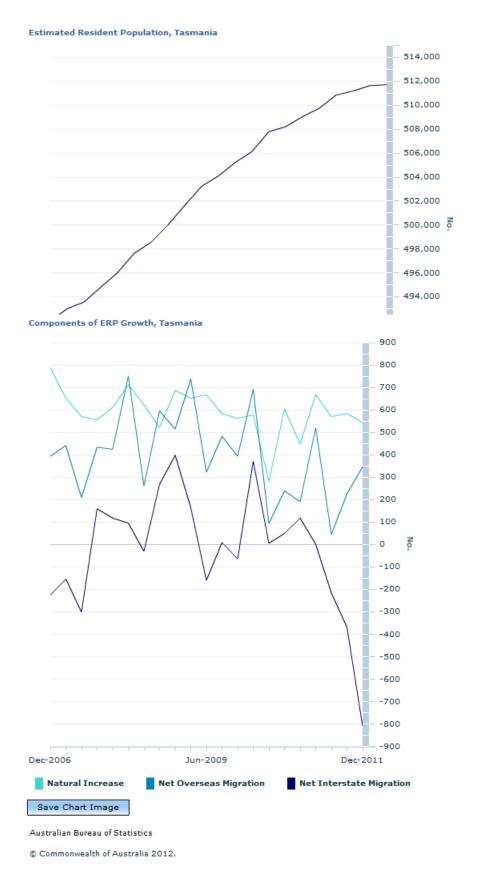
1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2012 ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/01/2012 Final



People	
Demography	Education and Training
Estimated Resident Population	People with Non-school Qualifications
Total Fertility Rate	Education Participation of Persons Aged
Mortality Rate	15-24 Years
Work	Young People not Fully Engaged in Education or Work
Unemployment Rate	Health
Labour Force Participation Rate	Life Expectancy at Birth
Employed Persons	Infant Mortality
Part-time Employed	Family and Community
Average Weekly Earnings	Children in Lone Parent Families
	Crime

1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2012 ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 29/06/2012 Final

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION



Source(s): Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0)

- At 31 December 2011, the estimated resident population (ERP) of Tasmania was approximately 511,700, an increase of approximately 100 over the previous guarter and approximately 2,000 (0.4%) over the previous year.
- The largest component of population growth in the December quarter 2011 was natural increase, which added approximately 500 persons to the population. Net overseas migration added approximately 300 people, while there was a net loss of approximately 800 people to interstate migration.
- Nationally, the ERP at 31 December 2011 was 22.5 million, up approximately 302,600 (1.4%) from the previous year. Among the states and territories, WA had the fastest annual rate of growth (2.9%) while Tasmania had the slowest (0.4%).
- An interactive illustration of population changes and projections can be accessed at Australian Population Pyramids.

Useful Links

Historical Population Statistics

About Population Statistics

Regional Population Growth

How is the Estimated Resident Population (ERP) derived?

Current estimates of the resident population of Australia and its states and territories are based on the most recent (2011) Census and are derived from 'place of usual residence' (where individuals have lived, or intend to live, for six months or more of the Census year).

In Census years, ERP figures at 30 June are calculated by adjusting census counts of usual residents to include those missed in the Census and those who were overseas on Census Night and also take account of births and deaths occurring between 30 June and Census Night (usually early August). Quarterly estimates of the Australian population are derived thereafter by adding **natural increase** (births minus deaths) and **net overseas migration** (immigration minus emigration) to the estimated population at the beginning of the period. For the states and territories, account is also taken of estimated interstate movements involving a change of usual residence (**net interstate migration**).

Population figures are released in several phases including preliminary, revised and final. The above figures are preliminary.

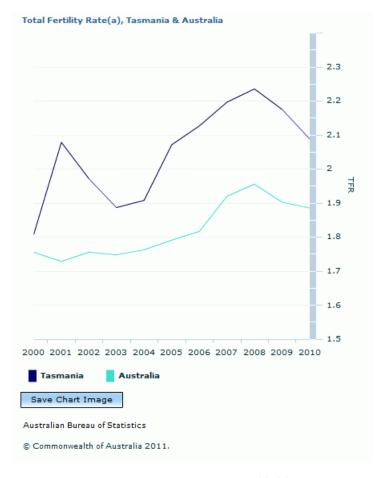
For more information about population statistics, refer to *Population Estimates: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2009* (cat. no. 3228.0.55.001)

This page last updated 28 June 2012

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/01/2012 Final

TOTAL FERTILITY RATE

- In 2010, the total fertility rate (TFR) for Tasmania was 2.09 babies per woman, decreasing from 2.18 in 2009, and following a peak of 2.24 in 2008.
- The 2010 rate was higher than the rate recorded a decade before (1.81 in 2000), and has increased from 2005, when the TFR was 2.07.
- Total fertility rates varied substantially between the states and territories in 2010, ranging from 1.75 babies per woman in Victoria to 2.11 babies per woman in the NT. In 2010, NSW, SA, the NT and the ACT recorded increases in TFR from the previous year, with Victoria, Queensland, WA and Tasmania recording decreases.
- All states and territories except the NT have recorded an overall increase in the TFR since 2005.



Footnote(s): (a) Births per woman

Source(s): Births Australia (cat. no. 3301.0)

Useful Links

Population Methods and Concepts

Fertility Concepts and Collections

How is the Total Fertility Rate derived?

The total fertility rate (TFR) represents the number of children a female could expect to bear during her lifetime if she experienced current age-specific fertility rates at each age of her reproductive life. The TFR is the sum of age-specific fertility rates (live births at each age of mother per 1,000 of the estimated female population of the same age).

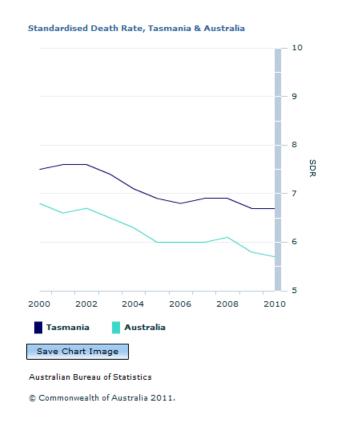
Reproductive lifetime refers to the age range 15 to 49 years. For the purpose of calculating age-specific fertility, births to mothers under 15 years and over 49 years are added to the nearest age group.

For more information about fertility statistics and methodologies, please refer to the Explanatory Notes of *Births, Australia* (cat. no 3301.0).

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/01/2012 Final

MORTALITY RATE

- In 2010, the standardised death rate (SDR) for the population of Tasmania was 6.7 per 1,000. The SDR was higher for males (7.9) than females (5.7).
- Since 2000, the SDR has declined from 7.5 to 6.7.
- Nationally, the SDR has trended downwards, from 6.8 in 2000 to 5.7 in 2010.



Source(s): Deaths, Australia (cat. no. 3302.0)

Useful Links

About Population Statistics

Causes of Death

What is a Standardised Death Rate?

Standardised death rates (SDRs) enable the comparison of death rates between populations with different age structures by relating them to a standard population. The current standard population is all persons in the Australian population at 30 June 2001. SDRs are expressed per 1,000 or per 100,000 persons.

For large populations with reliable age-specific death rates, the direct method of calculating SDRs is used. The SDR is the overall death rate that would have prevailed in the standard population if it had experienced at each age, the death rates of the population under study.

For smaller populations where age-specific death rates are unknown or unreliable, the indirect method of calculation is used. The SDR is an adjustment to the crude death rate (number of deaths per 1,000 of the estimated resident population) to account for the variation between the actual number of deaths in the population under study and the number of deaths that would have occurred if the population under study had experienced the age-specific death rates

of the standard population.

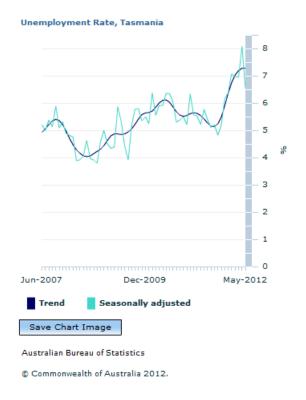
Age-specific death rates are calculated using the number of deaths (occurring or registered) during the calendar year at a specified age per 1,000 of the estimated resident population of the same age at the mid-point of the year (30 June).

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UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

In Tasmania in May 2012:

- The trend unemployment rate was 7.3%, unchanged from the previous month and higher than the national rate of 5.1%.
- Of all states and territories, Tasmania reported the highest trend unemployment rate (7.3%), while the ACT reported the lowest (3.4%).



Source(s): Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0)

Useful Links

Labour @ a Glance

Understanding the Australian Labour Force using ABS Statistics (cat. no. 6202.0)

How is the unemployment rate calculated?

The unemployment rate for any group is defined as the number of unemployed people expressed as a percentage of the labour force (employed plus unemployed). As a measure of the proportion of the labour force that is under-utilised, its most important use is as an indicator of the performance of the economy. A high rate of unemployment indicates limited employment opportunities in a labour market that is oversupplied. A low rate of unemployment indicates a tight labour market, potential scarcity of skilled labour, and future cost pressures from wage demands from workers.

The trend over time in the overall unemployment rate serves as an indicator of the performance of the economy, while the unemployment rate for different groups of people (e.g. younger people, older people, women) identifies areas of social concern when rates for some groups are much higher than for others.

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 13/03/2012 Final

LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE

- In February 2012, the trend labour force participation rate in Tasmania was 61.1%, a slight increase from the previous month, but still below the recent high of 61.7% in June 2010. The national rate in February 2012 was 65.2%.
- Tasmania had the lowest labour force participation rate of all states and territories in February 2012.
- In seasonally adjusted terms, the labour force participation rate was 61.2%, an increase from the previous month's rate of 60.5%.



Source(s): Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0)

Useful Links

Labour @ a Glance

Understanding the Australian Labour Force using ABS Statistics (cat. no. 6202.0)

How many people participate in the labour force in your state or territory?

The participation rate represents the labour force (total employed and unemployed who are actively looking for work) expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over, in the same group. Labour force estimates are derived from the Labour Force Survey component of the Monthly Population Survey. Information is obtained from the occupants of selected dwellings by specially trained interviewers using computer-assisted interviewing.

A person's experience of the labour market will vary according to a number of factors, including the economic conditions

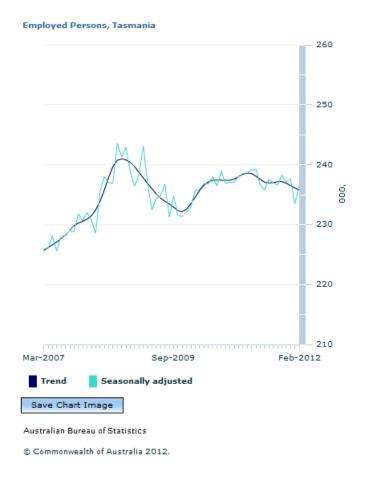
at any given time, and their age. For example, the chance of someone finding a job decreases during a recession, while the likelihood of participating in the labour force varies as circumstances change, particularly in relation to family and education commitments. Factors affecting someone's peer group can also have a similar influence on labour market activity - people of different generations may have different expectations and experiences.

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 14/03/2012 Final

EMPLOYED PERSONS

In Tasmania in February 2012 there were:

- 235,800 employed persons or 2,800 less than in February 2011 in trend terms
- 236,600 employed persons in Tasmania or 3,200 more than in January 2012 in seasonally adjusted terms
- 124,600 employed males and 111,200 employed females, in trend terms.



Source(s): Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0)

Useful Links

Labour @ a Glance

Understanding the Australian Labour Force using ABS Statistics (cat. no. 6202.0)

How many persons are employed in your state or territory?

Employed persons are all persons aged 15 years and over who, during the reference week:

- worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind in a job or business, or on a farm (comprising employees, employers and own account workers); or
- worked for one hour or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. contributing family workers); or
- were employees who had a job but were not at work and were:
 - away from work for fewer than four weeks up to the end of the reference week; or
 - away from work for more than four weeks up to the end of the reference week and received pay for some or all of the four week period to the end of the reference week; or
 - · away from work as a standard work or shift arrangement; or

- on strike or locked out; or
- on workers' compensation and expected to return to their job; or
- were employers or own account workers, who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.

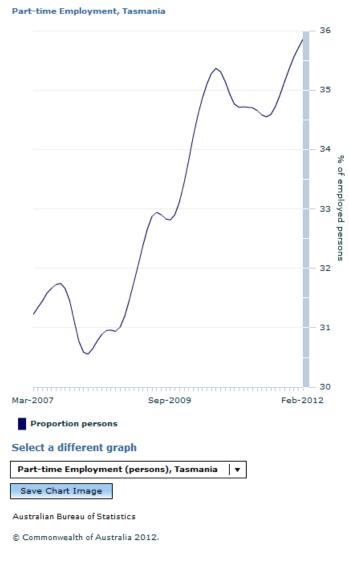
Labour force estimates are derived from the Labour Force Survey component of the Monthly Population Survey. Information is obtained from the occupants of selected dwellings by specially trained interviewers using computer-assisted interviewing.

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 14/03/2012 Final

PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT

In Tasmania in February 2012 there were, in trend terms:

- 84,500 part-time employed persons, or 35.9% of total employed persons. This was the highest proportion of part-time employed in the nation.
- 19.5% of all employed males were working part-time, compared to 54.2% of all employed females
- 151,300 full-time employed persons or 500 less than in January 2012 and 4,500 less than in February 2011.



Footnote(s): Trend

Source(s): Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0)

Useful Links

Labour @ a Glance

Understanding the Australian Labour Force using ABS Statistics (cat. no. 6202.0)

What do part-time and full-time employment mean?

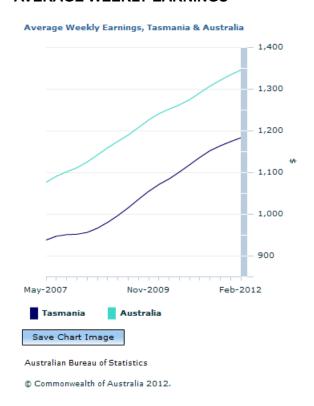
Part-time employed persons are employed persons who usually worked fewer than 35 hours a week (in all jobs) and either did so during the reference week or were not at work during the reference week.

Full-time employed persons are employed persons who usually worked 35 hours or more a week (in all jobs) and those who, although usually working fewer than 35 hours a week, worked 35 hours or more during the reference week.

Labour force estimates are derived from the Labour Force Survey component of the Monthly Population Survey. Information is obtained from the occupants of selected dwellings by specially trained interviewers using computer-assisted interviewing.

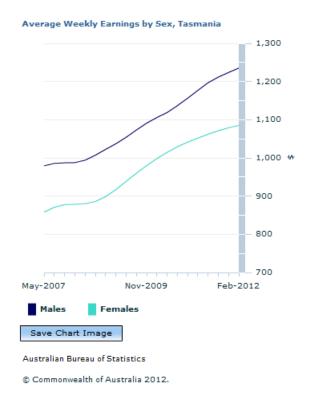
1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2012 ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 22/05/2012 Final

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS



Footnote(s): Full-time adult ordinary time (trend)

Source(s): Average Weekly Earnings, Australia (cat. no. 6302.0)



Footnote(s): Full-time adult ordinary time (trend)

Source(s): Average Weekly Earnings, Australia (cat. no. 6302.0)

In Tasmania in the February 2012 quarter in trend terms:

- full-time adult ordinary time earnings (AWOTE) stood at \$1,182.90 (the lowest of all states and territories), an increase of 4.2% from the same period in 2011 compared to the Australian estimate of \$1,345.20, which also increased by 4.2%
- AWOTE for males was \$1,235.30, a rise of 5.0% from the same time 12 months earlier and for females \$1,085.50, an increase of 3.2% over the same period
- both male and female AWOTE for Tasmania were the lowest in the nation.

Useful Links

Labour @ a Glance

Australian Labour Market Statistics (cat. no. 6105.0)

How are average weekly earnings derived?

Weekly ordinary time earnings refers to one week's earnings of employees for the reference period, attributable to award, standard or agreed hours of work. It is calculated before taxation and any other deductions (e.g. superannuation, board and lodging) have been made.

What do ordinary time earnings include?

Award, workplace and enterprise bargaining payments, and other agreed base rates of pay, over-award and over-agreed payments, penalty payments, shift and other allowances; commissions and retainers; bonuses and similar payments related to the reference period; payments under incentive or piecework; payments under profit sharing schemes normally paid each pay period; payment for leave taken during the reference period; all workers' compensation payments made through the payroll; and salary payments made to directors.

What do ordinary time earnings exclude?

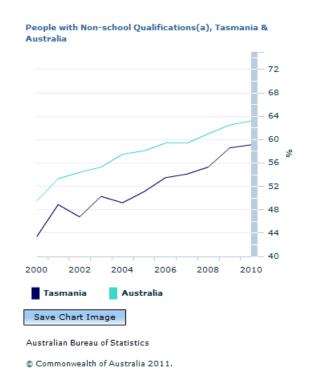
Amounts salary sacrificed, non-cash components of salary packages, overtime payments, retrospective pay, pay in advance, leave loadings, severance, termination and redundancy payments, and other payments not related to the reference period.

This page last updated 21 May 2012

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/01/2012 Final

PEOPLE WITH NON-SCHOOL QUALIFICATIONS

- In 2010, about six in ten Tasmanians (59.1%) aged 25-64 years had a non-school qualification. This figure has increased steadily from 43.4% in 2000.
- Nationally, the proportion rose to 63.2% with the ACT having the highest rate, at 74.6%, and Tasmania the lowest, at 59.1%.



Footnote(s): (a) Proportion of persons aged 24-65 years with a non-school qualification

Source(s): Australian Social Trends (cat. no. 4102.0)

Useful Links

About the Survey of Education and Work

About the Australian Standard Classification of Education

Non-school Qualifications

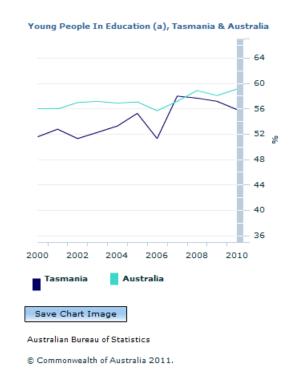
Non-school qualifications are awarded for educational attainments other than those of pre-primary, primary or secondary education. They include qualifications at the following broad levels of education:

Post Graduate Degree; Master Degree; Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate; Bachelor Degree; Advanced Diploma and Diploma; and Certificates I, II, III and IV levels. (*Education Variables* (cat. no. 1246.0)). Non-school qualifications may be attained concurrently with school qualifications.

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/01/2012 Final

YOUNG PEOPLE IN EDUCATION

- In 2010, over half (55.9%) of the Tasmanian population aged 15-24 years were enrolled in a full-time or part-time course of study at an educational institution. This compares with 59.1% of the same age group across Australia.
- Over the past decade the proportion of young people in education in Tasmania has ranged from 51.3% in the years 2002 and 2006 to 58.0% in 2007.



Footnote(s): (a) Proportion of people aged 15-24 participating in education.

Source(s): Australian Social Trends (cat. no. 4102.0)

Useful Links

About Education Statistics

Deriving Measures of Engagement in Secondary Education

Education Participation

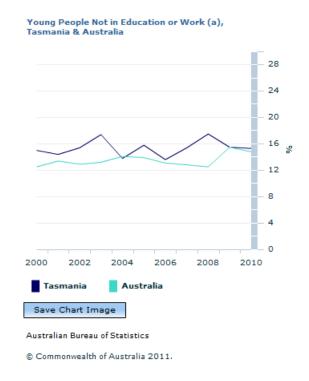
Data on the education participation of Australians aged 15-64 years are collected in the ABS Survey of Education and Work. The 2009 survey collected information from residents of private dwellings in all states and territories. Education participation relates to all people enrolled for a course of study in the survey month at any institution whose primary role is education including (but not restricted to) schools, higher education institutions and Technical and Further Education colleges (TAFEs). For more information about the survey, including definitions, estimation procedures and collection methodology, refer to the Explanatory Notes of *Education and Training Experience* (cat. no. 6278.0)

Participation in education and training typically falls with age. The participation of young people aged 15 -24 years is seen by the Council of Australian Governments (COAG) as critical in increasing the productivity of individual workers and the economy as a whole (COAG Meeting, Communique April 2009). The participation rate of people aged 15 -24 years is expressed as a proportion of the total estimated resident population of that age group.

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/01/2012 Final

YOUNG PEOPLE NOT FULLY ENGAGED IN EDUCATION OR WORK

- In 2010, an estimated 15.3% of the Tasmanian population aged 15-19 years were not fully engaged in education or work. Over the past decade, this estimate has ranged from 13.6% in 2006 to 17.5% in 2008.
- Nationally, the proportion of 15-19 year olds not fully engaged in education or work was 14.8% in 2010, with Queensland having the highest proportion (19.8%) and ACT the lowest (9.4%).



Footnote(s): (a) Proportion of persons aged 15-19 years not fully-engaged in education and/or work.

Source(s): Australian Social Trends (cat. no. 4102.0)

Useful Links

More information on Education Statistics

Survey of Education and Work

Young People Not Fully Engaged in Education or Work

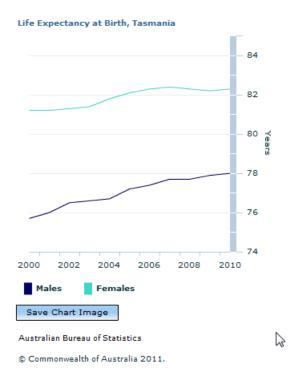
People who are not fully engaged in education or work fall into three main categories: those who are neither studying nor working; those who are studying part-time and not working; and those who are working part-time and not studying. Many of these people are in the 15-19 year age group, experiencing the often difficult transition from school to work, who may be at risk of remaining unskilled or joining the ranks of the long-term unemployed. The proportion of 15 -19 year olds who are not fully engaged in education or work is an important indicator of the social and economic well-being of the nation and the strength of state and national economies.

The above estimates are calculated using data from the ABS *Survey of Education and Work* (cat. no. 6227.0), conducted annually throughout Australia. See the link above for more information about this survey.

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/01/2012 Final

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH

- Based on current mortality rates, a boy born in Tasmania in 2010 could expect to live for 78.0 years, compared to a life expectancy of 75.7 years for boys born in 2000.
- At the same time, a Tasmanian girl born in 2010 could expect to live for 82.3 years, compared to 81.2 years of life expected for girls born in 2000.
- Nationally, boys born in Australia in 2010 have a life expectancy of 79.5 years, while girls could expect to live for 84.0 years on average.



Footnote(s): Based on 2008-10 life tables Source(s): Deaths, Australia (cat. no. 3302.0)

Useful Links

Australian Social Trends, Dec 2010 (cat. no. 4102.0)

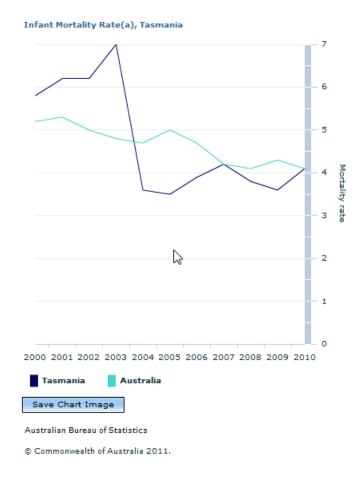
Life expectancy trends

How is life expectancy determined?

Life expectancy at birth is the average number of years a person might expect to live if the conditions at the time of birth continued throughout his/her lifetime. These estimates are calculated by the ABS using life tables which are statistical models generated using age-specific death rates. The life tables used to calculate the data for this indicator are current, or period life tables based on death rates for a short period of time during which mortality has remained much the same. Mortality rates used in the Australian and state and territory life tables are based on death registrations and estimated resident population for the period 2008-2010. The life tables do not take into account future assumed improvements in mortality.

1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2012 ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/01/2012 Final

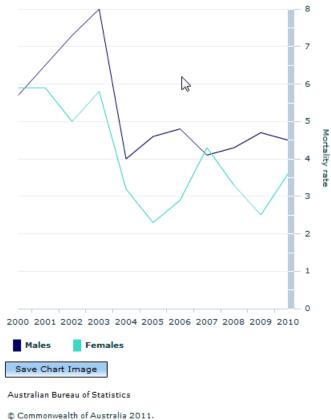
INFANT MORTALITY



Footnote(s): (a) Deaths per thousand live births

Source(s): Deaths, Australia (cat. no. 3302.0)

Infant Mortality Rate(a), by Sex, Tasmania



Footnote(s): (a) Deaths per thousand live births Source(s): Deaths, Australia (cat. no. 3302.0)

- In 2010 in Tasmania, the infant mortality rate for males was 4.5 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. This was lower than the rate of 4.7 in 2009 and 5.7 in 2000.
- At the same time, the rate for females was 3.6, an increase on the rate of 2.5 in 2009 and a decrease on the rate of 5.9 in 2000.
- The infant mortality rate for all babies in Tasmania in 2010 was 4.1, which equalled the Australian rate.

Useful Links

Australian Social Trends, Dec 2010 (cat. no. 4102.0)

Australian Social Trends, 2002 (cat. no. 4102.0)

How is the infant mortality rate for your state or territory derived?

The survival of infants in their first year of life is commonly viewed as an indicator of the general health and wellbeing of a population. A low infant mortality rate is a major contributor to increased life expectancy.

The main source of data for this indicator is the ABS Deaths collection, compiled from data provided by the Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages in each state and territory. An **infant death** is the death of a child before its first birthday. The **infant mortality rate** is the number of deaths in a calendar year of children aged under one year per 1,000 live births in the same calendar year.

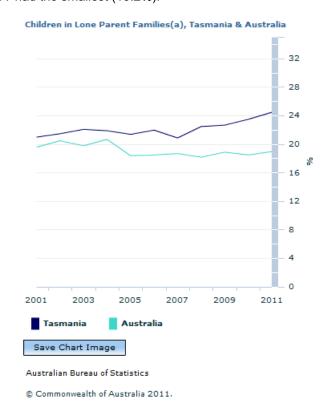
The improved survival of babies in Australia in the last century, as in many other developed countries, has been associated mainly with the decline of infectious diseases, along with growing preventative health measures and public health programs. Further improvements in the second half of the century were largely due to improved medical technology and education campaigns about the importance of immunisation and most recently, in the case of Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS), infant sleeping position. Improvements in neonatal intensive care in the 1970s also played a major role in the continued decline in infant mortality in the latter part of the century.

This page last updated 5 March 2012

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/01/2012 Final

CHILDREN IN LONE PARENT FAMILIES

- In 2011, about one quarter of children (24.5%) under 15 years of age in Tasmania lived in a lone parent family. Over the past decade this figure has ranged from 20.9% in 2007 to 24.5% in 2011.
- Nationally, 19.0% of children under 15 years lived in a lone parent family in 2011. Among the states and territories, Tasmania had the largest proportion, (24.5%) while the ACT had the smallest (13.2%).



Footnote(s): (a) Proportion of children aged under 15 years living in lone-parent families.

Source(s): Australian Social Trends (cat. no. 4102.0)

Useful Links

Improving Family Data

Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families

Family Composition

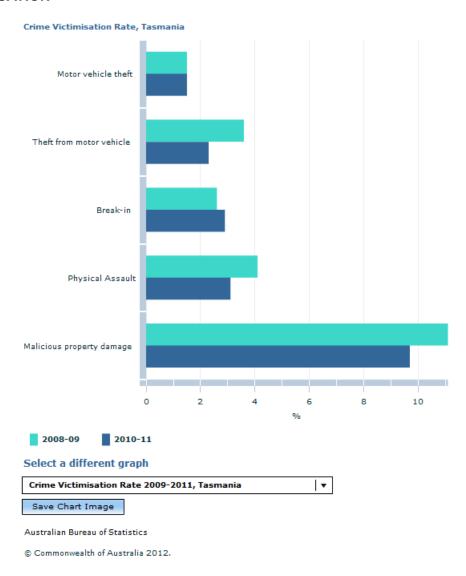
Family composition data are collected through the ABS annual survey, *Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families* (cat. no. 6224.0.55.001). The survey results represent households across Australia except those in discrete Indigenous communities.

The size and composition of families have changed considerably in recent decades and remain of interest to social commentators and policy makers. Lone parents families are more likely to be at risk of poverty, reliance on government benefits and other forms of economic and social disadvantage. Lone parents may also find it difficult to balance work and care responsibilities (*Measuring Wellbeing: Frameworks for Australian Social Statistics* (cat. no. 4160.0).

For more information about family composition statistics and methodologies, please refer to *Improvements to Family Estimates from the Labour Force Survey* (cat. no. 6224.0.55.002).

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 24/02/2012 Final

CRIME VICTIMISATION



Source(s): Crime Victimisation, Australia (cat. no. 4530.0)

In Tasmania in the 12 months prior to interview in 2010-11 there were:

- 12,600 victims of physical assault, a victimisation rate of 3.1%
- 20,100 victims of malicious property damage, a victimisation rate of 9.7%
- 6,000 victims of break-ins, a victimisation rate of 2.9%
- 3,100 victims of motor vehicle theft, a victimisation rate of 1.5% which was the highest rate in the nation.

Useful Links

Recorded Crime - Victims, Australia (cat. no. 4510.0)

Recorded Crime - Offenders (cat. no. 4519.0)

Information Paper: Measuring Crime Victimisation, Australia: The Impact of Different Collection Methodologies (cat. no. 4522.0.55.001)

What is the crime victimisation rate?

The victimisation rate is defined as the total number of victims of a crime in a given population expressed as a percentage of that population.

A victim may be a person or a household reporting at least one of the crimes surveyed. Victims were counted once only for each type of crime, regardless of the number of incidents of that type.

These statistics are derived from information collected in the ABS Multipurpose Household Survey.

The Survey covered only selected types of personal and household crimes. Personal crimes included physical assault, threatened assault, robbery and sexual assault. Household crimes included break-ins, attempted break-ins, motor vehicle theft, theft from a motor vehicle, malicious property damage and other theft.

Information collected in the Survey was 'as reported' by respondents and hence may differ from that which might be obtained from other sources or via other methodologies.

This page last updated 5 March 2012

1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2012 ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/01/2012 Final



Economy	
State Accounts	Prices
State Final Demand	Consumer Price Index
Industry Gross Value Added	Labour Price Index
Count of Businesses	International Trade
Investment and Finance	Value of Imports and Exports

Housing Finance Commitments

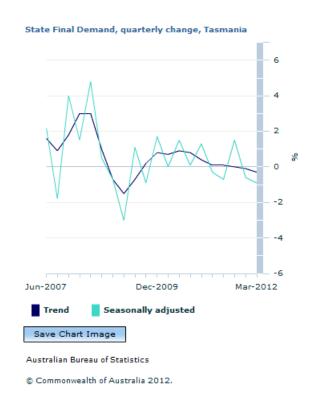
This page last updated 5 March 2012

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 08/06/2012 Final

STATE FINAL DEMAND

In Tasmania in the March quarter 2012:

- The trend estimate for state final demand fell by 0.3% from the previous quarter, in volume terms. This was the lowest quarterly growth of all Australian states and territories, with the largest increase recorded for NT (up 5.4%).
- The trend estimate also fell by 0.2% from the same quarter of the previous year.



Source(s): Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product (cat. no. 5206.0)

Useful Links

Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (cat. no. 5220.0)

Spotlight on National Accounts (cat. no. 5202.0)

National Accounts @ a Glance

How is economic growth rate measured in your state or territory?

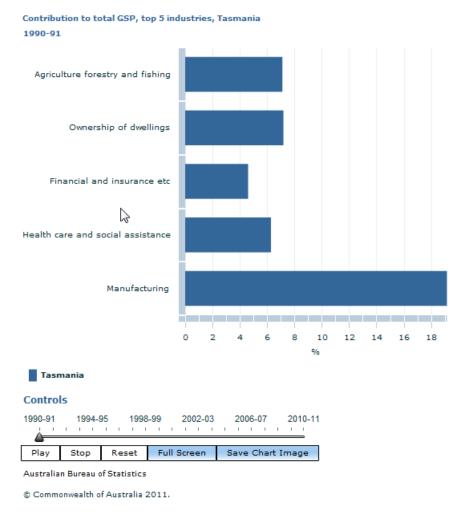
State final demand is a measure of economic demand for products in the economy. It is an aggregate obtained by summing government final consumption expenditure, household final consumption expenditure, private gross fixed capital formation and the gross fixed capital formation of public corporations and general government. It is different from Gross State Product (GSP) as it excludes international and interstate trade as well as change in inventories.

This page last updated 7 June 2012

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/01/2012 Final

INDUSTRY GROSS VALUE ADDED

- The industries in Tasmania which made the greatest contribution to the state's gross product in 2010-11 in volume terms were: Manufacturing (9.4%), Health care and social assistance (8.2%), Financial and insurance services (7.2%), Ownership of dwellings and Agriculture, forestry and fishing (each 7.1%).
- From 2000-01 to 2010-11, the Administrative and support services industry recorded a 103.0% increase in value added. This represented the highest increase of all industries in Tasmania. During the same period, the Manufacturing industry recorded the largest decrease of 19.0%.



Source(s): Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (cat. no. 5220.0)

Useful Links

Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (cat. no. 5220.0)

Spotlight on National Accounts (cat. no. 5202.0)

What is the contribution of individual industries to the gross product in your state or territory?

Industry Gross Value Added (IGVA) measures the value of industry production. It is used to measure the contribution of individual industries to the gross product of a state or territory.

Gross State Product (GSP) is a measure of the production of goods and services within a state or territory. This is defined equivalently to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) but is for a state/territory rather than for the nation as a whole.

These estimates are all expressed in Chain Volume terms. Chain Volume estimates provide time series of expenditure

and production aggregates that are free of the direct effects of price change.

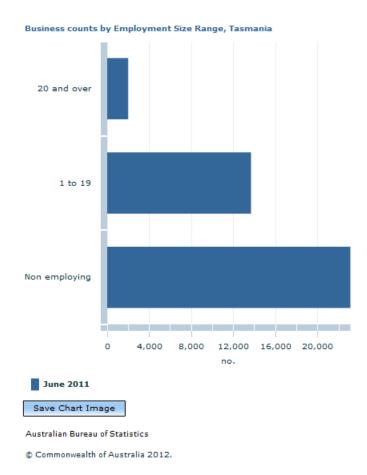
This page last updated 5 March 2012

1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2012 ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 08/05/2012 Final

COUNT OF BUSINESSES



Source(s): Counts of Australian Businesses, including Entries and Exits (cat. no. 8165.0)



Source(s): Counts of Australian Businesses, including Entries and Exits (cat. no. 8165.0)

At June 2011 in Tasmania:

- there were 38,800 operating businesses, or 200 fewer than June 2010
- the majority of these were small businesses, with 60% of the total being non-employing businesses and 35% employing 1-19 employees
- the industries with the highest number of businesses included: Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing, and Construction (16% of all businesses each), Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services (over 9%), Professional, Scientific and Technical Services, and Retail Trade (over 8% each).

Useful Links

Business Demography @ a Glance

Do you know how many businesses operate in your state or territory?

The ABS counts the number of businesses operating in the Australian economy, including rates of business entries and exits and business survival. These data are sourced from the ABS Business Register. They show the number of operating businesses at the end of June in each financial year and only include businesses which actively traded in goods or services during the reference period.

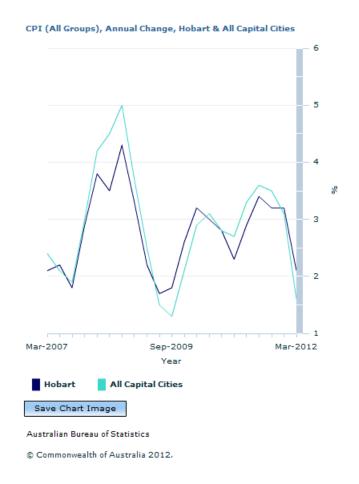
Where possible, businesses are also classified according to industry class (ANZSIC), main state of operation, type of legal organisation (TOLO), institutional sector (SISCA), size range by employment or turnover. Some complex or multi-locational businesses were not able to be classified to main state of operation or industry due to insufficient information being provided.

Component items in the graphs above may not sum to published totals due to rounding and confidentialisation of the data. Due to changes in scope, these counts are not directly comparable to previous releases. More detailed data are available from the ABS website.

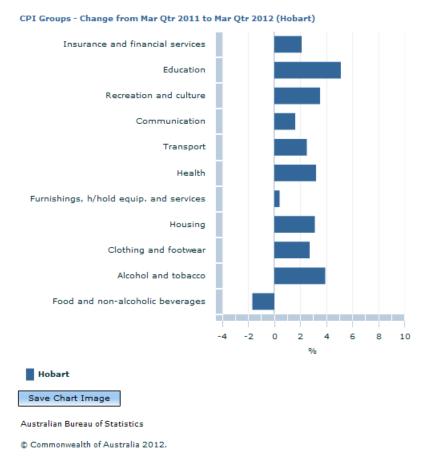
This page last updated 7 May 2012

1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2012 ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/04/2012 Final

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX



Source(s): Consumer Price Index. Australia (cat. no. 6401.0)



Source(s): Consumer Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6401.0)

In Hobart, over the twelve months to the March quarter 2012:

- the increase in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) was 2.1%, greater than the weighted average for the eight capital cities (1.6%), and the highest of all capital cities
- the largest price increase was for Education, which increased by 5.1%. Education recorded rises in all capital cities, due to increases in tuition fees and the addition of an IT levy and other non-tuition fees.
- Food and non-alcoholic beverages was the only group to show a decrease, down by 1.7%. The main contributor to this was Fruit.

In Hobart, during the March quarter 2012:

• the CPI increased by 0.3% while the weighted average of the eight capital cities rose by 0.1%. Hobart and Darwin had the equal highest quarterly increases of all capital cities.

Useful Links

Consumer Price Index: Concepts, Sources and Methods (cat. no. 6461.0)

Information Paper: Introduction of the 16th Series Australian Consumer Price Index (cat. no. 6470.0)

What is the Consumer Price Index?

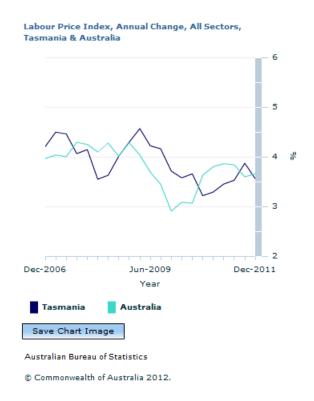
The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is based on the price of a "basket" of goods and services and is used to measure change in this price over time. The content of the basket is determined through the ABS Household Expenditure Survey.

The CPI measures price change relative to the base year 1989-90, for which the index figure is set to 100. Prices are collected each quarter from selected retail outlets and through monitoring marked prices and advertised "special offers".

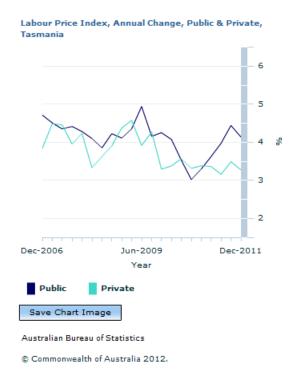
This page last updated 26 April 2012

1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2012 ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 24/02/2012 Final

LABOUR PRICE INDEX



Source(s): Labour Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6345.0)



Source(s): Labour Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6345.0)

• The annual increase (Original) in the Labour Price Index (LPI) for Tasmania from December 2010 to December 2011

was 3.6%, lower than the national increase (3.7%) over the same period.

- The annual increase from December 2010 to December 2011 was 3.3% for the private sector and 4.1% for the public sector.
- In the December quarter 2011, the LPI for Tasmania increased by 0.5%, lower than the national quarterly increase (0.9%) and the smallest quarterly increase of all the states and territories.
- In the December quarter 2011, the private and public sectors in Tasmania recorded quarterly increases of 0.6% and 0.3%, respectively.

Useful Links

About the Labour Price Index

About Indexes

What is the Labour Price Index?

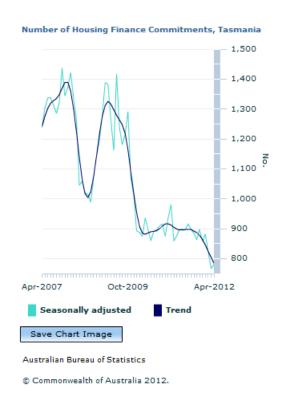
The Labour Price Index (LPI) measures the price of labour services and reflects change in wages and salaries over time. Change is measured relative to the base year, 2008-09, for which the figure is set to 100.

Wage data are collected quarterly from a random sample of 4,800 businesses on the Australian Business Register, which is stratified by state, industry, sector and business size. The LPI collects data related to 20,000 jobs nationally. For more information, refer to Labour Price Index: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2004.

This page last updated 5 March 2012

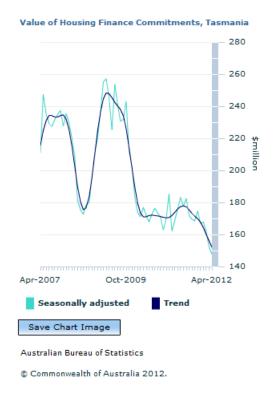
1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2012 ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 13/06/2012 Final

HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS



Footnote(s): Owner occupied housing

Source(s): Housing Finance, Australia (cat. no. 5609.0)



Footnote(s): Owner occupied housing

Source(s): Housing Finance, Australia (cat. no. 5609.0)

In Tasmania, in trend terms, in April 2012:

- The number of owner occupied housing commitments decreased by 2.3% from the previous month and 12.3% from April 2011.
- The value of commitments decreased by 2.6% from the previous month and 13.7% from April 2011.
- The state showed the largest annual percentage decrease in the value of commitments from April 2011.

Useful Links

Housing @ a Glance

House Price Indexes: Eight Capital Cities (cat. no. 6416.0)

Building Approvals, Australia (cat. no. 8731.0)

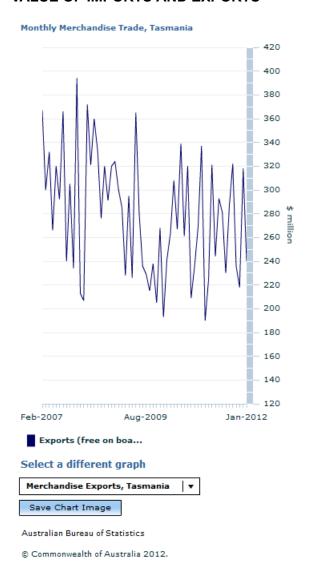
More About Housing Finance Commitments

Housing finance commitments are the monetary commitments made by significant lenders towards the construction or purchase of housing. This includes new commitments as well as the outstanding values of housing loan assets to individuals (owner-occupiers and investors) held by lenders at the end of each reference month. Significant lenders include Banks, Building Societies, Credit Unions, Life or General Insurance companies, Superannuation Funds and other financial institutions. Housing finance data are primarily collected via returns submitted to the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority (APRA).

This page last updated 12 June 2012

1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2012 ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 16/03/2012 Final

VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS



Source(s): International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia (cat. no. 5368.0)

Merchandise trade, top 5 commodities, 2010-11, Tasmania Iron ore and concentrates Copper ores and concentrates Wood chips Aluminium Zinc 0 100 200 300 400 500 \$million

Exports (free on boa...

Select a different graph

Merchandise Exports ▼

Save Chart Image

Australian Bureau of Statistics

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Source(s): ABS data available on request, International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia (cat. no. 5368.0)

In January 2012:

- the value of Tasmanian goods exported overseas was \$240 million, a decrease of 24.5% on the December 2011 value of \$318 million
- the value of goods imported into Tasmania was \$40 million, a decrease of 34.4% on the December 2011 value of \$61 million. Because the value of direct overseas imports into Tasmania is generally small, the total can be disproportionately affected by an occasional single shipment of large value.

In 2010-11:

- the top five overseas exports from Tasmania were Zinc (SITC 686), Aluminium (SITC 684), Wood chips (SITC 246), Copper ores and concentrates (SITC 283) and Iron ore and concentrates (SITC 281)
- the top five overseas imports into Tasmania were Petroleum oils (excl. crude) (SITC 334), Cocoa (SITC 072), Residual petroleum products (SITC 335), Feeding stuff for animals (SITC 081), and Fertilisers (SITC 562)
- the main destination for Tasmanian exports was China (\$0.6 billion) while the USA was the main source of imports (\$0.1 billion).

Useful Links

International Merchandise Trade, Australia, Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2001 (cat. no. 5489.0)

Foreign Trade @ a Glance

Standard International Trade Classification Rev.3 (United Nations Statistics Division)

Where do imports and exports statistics come from?

International merchandise trade statistics are compiled by the Australian Bureau of Statistics from information submitted by exporters and importers or their agents to the Australian Customs Service. These statistics represent movements of commodities imported directly from or exported to overseas destinations. Interstate trade movements are not included. International trade statistics are used extensively to monitor Australia's export and import performance and they are a key input to Australia's balance of payments and national accounts statistics.

This page last updated 15 March 2012

1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2012 ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/01/2012 Final

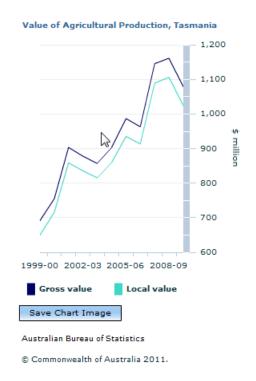


Industry	
Agriculture	Retail
Value of Agricultural Production	Retail Turnover
Livestock Slaughtering	New Motor Vehicle Sales
Construction	Tourism
Building Approvals	Tourist Accommodation

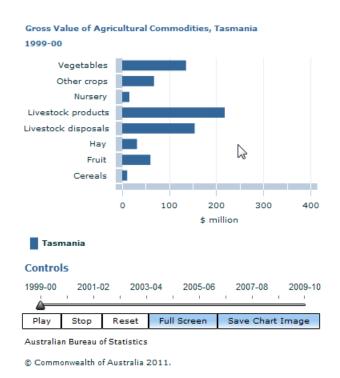
This page last updated 6 March 2012

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/01/2012 Final

VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION



Source(s): Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, Australia (cat. no. 7503.0)



Source(s): Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, Australia (cat. no. 7503.0)

■ In 2009-10 the gross value of total Tasmanian agricultural production was \$1,078.9 million, a decrease of 7.1% (or \$82.1 million) from 2008-09. At the same time, the local value of Tasmanian agricultural production decreased by

7.4%.

■ In 2009-10 livestock products contributed 28.3% of the total gross value of Tasmanian agricultural production, followed by vegetables with 21.6% and livestock disposals with 19.5%.

Useful Links

Agricultural Commodities, Australia (cat. no. 7121.0)

Livestock Products, Australia (cat. no. 7215.0)

Agriculture @ a Glance (ABS)

Do you know how the value of your state or territory's agricultural output is determined?

The gross value of agricultural commodities produced (VACP) is the value placed on recorded agricultural production at the wholesale prices realised in the market place.

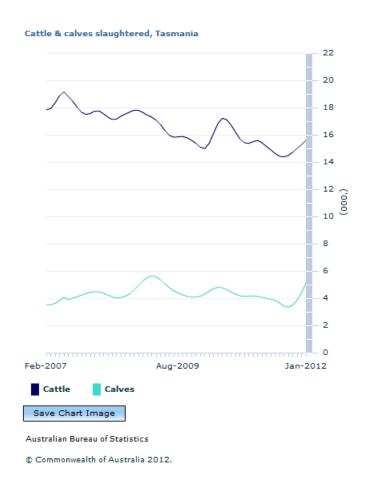
The local value is the value placed on commodities at the point of production (i.e. farm gate). It is calculated by deducting marketing costs from the gross value of commodities produced. Marketing costs may include freight, cost of containers, commission and other marketing charges.

Quantity data for most agricultural commodities are collected from ABS agricultural surveys or the Agricultural Census. Remaining commodity data are obtained from non-ABS sources, and are comparable across time.

This page last updated 5 March 2012

1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2012 ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 06/03/2012 Final

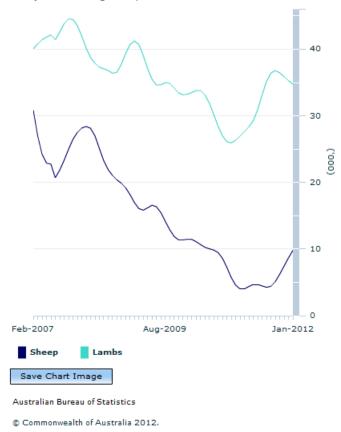
LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERING



Footnote(s): Trend

Source(s): Livestock and Meat, Australia (cat. no. 7218.0.55.001)

Sheep & lambs slaughtered, Tasmania



Footnote(s): Trend

Source(s): Livestock and Meat, Australia (cat. no. 7218.0.55.001)

In Tasmania in January 2012 in trend terms, there were:

- 15,600 cattle slaughtered, little changed from the January 2011 figure
- 5,100 calves slaughtered, which was 21.4% above the January 2011 figure
- 9,800 sheep slaughtered, the highest number since July 2010
- 34,800 lambs slaughtered, an increase of 28.9% on the January 2011 figure.

Useful Links

Livestock Products, Australia (cat. no. 7215.0)

Agriculture @ a Glance

Do you know how many livestock have been slaughtered in your state or territory?

Livestock slaughtering statistics are based on a monthly collection from abattoirs and other major slaughtering establishments. They include estimates of animals slaughtered by country butchers and other small slaughtering establishments.

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BUILDING APPROVALS

- In April 2012, the number of dwelling unit approvals in Tasmania increased by 2.5% in trend terms, and represents the only state to record an increase.
- The number of dwelling units approved in April 2012 was 23.6% lower, in trend terms, than in April 2011.
- Over the year, in trend terms, all States and Territories recorded declines, ranging between 1.8% (Queensland) and 56.3% (NT).



Source(s): Building Approvals. Australia (cat. no. 8731.0)

Useful Links

Building Activity, Australia (cat. no. 8752.0)

Construction @ a Glance

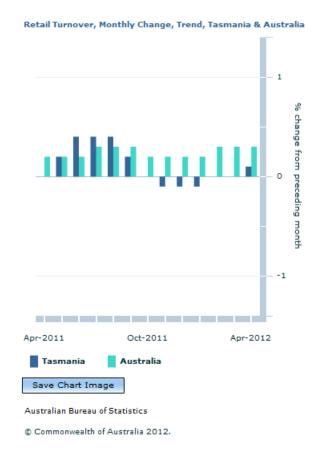
Information Paper: A Guide to Interpreting Time Series - Monitoring Trends (cat. no. 1349.0)

More About Building Approvals

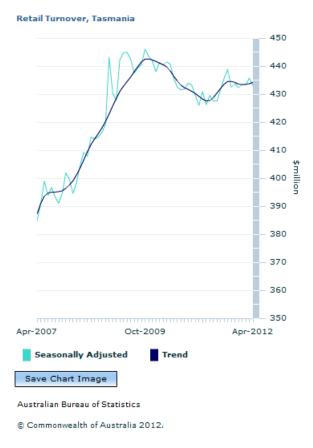
Building approvals statistics include the number and value of new building work approved by administrative bodies in the collection period. They relate to the construction of new residential buildings, renovations and additions valued at \$10,000 or more and the construction of non-residential buildings valued at \$50,000 or more. Approvals of engineering works for roads, bridges or railways are not included in these statistics.

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 01/06/2012 Final

RETAIL TURNOVER



Source(s): Retail Trade, Australia (cat. no. 8501.0)



Source(s): Retail Trade, Australia (cat. no. 8501.0)

- In April 2012, the trend estimate of monthly retail turnover in Tasmania increased by 0.1%, compared with a national increase of 0.3%.
- Estimated retail turnover in April 2012 was 1.5% higher in trend terms than in April 2011.

Useful Links

Retail @ a Glance

Australian Economic Indicators (cat. no. 1350.0)

How are Retail Trade Statistics Derived?

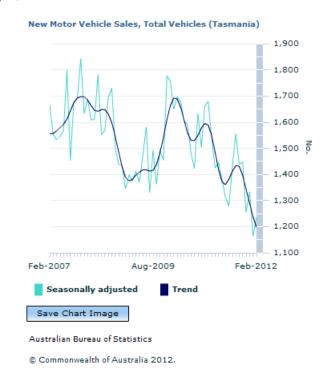
Estimates of the value of turnover of retail trade are compiled from the monthly Retail Business Survey, which collects sales data from a random sample of approximately 500 'large' businesses and 2,750 'smaller' businesses across Australia. The scope of the survey is all employing retail trade businesses selling predominantly to households. Industries included in the survey are defined according to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) 2006. For the purpose of retail trade statistics, these industries are classified into 6 broad industry groups and 15 subgroups. Retail trade statistics released at the broad industry level include Food retailing; Household goods retailing; Clothing, footwear and personal accessory retailing; Department stores; Other retailing; and Cafes, restaurants and takeaway food services.

Turnover in retail trade includes retail sales, wholesale sales and (from July 2000) the goods and services tax as well as certain other takings and commissions.

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 19/03/2012 Final

NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES

- In February 2012, the number of new motor vehicles sold in Tasmania (1,198) decreased by 3.3% in trend terms from 1,239 the previous month. This was the largest percentage decrease of all the states and territories.
- New motor vehicle sales in February 2012 were 19.3% lower than in February 2011 (1,484) in trend terms. This was the largest percentage decrease of all states and territories.
- Nationally, 85,038 new motor vehicles were sold in February 2012 (trend). This figure was 0.5% lower than in the previous month, but was 1.9% higher than in February 2011.



Footnote(s): Seasonally adjusted numbers of new motor vehicle sales in Tasmania, Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory should be used with caution. For more information, see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes of Cat. No. 9314.0.

Source(s): Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Australia (cat. no. 9314.0)

Useful Links

Information Paper: Developments in New Motor Vehicle Statistics

About Seasonally Adjusted and Trend Data

Where do Motor Vehicle Sales Statistics Come From?

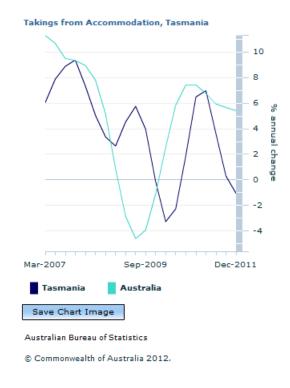
Motor Vehicle sales figures are produced by the Federal Chamber of Automotive Industries (FCAI), which collects data from all of its members on the sales of new vehicles, excluding motorcycles, plant and equipment and unpowered vehicles. For more information refer to the information paper *Developments in New Motor Vehicle Statistics* linked above.

Seasonal adjustment is a means of removing the estimated effects of normal seasonal variation and 'trading day effects'. A 'trading day effect' reflects the varying amounts of activity on different days of the week and the different number of days of the week in any month (i.e. the number of Sundays, Mondays, etc.). Adjustment is also made for Easter which may affect the March and April estimates differently. Smoothing the seasonally adjusted series reduces the impact of the irregular component of the seasonally adjusted series and creates trend estimates. More information about these processes is available in the *Information Paper: A Guide to Interpreting Time Series - Monitoring Trends: An Overview* (cat. no. 1349.0) also linked above.

This page last updated 16 March 2012

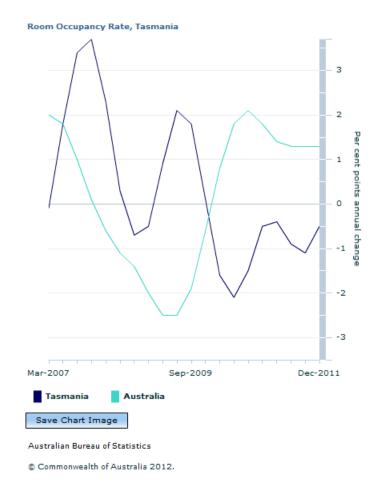
1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2012 ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 03/04/2012 Final

TOURIST ACCOMMODATION



Footnote(s): Hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms (trend)

Source(s): Tourist Accommodation, Australia (cat. no. 8635.0)



Footnote(s): Hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms (trend)

Source(s): Tourist Accommodation, Australia (cat. no. 8635.0)

In Tasmania in the December quarter 2011, in trend terms:

- accommodation takings were \$50.0 million for hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms. This
 was an increase of 0.3% on the September guarter 2011 and a 1.1% decrease on the December guarter 2010.
- the room occupancy rate for hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms was 59.1% (lowest rate in Australia) compared to the national occupancy rate of 65.8%. This was an increase of 0.3 percentage points on the September quarter 2011 and a decrease of 0.5 percentage points on the December quarter 2010.

Useful Links

Tourist Accommodation, Small Area Data, Australia (cat. no. 8635.0.55.002)

Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia (cat no. 3401.0)

Australian National Accounts: Tourism Satellite Account (cat. no. 5249.0)

Tourism @ a Glance

Do you know how much visitors spend on accommodation in your state or territory?

Tourist accommodation information is collected from hotels, motels and serviced apartments, with 15 rooms or more. These provide mainly short-term non-residential accommodation, generally for guests staying for periods of less than two months. This is the current scope of the Survey of Tourist Accommodation however, from March quarter 2005 to June quarter 2010, the scope of the survey was expanded to include smaller establishments.

Takings from accommodation include gross revenue from the provision of accommodation, including GST. Takings from meals are excluded.

Room occupancy is calculated by the number of rooms actually occupied expressed as a percentage of total capacity available during the survey period. All data presented here are trend estimates.

This page last updated 2 April 2012

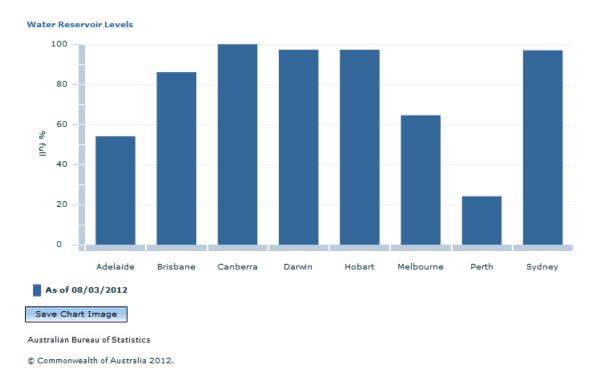
1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2012 ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/01/2012 Final



Environment and Energy	
Water	Energy
Water Reservoir Levels	Energy Consumption
Water Use	Greenhouse Gases
	Carbon Emissions

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 13/03/2012 Final

WATER RESERVOIR LEVELS



Source(s): Bureau of Meteorology

- At 8 March 2012, the reservoirs in the Hobart water collection area were 97.2% full, holding 3.5 GL. At the same time in the previous year, these reservoirs were 100% full, holding 3.6 GL. Reservoir levels fell by 102 GL, or 2.8%, over this period.
- At 8 March 2012, the reservoirs servicing Canberra, Darwin, Hobart and Sydney were near 100% capacity while Perth had the lowest reservoir levels, at 24.1% full.

Useful Links

More Information from the Bureau of Meteorology

About Water Storage Data

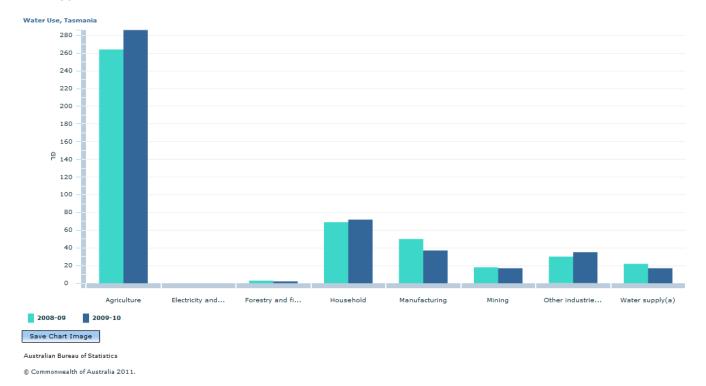
Where does reservoir level information come from?

Information on reservoir levels is collected, standardised and disseminated by the Bureau of Meteorology (BOM). This information includes the total volume of accessible water stored in public water storage facilities (e.g. dams) with a capacity over one gigalitre (GL) as well as the total capacity of water storage facilities in the region (% full).

For more details, including daily updates of reservoir data, go to the BOM website linked above.

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WATER USE



Footnote(s): (a) Includes sewerage, drainage services and water losses

Source(s): Water Account, Australia, 2009-10 (cat. no. 4610.0)

- In 2009-10, Tasmanian households consumed 72 GL of water, representing 15% of all water consumption in the state. Agriculture was the highest consuming sector, accounting for 286 GL (or 61% of all consumption).
- Household water consumption figures in 2009-10 was 4% higher than in 2008-09.
- Per capita household water use in 2009-10 (143 kL) increased by 5% from 2008-09 (136 kL)
- Total water consumption in 2009-10 was 465 GL, increasing by 2% from 456 GL in 2008-09.

Useful Links

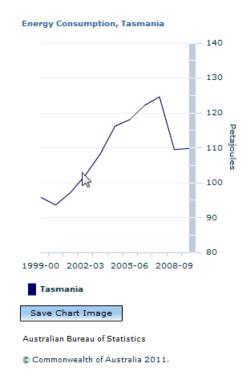
More information from the Water Account

How is household water consumption calculated?

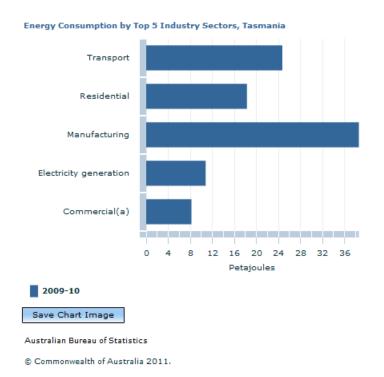
The ABS calculates total household water consumption by combining the amount of water distributed to households by water providers with the amount extracted through bores and other self-extraction facilities. 'Self-extracted' water use is calculated by applying a coefficient, based on average number of kilolitres used per household connection, to the households known not to be served by water providers.

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ENERGY CONSUMPTION



Source(s): ABARES Australian Energy Statistics - Energy update 2011, Table B



Footnote(s): (a) Includes ANZSIC Divisions F, G, H, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S and the water supply, sewerage and drainage service industries Source(s): ABARES Australian Energy Statistics - Energy update 2011, Table B

• Energy consumption for Tasmania in 2009-10 totalled 109.8 petajoules, a small decrease from 2008-09.

- Most energy consumed in Tasmania in 2009-10 was used for Manufacturing (35.2%), Transport (22.5%), and Residential (16.7%).
- Tasmania's energy consumption accounted for 1.8% of total Australian net energy consumption in 2009-10, the second lowest of all states and territories, only marginally above the NT.

Useful Links

Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics and Sciences (ABARES)

Environment and Energy @ a Glance (ABS)

How much energy is consumed in your state or territory?

This energy consumption data is compiled by ABARES using the Australian Government's National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting (NGER) database as the primary data source, supplemented by data from other sources, as well as estimation and modelling for the sectors not covered by NGER.

Net energy consumption shown here is a net concept which avoids double counting. It comprises the consumption of all fuels less the consumption of derived fuels.

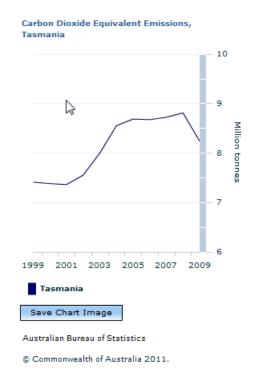
Data for ACT is not available separately and is included in NSW.

A petajoule is a unit of energy equivalent to 10¹⁵ joules.

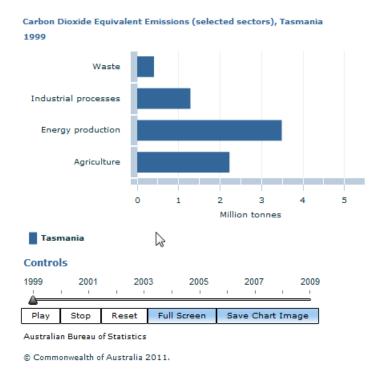
This page last updated 26 October 2012

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/01/2012 Final

CARBON EMISSIONS



Source(s): Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency



Source(s): Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency

 Carbon dioxide equivalent emissions for Tasmania in 2009 totalled 8.2 million tonnes, an increase of 11.2% from 1999.

- Energy production accounted for 55.8% of total emissions in 2009 followed by Agriculture (23.5%), Industrial processes (17.4%), and Waste (3.3%).
- Tasmania produced 1.5% of total Australian emissions in 2009.

Useful Links

Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency

Environment and Energy @ a Glance (ABS)

What are the most common greenhouse gases?

The most common greenhouse gases are carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons and sulphur hexafluoride.

Emissions from these gases are reported under the **Kyoto Protocol** (an international treaty designed to limit global greenhouse emissions) and are aggregated into carbon dioxide equivalents (CO₂-e) using factors called global warming potentials (GWPS).

The Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency publishes a number of reports that together, constitute the **Australian National Greenhouse Accounts**.

To view the summary of state and territory Greenhouse Gas inventories, see: http://ageis.climatechange.gov.au/NGGITrend.aspx

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FEATURE ARTICLES FOR TASMANIA

29/01/10| Population Health Progress Measures: Body Mass:

30/04/09| What is statistical literacy and why is it important to be statistically literate?

30/01/09| Tasmania's unemployment rate at record low:

31/10/08| People with a Need for Assistance in Tasmania, 2006:

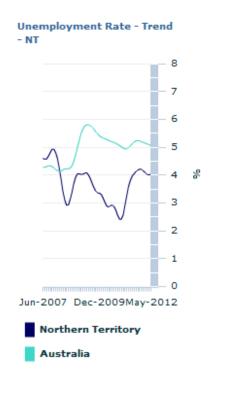
31/07/08| Adult Literacy in Tasmania, 2006:

30/04/08| <u>Ageing in Tasmania, 2006</u>:

31/01/08| Tasmanian Housing Indicators:

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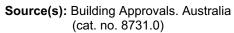
Northern Territory Statistical Indicators



Source(s): Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0)



Source(s): Consumer Price Index. Australia (cat. no. 6401.0)



Source(s): Water Account, Australia (cat no. 4610.0)

2009-10

Northern Territory

Water Use - NT

2008-09

160

140

120

100

60

40

20



Demography
Work
Education and Training
Health
Family and Community
Crime



State Accounts
Prices
Investment and Finance
International Trade



Industry

Agriculture Construction Retail Tourism



Environment & Energy

Water Energy Greenhouse Gases

This page last updated 8 June 2012

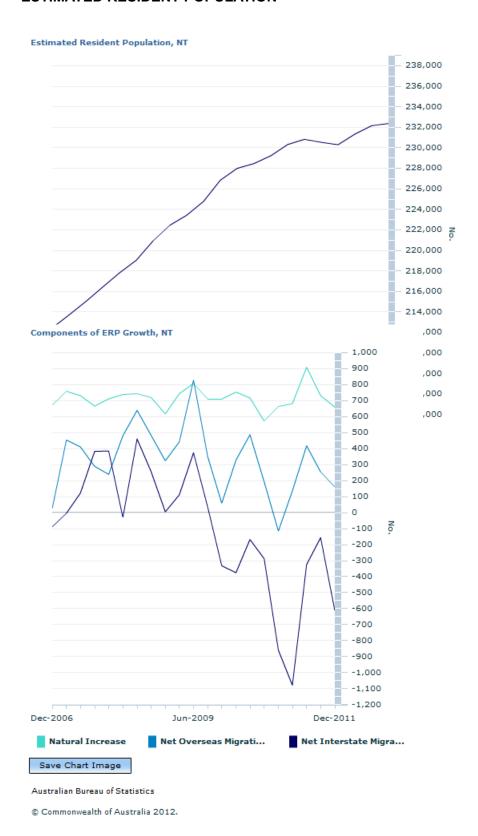
1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2012 ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/01/2012 Final



People	
Demography	Education and Training
Estimated Resident Population	People with Non-school Qualifications
Total Fertility Rate	Education Participation of Persons Aged 15-24 Years
Mortality Rate	
Work	Young People not Fully Engaged in Education or Work
Unemployment Rate	Health
Labour Force Participation Rate	Life Expectancy at Birth
Employed Persons	Infant Mortality
Part-time Employed	Family and Community
Average Weekly Earnings	Children in Lone Parent Families
	Crime
	Crime Victimisation

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 29/06/2012 Final

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION



Source(s): Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0)

■ At 31 December 2011, the estimated resident population (ERP) of the NT was approximately 232,400, an increase of approximately 200 (0.1%) from the previous quarter and an increase of approximately 1,800 (0.8%) from the

previous year.

- The largest component of population growth in the December quarter 2011 was natural increase, which added approximately 700 people to the population. Net overseas migration added approximately 200 persons to the population, while there was a net loss of approximately 600 people to interstate migration.
- Nationally, the ERP at 31 December 2011 was 22.5 million, up approximately 302,600 (1.4%) from the previous year. Among the states and territories, WA had the fastest annual rate of growth (2.9%) while Tasmania had the slowest (0.4%).
- An interactive illustration of population changes and projections can be accessed at Australian Population Pyramids.

Useful Links

Historical Population Statistics

About Population Statistics

Regional Population Growth

How is the Estimated Resident Population (ERP) derived?

Current estimates of the resident population of Australia and its states and territories are based on the most recent (2011) Census and are derived from 'place of usual residence' (where individuals have lived, or intend to live, for six months or more of the Census year).

In Census years, ERP figures at 30 June are calculated by adjusting census counts of usual residents to include those missed in the Census and those who were overseas on Census Night and also take account of births and deaths occurring between 30 June and Census Night (usually early August). Quarterly estimates of the Australian population are derived thereafter by adding **natural increase** (births minus deaths) and **net overseas migration** (immigration minus emigration) to the estimated population at the beginning of the period. For the states and territories, account is also taken of estimated interstate movements involving a change of usual residence (**net interstate migration**).

Population figures are released in several phases including preliminary, revised and final. The above figures are preliminary.

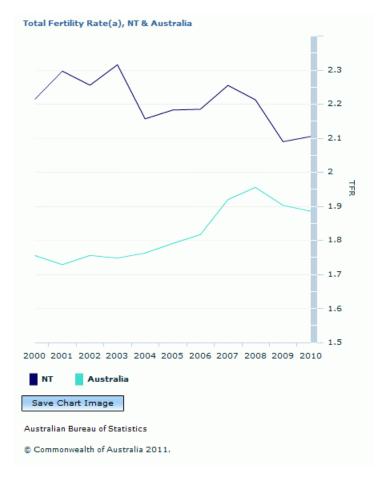
For more information about population statistics, refer to *Population Estimates: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2009* (cat. no. 3228.0.55.001)

This page last updated 28 June 2012

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/01/2012 Final

TOTAL FERTILITY RATE

- In 2010, the total fertility rate (TFR) for the NT was 2.11 babies per woman, increasing from 2.09 in 2009.
- The 2010 rate was lower than the rate recorded a decade before (2.21 in 2000), and has decreased from 2005, when the TFR was 2.18.
- Total fertility rates varied substantially between the states and territories in 2010, ranging from 1.75 babies per woman in Victoria to 2.11 babies per woman in the NT. In 2010, NSW, SA, the NT and the ACT recorded increases in TFR from the previous year, with Victoria, Queensland, WA and Tasmania recording decreases.
- All states and territories except the NT have recorded an overall increase in the TFR since 2005.



Footnote(s): (a) Births per woman

Source(s): Births Australia (cat. no. 3301.0)

Useful Links

Population Methods and Concepts

Fertility Concepts and Collections

How is the Total Fertility Rate derived?

The total fertility rate (TFR) represents the number of children a female could expect to bear during her lifetime if she experienced current age-specific fertility rates at each age of her reproductive life. The TFR is the sum of age-specific fertility rates (live births at each age of mother per 1,000 of the estimated female population of the same age). Reproductive lifetime refers to the age range 15 to 49 years. For the purpose of calculating age-specific fertility, births to

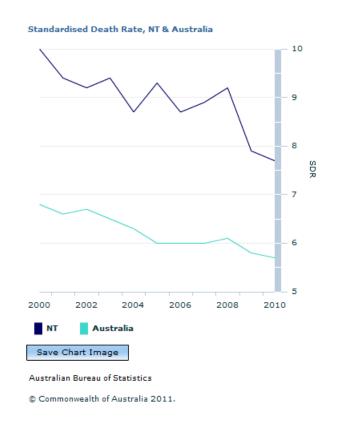
mothers under 15 years and over 49 years are added to the nearest age group.

For more information about fertility statistics and methodologies, please refer to the Explanatory Notes of *Births, Australia* (cat. no 3301.0).

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/01/2012 Final

MORTALITY RATE

- In 2010, the standardised death rate (SDR) for the population of the NT was 7.7 per 1,000. The SDR was higher for males (9.1) than females (6.2).
- Since 2000, the SDR for the NT has declined from 10.0 to 7.7.
- Nationally, the SDR has trended downwards, from 6.8 in 2000 to 5.7 in 2010.



Source(s): Deaths, Australia (cat. no. 3302.0)

Useful Links

About Population Statistics

Causes of Death

What is a Standardised Death Rate?

Standardised death rates (SDRs) enable the comparison of death rates between populations with different age structures by relating them to a standard population. The current standard population is all persons in the Australian population at 30 June 2001. SDRs are expressed per 1,000 or per 100,000 persons.

For large populations with reliable age-specific death rates, the direct method of calculating SDRs is used. The SDR is the overall death rate that would have prevailed in the standard population if it had experienced at each age, the death rates of the population under study.

For smaller populations where age-specific death rates are unknown or unreliable, the indirect method of calculation is used. The SDR is an adjustment to the crude death rate (number of deaths per 1,000 of the estimated resident population) to account for the variation between the actual number of deaths in the population under study and the number of deaths that would have occurred if the population under study had experienced the age-specific death rates of the standard population.

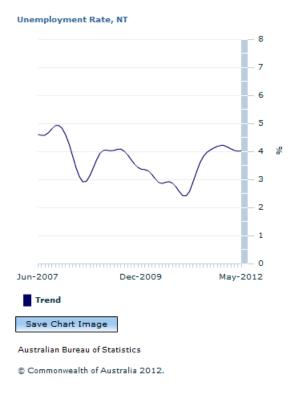
Age-specific death rates are calculated using the number of deaths (occurring or registered) during the calendar year at a specified age per 1,000 of the estimated resident population of the same age at the mid-point of the year (30 June).

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 12/06/2012 Final

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

In the Northern Territory in May 2012:

- The trend unemployment rate was 4.0%, unchanged from the previous month, and lower than the national rate of 5.1%
- Of all states and territories, Tasmania reported the highest trend unemployment rate (7.3%), while the ACT reported the lowest (3.4%).



Footnote(s): Seasonally adjusted data not available

Source(s): Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0)

Useful Links

Labour @ a Glance

Understanding the Australian Labour Force using ABS Statistics (cat. no. 6202.0)

How is the unemployment rate calculated?

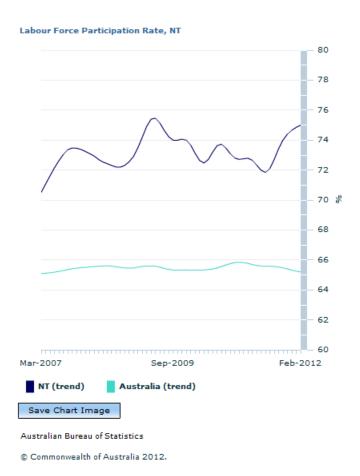
The unemployment rate for any group is defined as the number of unemployed people expressed as a percentage of the labour force (employed plus unemployed). As a measure of the proportion of the labour force that is under-utilised, its most important use is as an indicator of the performance of the economy. A high rate of unemployment indicates limited employment opportunities in a labour market that is oversupplied. A low rate of unemployment indicates a tight labour market, potential scarcity of skilled labour, and future cost pressures from wage demands from workers.

The trend over time in the overall unemployment rate serves as an indicator of the performance of the economy, while the unemployment rate for different groups of people (e.g. younger people, older people, women) identifies areas of social concern when rates for some groups are much higher than for others.

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 13/03/2012 Final

LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE

- In the NT in February 2012, the trend estimate of the labour force participation rate was 75.0% (the highest of all states and territories) and the highest rate since June 2009.
- The national rate in February 2012 was 65.2%, with Tasmania recording the lowest rate at 61.1%.



Source(s): Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0)

Useful Links

Labour @ a Glance

Understanding the Australian Labour Force using ABS Statistics (cat. no. 6202.0)

How many people participate in the labour force in your state or territory?

The participation rate represents the labour force (total employed and unemployed who are actively looking for work) expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over, in the same group. Labour force estimates are derived from the Labour Force Survey component of the Monthly Population Survey. Information is obtained from the occupants of selected dwellings by specially trained interviewers using computer-assisted interviewing.

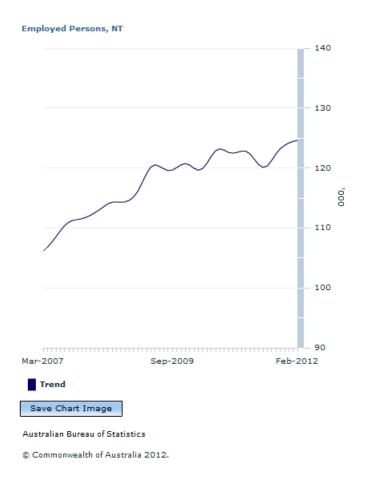
A person's experience of the labour market will vary according to a number of factors, including the economic conditions at any given time, and their age. For example, the chance of someone finding a job decreases during a recession, while the likelihood of participating in the labour force varies as circumstances change, particularly in relation to family and education commitments. Factors affecting someone's peer group can also have a similar influence on labour market activity - people of different generations may have different expectations and experiences.

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 14/03/2012 Final

EMPLOYED PERSONS

In the NT in February 2012 in trend terms there were:

- 124,600 employed persons or 1,800 more than in February 2011, and
- 66,300 employed males and 58,300 employed females.



Footnote(s): Seasonally adjusted estimates not available for NT

Source(s): Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0)

Useful Links

Labour @ a Glance

Understanding the Australian Labour Force using ABS Statistics (cat. no. 6202.0)

How many persons are employed in your state or territory?

Employed persons are all persons aged 15 years and over who, during the reference week:

- worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind in a job or business, or on a farm (comprising employees, employers and own account workers); or
- worked for one hour or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. contributing family workers); or
- were employees who had a job but were not at work and were:
 - away from work for fewer than four weeks up to the end of the reference week; or
 - away from work for more than four weeks up to the end of the reference week and received pay for some or all of the four week period to the end of the reference week; or

- away from work as a standard work or shift arrangement; or
- on strike or locked out; or
- on workers' compensation and expected to return to their job; or
- were employers or own account workers, who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.

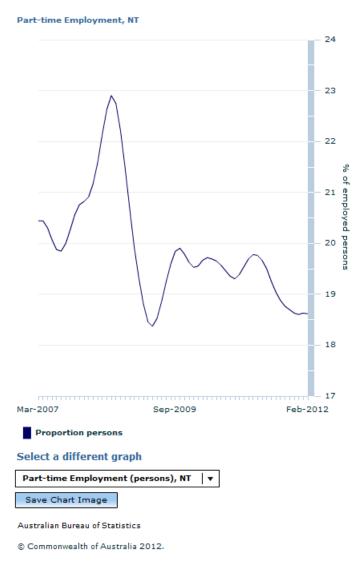
Labour force estimates are derived from the Labour Force Survey component of the Monthly Population Survey. Information is obtained from the occupants of selected dwellings by specially trained interviewers using computer-assisted interviewing.

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 14/03/2012 Final

PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT

In the NT in February 2012 there were, in trend terms:

- 23,200 part-time employed persons, or 18.6% of total employed persons. This was the lowest proportion of part-time employed in the nation.
- 11.6% of all employed males were working part-time, compared to 26.6% of all employed females
- 101,400 full-time employed persons or 100 more than in January 2012 and 2,900 more than in February 2011.



Footnote(s): Trend

Source(s): Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0)

Useful Links

Labour @ a Glance

Understanding the Australian Labour Force using ABS Statistics (cat. no. 6202.0)

What do part-time and full-time employment mean?

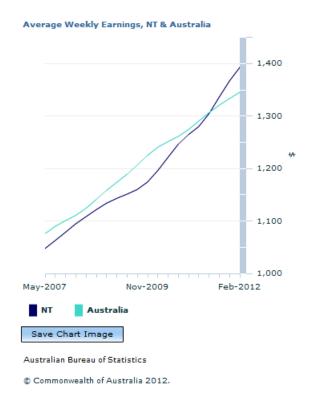
Part-time employed persons are employed persons who usually worked fewer than 35 hours a week (in all jobs) and either did so during the reference week or were not at work during the reference week.

Full-time employed persons are employed persons who usually worked 35 hours or more a week (in all jobs) and those who, although usually working fewer than 35 hours a week, worked 35 hours or more during the reference week.

Labour force estimates are derived from the Labour Force Survey component of the Monthly Population Survey. Information is obtained from the occupants of selected dwellings by specially trained interviewers using computer-assisted interviewing.

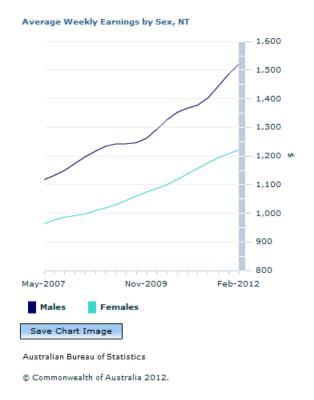
1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2012 ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 22/05/2012 Final

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS



Footnote(s): Full-time adult ordinary time (trend)

Source(s): Average Weekly Earnings, Australia (cat. no. 6302.0)



Footnote(s): Full-time adult ordinary time (trend)

Source(s): Average Weekly Earnings, Australia (cat. no. 6302.0)

In the NT in the February 2012 quarter in trend terms:

- full-time adult ordinary time earnings (AWOTE) stood at \$1,392.70, an increase of 8.8% from the same period in 2011 compared to the Australian estimate of \$1,345.20, an increase of 4.2%. NT had the highest annual increase in the country.
- AWOTE for males was \$1,520.50, a rise of 10.4% from the same time 12 months earlier and for females \$1,220.70, an increase of 5.5% over the same period.

Useful Links

Labour @ a Glance

Australian Labour Market Statistics (cat. no. 6105.0)

How are average weekly earnings derived?

Weekly ordinary time earnings refers to one week's earnings of employees for the reference period, attributable to award, standard or agreed hours of work. It is calculated before taxation and any other deductions (e.g. superannuation, board and lodging) have been made.

What do ordinary time earnings include?

Award, workplace and enterprise bargaining payments, and other agreed base rates of pay, over-award and over-agreed payments, penalty payments, shift and other allowances; commissions and retainers; bonuses and similar payments related to the reference period; payments under incentive or piecework; payments under profit sharing schemes normally paid each pay period; payment for leave taken during the reference period; all workers' compensation payments made through the payroll; and salary payments made to directors.

What do ordinary time earnings exclude?

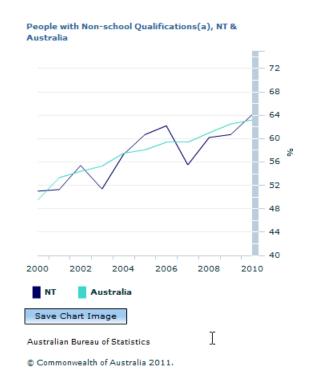
Amounts salary sacrificed, non-cash components of salary packages, overtime payments, retrospective pay, pay in advance, leave loadings, severance, termination and redundancy payments, and other payments not related to the reference period.

This page last updated 21 May 2012

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/01/2012 Final

PEOPLE WITH NON-SCHOOL QUALIFICATIONS

- In 2010, almost two-thirds (64.1%) of the NT population aged 25-64 years had a non-school qualification. This percentage has increased from 51.0% in 2000.
- Nationally, the proportion rose to 63.2% with the ACT having the highest rate, at 74.6%, and Tasmania the lowest, at 59.1%.



Footnote(s): (a) Proportion of persons aged 24-65 years with a non-school qualification

Source(s): Australian Social Trends (cat. no. 4102.0)

Useful Links

About the Survey of Education and Work

About the Australian Standard Classification of Education

Non-school Qualifications

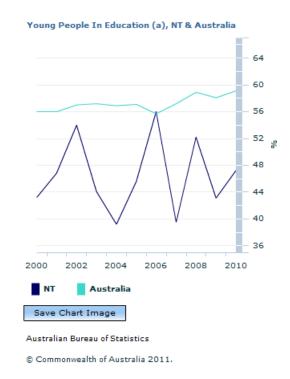
Non-school qualifications are awarded for educational attainments other than those of pre-primary, primary or secondary education. They include qualifications at the following broad levels of education:

Post Graduate Degree; Master Degree; Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate; Bachelor Degree; Advanced Diploma and Diploma; and Certificates I, II, III and IV levels. (*Education Variables* (cat. no. 1246.0)). Non-school qualifications may be attained concurrently with school qualifications.

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/01/2012 Final

YOUNG PEOPLE IN EDUCATION

- In 2010, just under half (47.2%) of the NT population aged 15-24 years were engaged in a full-time or part-time course of study at an educational institution. This compares with 59.1% of the same age group across Australia.
- Over the past decade the proportion of young people in education in the NT has ranged from a low of 39.2% in 2004 to 56.0% in 2006.



Footnote(s): (a) Proportion of people aged 15-24 participating in education.

Source(s): Australian Social Trends (cat. no. 4102.0)

Useful Links

About Education Statistics

Deriving Measures of Engagement in Secondary Education

Education Participation

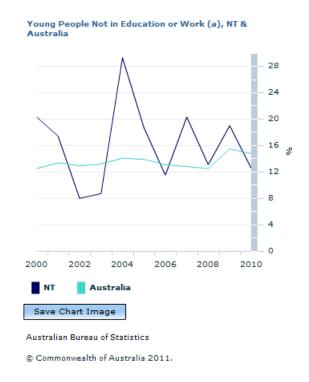
Data on the education participation of Australians aged 15-64 years are collected in the ABS Survey of Education and Work. The 2009 survey collected information from residents of private dwellings in all states and territories. Education participation relates to all people enrolled for a course of study in the survey month at any institution whose primary role is education including (but not restricted to) schools, higher education institutions and Technical and Further Education colleges (TAFEs). For more information about the survey, including definitions, estimation procedures and collection methodology, refer to the Explanatory Notes of *Education and Training Experience* (cat. no. 6278.0).

Participation in education and training typically falls with age. The participation of young people aged 15 -24 years is seen by the Council of Australian Governments (COAG) as critical in increasing the productivity of individual workers and the economy as a whole (COAG Meeting, Communique April 2009). The participation rate of people aged 15 -24 years is expressed as a proportion of the total estimated resident population of that age group.

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/01/2012 Final

YOUNG PEOPLE NOT FULLY ENGAGED IN EDUCATION OR WORK

- In 2010, one in eight (12.6%) of the NT population aged 15-19 years were not fully engaged in education or work. Over the past decade, this estimate has ranged from a low of 8.0% in 2002 to 29.3% in 2004. The observed volatility may in part be due to the small sample size in the NT.
- Nationally, the proportion of 15-19 year olds not fully engaged in education or work was 14.8% in 2010, with Queensland having the highest proportion (19.8%) and ACT the lowest (9.4%).



Footnote(s): (a) Proportion of persons aged 15-19 years not fully-engaged in education and/or work.

Source(s): Australian Social Trends (cat. no. 4102.0)

Useful Links

More information on Education Statistics

Survey of Education and Work

Young People Not Fully Engaged in Education or Work

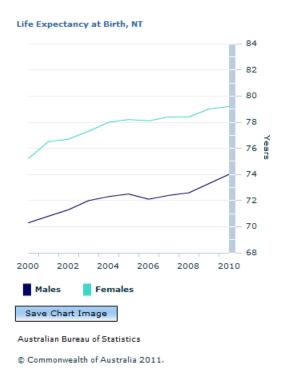
People who are not fully engaged in education or work fall into three main categories: those who are neither studying nor working; those who are studying part-time and not working; and those who are working part-time and not studying. Many of these people are in the 15-19 year age group, experiencing the often difficult transition from school to work, who may be at risk of remaining unskilled or joining the ranks of the long-term unemployed. The proportion of 15 -19 year olds who are not fully engaged in education or work is an important indicator of the social and economic well-being of the nation and the strength of state and national economies.

The above estimates are calculated using data from the ABS *Survey of Education and Work* (cat. no. 6227.0), conducted annually throughout Australia. See the link above for more information about this survey.

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LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH

- Based on current mortality rates, a boy born in the NT in 2010 could expect to live for 74.0 years (the lowest male rate in the nation), compared to a life expectancy of 70.3 years for boys born in 2000.
- At the same time, a girl could expect to live for 79.2 years (the lowest female rate in the nation), compared to 75.2 years of life expected for girls born in 2000.
- Nationally, boys born in Australia in 2010 have a life expectancy of 79.5 years, while girls could expect to live for 84.0 years on average.



Footnote(s): Based on 2008-10 life tables Source(s): Deaths, Australia (cat. no. 3302.0)

Useful Links

Australian Social Trends, Dec 2010 (cat. no. 4102.0)

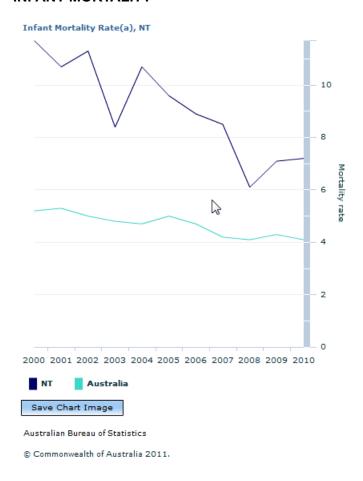
Life expectancy trends

How is life expectancy determined?

Life expectancy at birth is the average number of years a person might expect to live if the conditions at the time of birth continued throughout his/her lifetime. These estimates are calculated by the ABS using life tables which are statistical models generated using age-specific death rates. The life tables used to calculate the data for this indicator are current, or period life tables based on death rates for a short period of time during which mortality has remained much the same. Mortality rates used in the Australian and state and territory life tables are based on death registrations and estimated resident population for the period 2008-2010. The life tables do not take into account future assumed improvements in mortality.

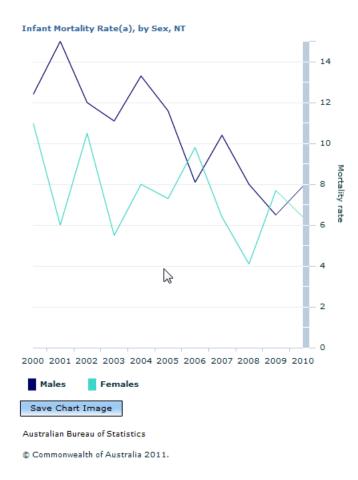
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INFANT MORTALITY



Footnote(s): (a) Deaths per thousand live births

Source(s): Deaths, Australia (cat. no. 3302.0)



Footnote(s): (a) Deaths per thousand live births
Source(s): Deaths, Australia (cat. no. 3302.0)

- In 2010 in the NT, the infant mortality rate for males was 7.9 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. This was higher than the rate of 6.5 in 2009 and significantly lower than the rate of 12.4 in 2000.
- At the same time, the rate for females was 6.4, a decrease on the rate of 7.7 in 2009 and a significant decrease on the rate of 11.0 in 2000.
- The infant mortality rate for all babies in the NT in 2010 was 7.2, compared to the Australian rate of 4.1. The male, female and total infant mortality rates were all the highest of any state or territory.

Useful Links

Australian Social Trends, Dec 2010 (cat. no. 4102.0)

Australian Social Trends, 2002 (cat. no. 4102.0)

How is the infant mortality rate for your state or territory derived?

The survival of infants in their first year of life is commonly viewed as an indicator of the general health and wellbeing of a population. A low infant mortality rate is a major contributor to increased life expectancy.

The main source of data for this indicator is the ABS Deaths collection, compiled from data provided by the Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages in each state and territory. An **infant death** is the death of a child before its first birthday. The **infant mortality rate** is the number of deaths in a calendar year of children aged under one year per 1,000 live births in the same calendar year.

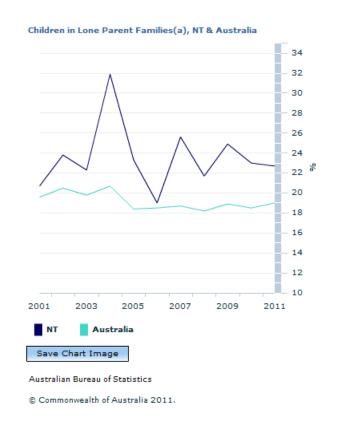
The improved survival of babies in Australia in the last century, as in many other developed countries, has been associated mainly with the decline of infectious diseases, along with growing preventative health measures and public health programs. Further improvements in the second half of the century were largely due to improved medical technology and education campaigns about the importance of immunisation and most recently, in the case of Sudden

Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS), infant sleeping position. Improvements in neonatal intensive care in the 1970s also played a major role in the continued decline in infant mortality in the latter part of the century.

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CHILDREN IN LONE PARENT FAMILIES

- In 2011, almost one quarter of children (22.7%) under 15 years of age in the NT lived in a lone parent family. Over the previous decade this estimate ranged between 19.0% (2006) and 31.9% (2004). The relative volatility in these estimates may in part reflect the small sample size in the NT.
- Nationally, 19.0% of children under 15 years lived in a lone parent family in 2011. Among the states and territories,
 Tasmania had the largest proportion, (24.5%) while the ACT had the smallest (13.2%).



Footnote(s): (a) Proportion of children aged under 15 years living in lone-parent families.

Source(s): Australian Social Trends (cat. no. 4102.0)

Useful Links

Improving Family Data

Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families

Family Composition

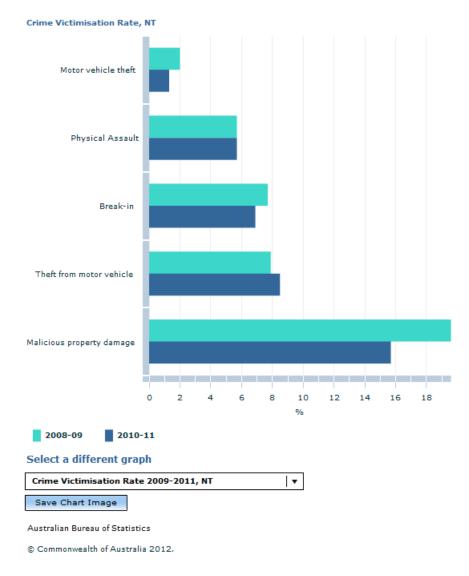
Family composition data are collected through the ABS annual survey, *Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families* (cat. no. 6224.0.55.001). The survey results represent households across Australia except those in discrete Indigenous communities.

The size and composition of families have changed considerably in recent decades and remain of interest to social commentators and policy makers. Lone parents families are more likely to be at risk of poverty, reliance on government benefits and other forms of economic and social disadvantage. Lone parents may also find it difficult to balance work and care responsibilities (*Measuring Wellbeing: Frameworks for Australian Social Statistics* (cat. no. 4160.0).

For more information about family composition statistics and methodologies, please refer to *Improvements to Family Estimates from the Labour Force Survey* (cat. no. 6224.0.55.002).

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CRIME VICTIMISATION



Source(s): Crime Victimisation, Australia (cat. no. 4530.0)

In the NT in the 12 months prior to interview in 2010-11 there were:

- 7,400 victims of physical assault, a victimisation rate of 5.7%, the highest rate in the country
- 10,100 victims of malicious property damage, a victimisation rate of 15.7% (highest rate in the nation and the highest rate of all selected crimes in Australia) but a fall from 19.6% in the 2008-09 survey
- 5,500 victims of thefts from motor vehicles, a victimisation rate of 8.5% (highest rate in the nation) and an increase from 5.6% in the 2009-10 survey
- 4,400 victims of break-ins, a victimisation rate of 6.9% which was the highest rate of any state or territory.

Note: Data collected for NT refers mainly to urban areas. For further information refer to explanatory notes (para 8) in Crime Victimisation, Australia (cat. no. 4530.0).

Recorded Crime - Victims, Australia (cat. no. 4510.0)

Recorded Crime - Offenders (cat. no. 4519.0)

Information Paper: Measuring Crime Victimisation, Australia: The Impact of Different Collection Methodologies (cat. no. 4522.0.55.001)

Crime and Justice @ a Glance (ABS)

What is the crime victimisation rate?

The victimisation rate is defined as the total number of victims of a crime in a given population expressed as a percentage of that population.

A victim may be a person or a household reporting at least one of the crimes surveyed. Victims were counted once only for each type of crime, regardless of the number of incidents of that type.

These statistics are derived from information collected in the ABS Multipurpose Household Survey.

The Survey covered only selected types of personal and household crimes. Personal crimes included physical assault, threatened assault, robbery and sexual assault. Household crimes included break-ins, attempted break-ins, motor vehicle theft, theft from a motor vehicle, malicious property damage and other theft.

Information collected in the Survey was 'as reported' by respondents and hence may differ from that which might be obtained from other sources or via other methodologies.

1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2012 ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/01/2012 Final



Economy	
State Accounts	Prices
State Final Demand	Consumer Price Index
Industry Gross Value Added	Labour Price Index
Count of Businesses	International Trade
Investment and Finance	Value of Imports and Exports

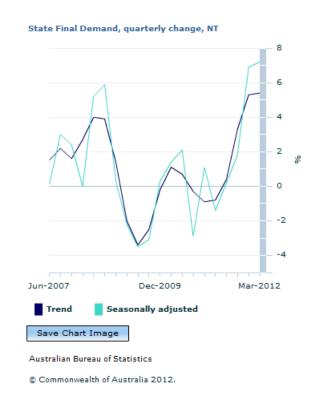
Housing Finance Commitments

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 08/06/2012 Final

STATE FINAL DEMAND

In NT in the March quarter 2012:

- The trend estimate (in volume terms) for state final demand increased 5.4% from the previous quarter, the highest growth for the NT since March 2009. Over the previous year, the trend estimate grew by 15.1%
- The NT recorded the largest quarterly increase of all Australian states and territories. Tasmania was the only state or territory to record a decrease from the previous quarter (down 0.3%).



Source(s): Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product (cat. no. 5206.0)

Useful Links

Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (cat. no. 5220.0)

Spotlight on National Accounts (cat. no. 5202.0)

National Accounts @ a Glance

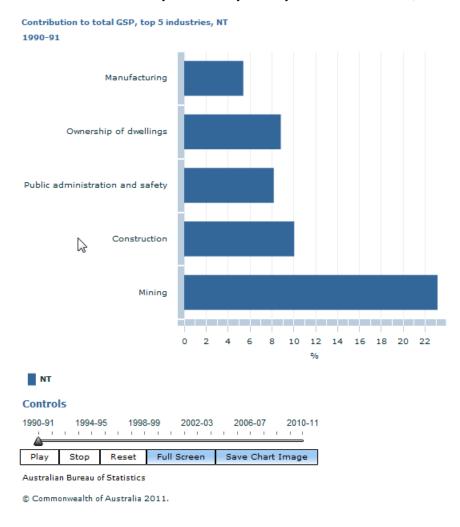
How is economic growth rate measured in your state or territory?

State final demand is a measure of economic demand for products in the economy. It is an aggregate obtained by summing government final consumption expenditure, household final consumption expenditure, private gross fixed capital formation and the gross fixed capital formation of public corporations and general government. It is different from Gross State Product (GSP) as it excludes international and interstate trade as well as change in inventories.

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INDUSTRY GROSS VALUE ADDED

- The industries in the NT which made the greatest contribution to the territory's gross product in 2010-11 in volume terms were: Mining (17.4%), Construction (10.7%), Public administration and safety (9.3%), Ownership of dwellings (9.2%), and Manufacturing (8.4%).
- From 2000-01 to 2010-11, the Professional, scientific and technical services industry recorded a 261.0% increase in value added. This represented the highest increase of all industries in the NT. During the same period, the Accommodation and food services industry was the only industry to record a decrease, down by 3.8%.



Source(s): Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (cat. no. 5220.0)

Useful Links

Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (cat. no. 5220.0)

Spotlight on National Accounts (cat. no. 5202.0)

What is the contribution of individual industries to the gross product in your state or territory?

Industry Gross Value Added (IGVA) measures the value of industry production. It is used to measure the contribution of individual industries to the gross product of a state or territory.

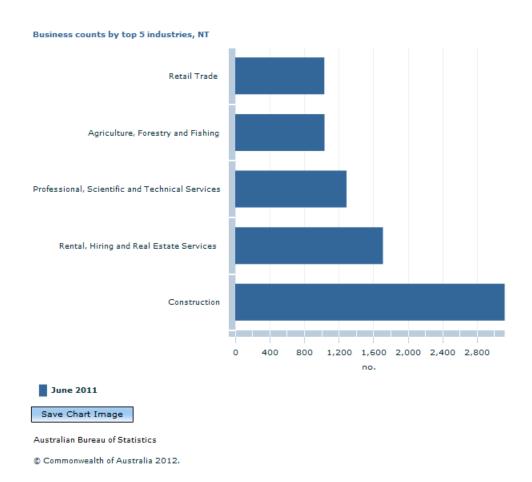
Gross State Product (GSP) is a measure of the production of goods and services within a state or territory. This is defined equivalently to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) but is for a state/territory rather than for the nation as a whole.

These estimates are all expressed in Chain Volume terms. Chain Volume estimates provide time series of expenditure

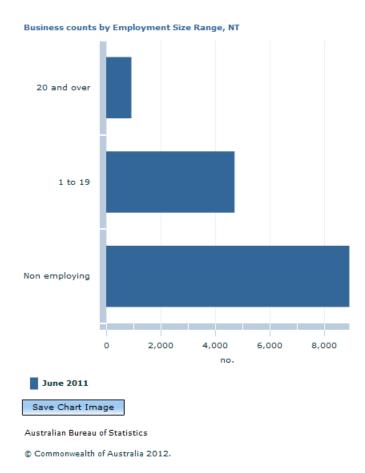
and production aggregates that are free of the direct effects of price change.

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COUNT OF BUSINESSES



Source(s): Counts of Australian Businesses, including Entries and Exits (cat. no. 8165.0)



Source(s): Counts of Australian Businesses, including Entries and Exits (cat. no. 8165.0)

At June 2011 in NT:

- there were 14,500 operating businesses, or 200 more than June 2010
- the majority of these were small businesses, with 61% of the total being non-employing businesses and 32% employing 1-19 employees
- the industries with the highest number of businesses included: Construction (21% of all businesses), Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services (12%), Professional, Scientific and Technical Services (9%), Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing, and Retail Trade (7% each).

Useful Links

Business Demography @ a Glance

Do you know how many businesses operate in your state or territory?

The ABS counts the number of businesses operating in the Australian economy, including rates of business entries and exits and business survival. These data are sourced from the ABS Business Register. They show the number of operating businesses at the end of June in each financial year and only include businesses which actively traded in goods or services during the reference period.

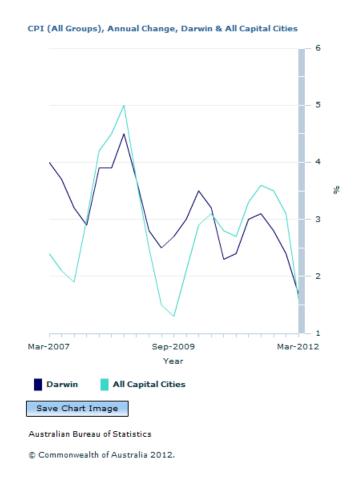
Where possible, businesses are also classified according to industry class (ANZSIC), main state of operation, type of legal organisation (TOLO), institutional sector (SISCA), size range by employment or turnover. Some complex or multi-locational businesses were not able to be classified to main state of operation or industry due to insufficient information being provided.

Component items in the graphs above may not sum to published totals due to rounding and confidentialisation of the data. Due to changes in scope, these counts are not directly comparable to previous releases. More detailed data are available from the ABS website.

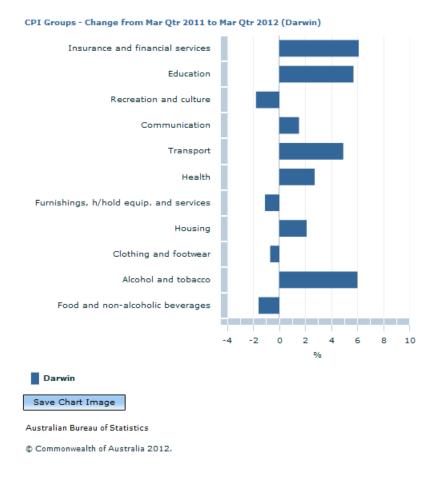
This page last updated 7 May 2012

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CONSUMER PRICE INDEX



Source(s): Consumer Price Index. Australia (cat. no. 6401.0)



Source(s): Consumer Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6401.0)

In Darwin, over the twelve months to the March quarter 2012:

- the increase in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) was 1.7%, greater than the weighted average for the eight capital cities (1.6%).
- the largest price increase was for Insurance and financial services, which increased by 6.1%. This was the largest increase for this group of all capital cities. Alcohol and tobacco also increased by 6.0%.
- the greatest decrease in prices occurred for Recreation and culture, which decreased by 1.8%.

In Darwin, during the March quarter 2012:

• the CPI increased by 0.3% while the weighted average of the eight capital cities rose by 0.1%. Darwin and Hobart had the equal highest quarterly increases of all capital cities.

Useful Links

Consumer Price Index: Concepts, Sources and Methods (cat. no. 6461.0)

Information Paper: Introduction of the 16th Series Australian Consumer Price Index (cat. no. 6470.0)

What is the Consumer Price Index?

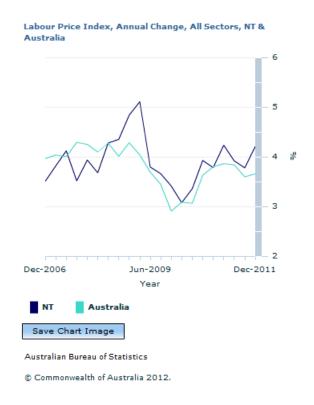
The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is based on the price of a "basket" of goods and services and is used to measure change in this price over time. The content of the basket is determined through the ABS Household Expenditure Survey.

The CPI measures price change relative to the base year 1989-90, for which the index figure is set to 100. Prices are collected each quarter from selected retail outlets and through monitoring marked prices and advertised "special offers".

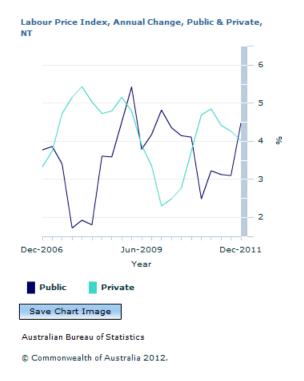
This page last updated 26 April 2012

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LABOUR PRICE INDEX



Source(s): Labour Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6345.0)



Source(s): Labour Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6345.0)

■ The annual increase (Original) in the Labour Price Index (LPI) for the NT from December 2010 to December 2011

was 4.2%, the largest annual increase of all the states and territories.

- The annual increase in the LPI in the NT was higher than the national increase (3.7%) over the same period.
- The annual increase from December 2010 to December 2011 was 4.0% for the private sector and 4.5% for the public sector.
- In the December quarter 2011, the LPI for the NT increased by 1.5%, higher than the national quarterly increase (0.9%), and the largest quarterly increase of all the states and territories.
- In the December quarter 2011, the private and public sectors in the NT recorded quarterly increases of 1.2% and 1.9% respectively.

Useful Links

About the Labour Price Index

About Indexes

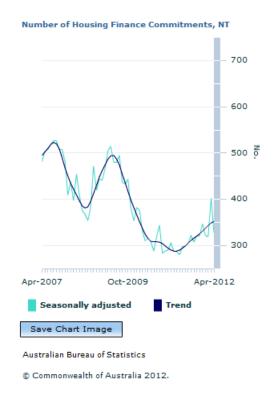
What is the Labour Price Index?

The Labour Price Index (LPI) measures the price of labour services and reflects change in wages and salaries over time. Change is measured relative to the base year, 2008-09, for which the figure is set to 100.

Wage data are collected quarterly from a random sample of 4,800 businesses on the Australian Business Register, which is stratified by state, industry, sector and business size. The LPI collects data related to 20,000 jobs nationally. For more information, refer to Labour Price Index: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2004.

1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2012 ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 13/06/2012 Final

HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS



Footnote(s): Owner occupied housing

Source(s): Housing Finance, Australia (cat. no. 5609.0)



Footnote(s): Owner occupied housing

Source(s): Housing Finance, Australia (cat. no. 5609.0)

In the NT, in trend terms, in April 2012:

- The number of owner occupied housing commitments increased by 1.0% from the previous month and 21.4% from April 2011.
- The value of commitments increased by 0.8% from the previous month and 22.4% from April 2011.
- The territory showed the largest annual percentage increase in the value of commitments from April 2011.

Useful Links

Housing @ a Glance

House Price Indexes: Eight Capital Cities (cat. no. 6416.0)

Building Approvals, Australia (cat. no. 8731.0)

More About Housing Finance Commitments

Housing finance commitments are the monetary commitments made by significant lenders towards the construction or purchase of housing. This includes new commitments as well as the outstanding values of housing loan assets to individuals (owner-occupiers and investors) held by lenders at the end of each reference month. Significant lenders include Banks, Building Societies, Credit Unions, Life or General Insurance companies, Superannuation Funds and other financial institutions. Housing finance data are primarily collected via returns submitted to the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority (APRA).

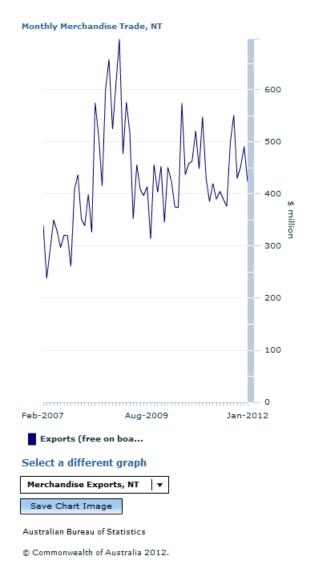
This page last updated 12 June 2012

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VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

In January 2012:

- the value of NT goods exported overseas was \$423 million, a decrease of 13.8% on the December 2011 value of \$491 million
- the value of goods imported into the NT was \$356 million, a decrease of 5.3% on the December 2011 value of \$376 million, but 41.3% higher than in January 2011.



Source(s): International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia (cat. no. 5368.0)

Useful Links

International Merchandise Trade, Australia, Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2001 (cat. no. 5489.0)

Foreign Trade @ a Glance

Where do imports and exports statistics come from?

International merchandise trade statistics are compiled by the Australian Bureau of Statistics from information submitted by exporters and importers or their agents to the Australian Customs Service. These statistics represent movements of commodities imported directly from or exported to overseas destinations. Interstate trade movements are not included. International trade statistics are used extensively to monitor Australia's export and import performance and they are a key input to Australia's balance of payments and national accounts statistics.

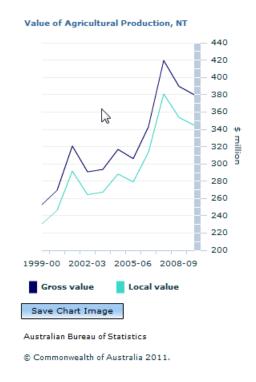
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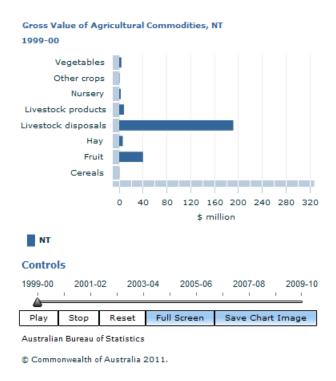
Industry		
Agriculture	Retail	
Value of Agricultural Production	Retail Turnover	
	New Motor Vehicle Sales	
Construction	Trow World Verlidie Gales	
Puilding Approvals	Tourism	
Building Approvals	Tourist Accommodation	

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/01/2012 Final

VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION



Source(s): Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, Australia (cat. no. 7503.0)



Source(s): Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, Australia (cat. no. 7503.0)

■ In 2009-10 the gross value of total NT agricultural production was \$380.1 million, a decrease of 2.5% (or \$9.7 million) from 2008-09. At the same time, the local value of NT's agricultural production recorded a decrease of 2.6%.

■ In 2009-10 livestock disposals contributed 75.8% to the total gross value of NT's agricultural production, followed by fruit with 12.8% and vegetables with 5.9% respectively.

Useful Links

Agricultural Commodities, Australia (cat. no. 7121.0)

Livestock Products, Australia (cat. no. 7215.0)

Agriculture @ a Glance (ABS)

Do you know how the value of your state or territory's agricultural output is determined?

The gross value of agricultural commodities produced (VACP) is the value placed on recorded agricultural production at the wholesale prices realised in the market place.

The local value is the value placed on commodities at the point of production (i.e. farm gate). It is calculated by deducting marketing costs from the gross value of commodities produced. Marketing costs may include freight, cost of containers, commission and other marketing charges.

Quantity data for most agricultural commodities are collected from ABS agricultural surveys or the Agricultural Census. Remaining commodity data are obtained from non-ABS sources, and are comparable across time.

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 04/06/2012 Final

BUILDING APPROVALS

- In April 2012, the number of dwelling unit approvals in the NT decreased by 19.2% in trend terms.
- The number of dwelling units approved in April 2012 was 56.3% lower, in trend terms, than in April 2011.
- Over the year, in trend terms, all States and Territories recorded declines, ranging between 1.8% (Queensland) and 56.3% (NT).



Footnote(s): (a) Seasonally adjusted data not available

Source(s): Building Approvals. Australia (cat. no. 8731.0)

Useful Links

Building Activity, Australia (cat. no. 8752.0)

Construction @ a Glance

Information Paper: A Guide to Interpreting Time Series - Monitoring Trends (cat. no. 1349.0)

More About Building Approvals

Building approvals statistics include the number and value of new building work approved by administrative bodies in the collection period. They relate to the construction of new residential buildings, renovations and additions valued at \$10,000 or more and the construction of non-residential buildings valued at \$50,000 or more. Approvals of engineering works for roads, bridges or railways are not included in these statistics.

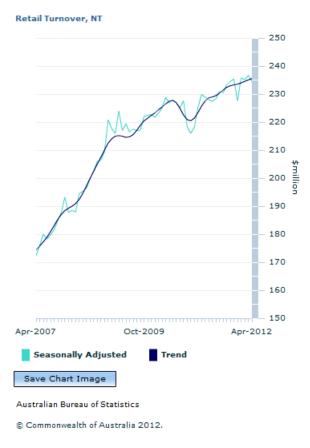
This page last updated 1 June 2012

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RETAIL TURNOVER



Source(s): Retail Trade, Australia (cat. no. 8501.0)



Source(s): Retail Trade, Australia (cat. no. 8501.0)

- In April 2012, the trend estimate of monthly retail turnover in the NT increased by 0.2%, compared with a 0.3% increase nationally.
- Estimated retail turnover in April 2012 was 3.0% higher in trend terms than in April 2011.

Useful Links

Retail @ a Glance

Australian Economic Indicators (cat. no. 1350.0)

How are Retail Trade Statistics Derived?

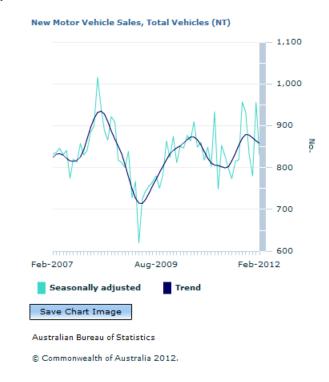
Estimates of the value of turnover of retail trade are compiled from the monthly Retail Business Survey, which collects sales data from a random sample of approximately 500 'large' businesses and 2,750 'smaller' businesses across Australia. The scope of the survey is all employing retail trade businesses selling predominantly to households. Industries included in the survey are defined according to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) 2006. For the purpose of retail trade statistics, these industries are classified into 6 broad industry groups and 15 subgroups. Retail trade statistics released at the broad industry level include Food retailing; Household goods retailing; Clothing, footwear and personal accessory retailing; Department stores; Other retailing; and Cafes, restaurants and takeaway food services.

Turnover in retail trade includes retail sales, wholesale sales and (from July 2000) the goods and services tax as well as certain other takings and commissions.

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 19/03/2012 Final

NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES

- In February 2012, the number of new motor vehicles sold in the NT (858) decreased in trend terms by 0.8% from the previous month (864).
- New motor vehicle sales were 6.5% higher in February 2012 than in February 2011 (805) in trend terms.
- Nationally, 85,038 new motor vehicles were sold in February 2012 (trend). This figure was 0.5% lower than in the previous month, but was 1.9% higher than in February 2011.



Footnote(s): Seasonally adjusted numbers of new motor vehicle sales in Tasmania, Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory should be used with caution. For more information, see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes of Cat. No. 9314.0.

Source(s): Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Australia (cat. no. 9314.0)

Useful Links

Information Paper: Developments in New Motor Vehicle Statistics

About Seasonally Adjusted and Trend Data

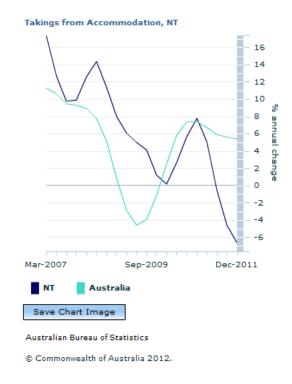
Where do Motor Vehicle Sales Statistics Come From?

Motor Vehicle sales figures are produced by the Federal Chamber of Automotive Industries (FCAI), which collects data from all of its members on the sales of new vehicles, excluding motorcycles, plant and equipment and unpowered vehicles. For more information refer to the information paper *Developments in New Motor Vehicle Statistics* linked above.

Seasonal adjustment is a means of removing the estimated effects of normal seasonal variation and 'trading day effects'. A 'trading day effect' reflects the varying amounts of activity on different days of the week and the different number of days of the week in any month (i.e. the number of Sundays, Mondays, etc.). Adjustment is also made for Easter which may affect the March and April estimates differently. Smoothing the seasonally adjusted series reduces the impact of the irregular component of the seasonally adjusted series and creates trend estimates. More information about these processes is available in the *Information Paper: A Guide to Interpreting Time Series - Monitoring Trends: An Overview* (cat. no. 1349.0) also linked above.

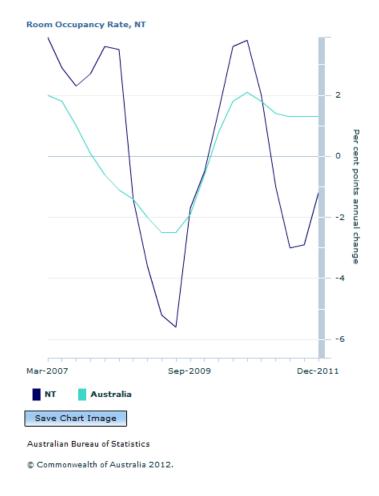
1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2012 ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 03/04/2012 Final

TOURIST ACCOMMODATION



Footnote(s): Hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms (trend)

Source(s): Tourist Accommodation, Australia (cat. no. 8635.0)



Footnote(s): Hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms (trend)

Source(s): Tourist Accommodation, Australia (cat. no. 8635.0)

In the NT in the December quarter 2011, in trend terms:

- accommodation takings were \$63.1 million for hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms. This
 was a decrease of 1.6% on the September quarter 2011 and a 6.6% decrease on the December quarter 2010.
- the room occupancy rate for hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms was 63.8% compared to the national occupancy rate of 65.8%. This was an increase of 0.7 percentage points on the September quarter 2011 and a decrease of 1.2 percentage points on the December quarter 2010.

Useful Links

Tourist Accommodation, Small Area Data, Australia (cat. no. 8635.0.55.002)

Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia (cat no. 3401.0)

Australian National Accounts: Tourism Satellite Account (cat. no. 5249.0)

Tourism @ a Glance

Do you know how much visitors spend on accommodation in your state or territory?

Tourist accommodation information is collected from hotels, motels and serviced apartments, with 15 rooms or more. These provide mainly short-term non-residential accommodation, generally for guests staying for periods of less than two months. This is the current scope of the Survey of Tourist Accommodation however, from March quarter 2005 to June quarter 2010, the scope of the survey was expanded to include smaller establishments.

Takings from accommodation include gross revenue from the provision of accommodation, including GST. Takings from meals are excluded.

Room occupancy is calculated by the number of rooms actually occupied expressed as a percentage of total capacity available during the survey period. All data presented here are trend estimates.

This page last updated 2 April 2012

1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2012 ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/01/2012 Final

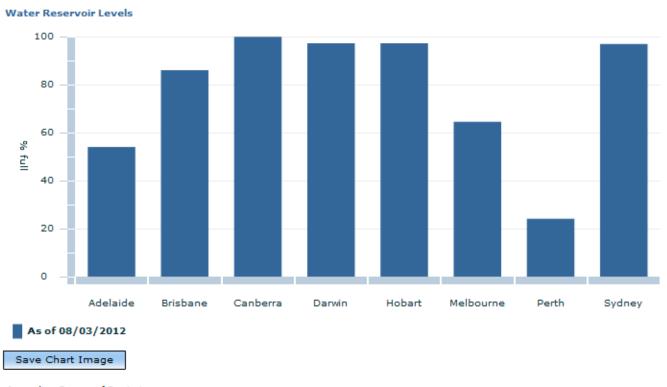


Environment and Energy		
Water	Energy	
Water Reservoir Levels	Energy Consumption	
Water Use	Greenhouse Gases	
	Carbon Emissions	

Carbon Emissions

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 13/03/2012 Final

WATER RESERVOIR LEVELS



Australian Bureau of Statistics

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Source(s): Bureau of Meteorology

- At 8 March 2012, the reservoirs in the Darwin water collection area were 97.2% full, holding approximately 277.3 GL. At the same time in 2011, these reservoirs were 100.0% full, holding 285.4 GL. Reservoir levels fell by 8.1 GL or 2.8%, over this period.
- At 8 March 2012, the reservoirs servicing Canberra, Darwin, Hobart and Sydney were near 100% capacity while Perth had the lowest reservoir levels, at 24.1% full.

Useful Links

More Information from the Bureau of Meteorology

About Water Storage Data

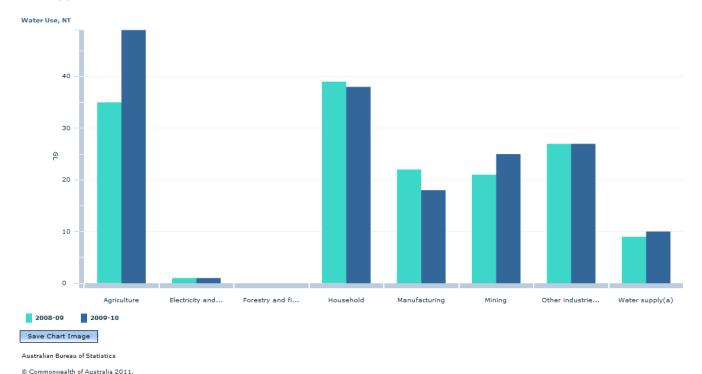
Where does reservoir level information come from?

Information on reservoir levels is collected, standardised and disseminated by the Bureau of Meteorology (BOM). This information includes the total volume of accessible water stored in public water storage facilities (e.g. dams) with a capacity over one gigalitre (GL) as well as the total capacity of water storage facilities in the region (% full).

For more details, including daily updates of reservoir data, go to the BOM website linked above.

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WATER USE



 $\textbf{Footnote(s):} \ (\textbf{a}) \ \textbf{Includes sewerage, drainage services and water losses}$

Source(s): Water Account, Australia, 2009-10 (cat. no. 4610.0)

- In 2009-10, NT households consumed 38 GL of water, representing 23% of all water consumption in the territory. Agriculture was the highest consuming sector, accounting for 49 GL (or 29% of all consumption).
- Household water consumption decreased marginally from 39 GL in 2008-09 to 38 GL in 2009-10.
- Per capita household water use in 2009-10 (167 kL) decreased by 3% from 2008-09 (173 kL).
- Total water consumption in the NT rose from 154 GL in 2008-09 to 168 GL in 2009-10, a 9% increase.

Useful Links

More information from the Water Account

How is household water consumption calculated?

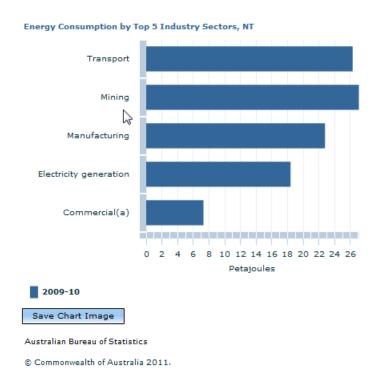
The ABS calculates total household water consumption by combining the amount of water distributed to households by water providers with the amount extracted through bores and other self-extraction facilities. 'Self-extracted' water use is calculated by applying a coefficient, based on average number of kilolitres used per household connection, to the households known not to be served by water providers.

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ENERGY CONSUMPTION



Source(s): ABARES Australian Energy Statistics - Energy update 2011, Table B



Footnote(s): (a) Includes ANZSIC Divisions F, G, H, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S and the water supply, sewerage and drainage service industries Source(s): ABARES Australian Energy Statistics - Energy update 2011, Table B

• Energy consumption for the NT in 2009-10 totalled 106.9 petajoules, an increase of 3.5% from 2008-09.

- Most energy consumed in the NT in 2009-10 was used for Mining (25.4%), Transport (24.6%) and Manufacturing (21.3%),
- NT's energy consumption accounted for 1.8% of total Australian net energy consumption in 2009-10, the lowest of all states and territories, just below that of Tasmania.

Useful Links

Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics and Sciences (ABARES)

Environment and Energy @ a Glance (ABS)

How much energy is consumed in your state or territory?

This energy consumption data is compiled by ABARES using the Australian Government's National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting (NGER) database as the primary data source, supplemented by data from other sources, as well as estimation and modelling for the sectors not covered by NGER.

Net energy consumption shown here is a net concept which avoids double counting. It comprises the consumption of all fuels less the consumption of derived fuels.

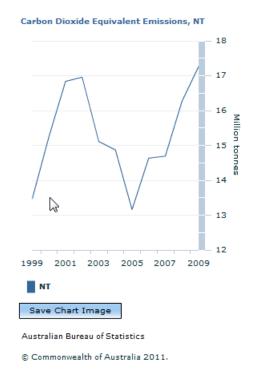
Data for ACT is not available separately and is included in NSW.

A petajoule is a unit of energy equivalent to 10¹⁵ joules.

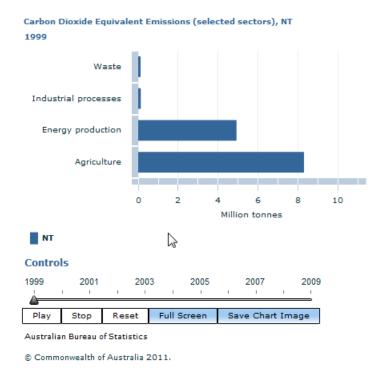
This page last updated 26 October 2012

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CARBON EMISSIONS



Source(s): Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency



Source(s): Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency

• Carbon dioxide equivalent emissions for NT in 2009 totalled 17.3 million tonnes, an increase of 28.2% from 1999.

- Agriculture accounted for 55.2% of total emissions in 2009 followed by Energy production (43.4%), Industrial processes and Waste (each 0.7%).
- Of all states and territories, NT was the only one where most carbon dioxide equivalent emissions were produced as a result of activities associated with Agriculture rather than Energy production.

Useful Links

Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency

Environment and Energy @ a Glance (ABS)

What are the most common greenhouse gases?

The most common greenhouse gases are carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons and sulphur hexafluoride.

Emissions from these gases are reported under the **Kyoto Protocol** (an international treaty designed to limit global greenhouse emissions) and are aggregated into carbon dioxide equivalents (CO₂-e) using factors called global warming potentials (GWPS).

The Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency publishes a number of reports that together, constitute the **Australian National Greenhouse Accounts**.

To view the summary of state and territory Greenhouse Gas inventories, see: http://ageis.climatechange.gov.au/NGGITrend.aspx

1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2012 ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/01/2012 Final



FEATURE ARTICLES FOR TASMANIA

Mar 2011 Population of the Northern Territory

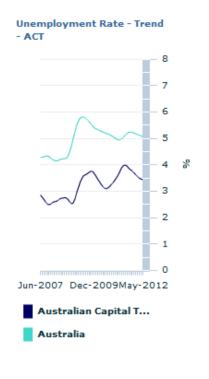
May 2010 Housing Costs for Northern Territorians on a par with other Australians

Mar 2010 Indigenous People's Experience of Crime and Justice in the NT

Nov 2009 Territorians Buck the Trend on Green Issues

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 12/06/2012 Final

Australian Capital Territory Statistical Indicators



Source(s): Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0)



Source(s): Consumer Price Index. Australia (cat. no. 6401.0)

Source(s): Building Approvals. Australia (cat. no. 8731.0)

Source(s): Water Account, Australia (cat no. 4610.0)



Demography
Work
Education and Training
Health
Family and Community
Crime



State Accounts
Prices
Investment and Finance
International Trade



Industry

Agriculture Construction Retail Tourism



Environment & Energy

Water Energy Greenhouse Gases

This page last updated 8 June 2012

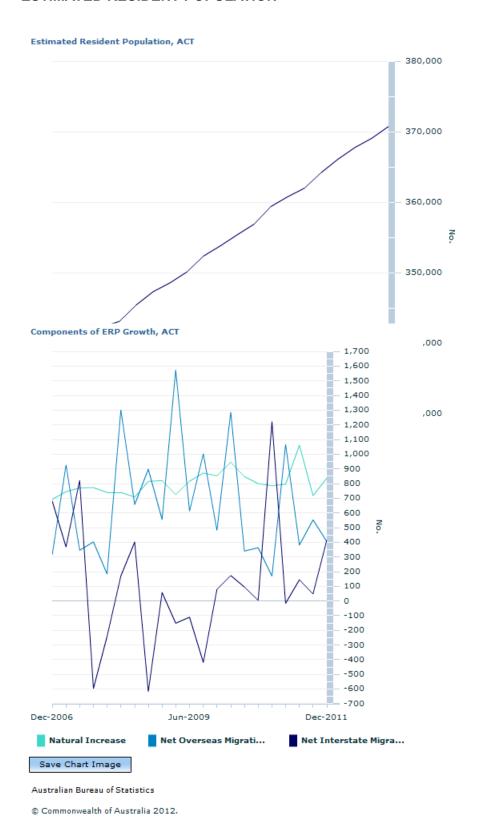
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People			
Demography	Education and Training		
Estimated Resident Population	People with Non-school Qualifications		
Total Fertility Rate	Education Participation of Persons Aged		
Mortality Rate	15-24 Years		
Work	Young People not Fully Engaged in Education or Work		
Unemployment Rate	Health		
Labour Force Participation Rate Employed Persons Part-time Employed Average Weekly Earnings	Life Expectancy at Birth Infant Mortality		
	Children in Lone Parent Families		
		Crime	
	Crime Victimisation		

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 29/06/2012 Final

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION



Source(s): Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0)

■ At 31 December 2011, the estimated resident population (ERP) of the ACT was approximately 370,700, an increase of approximately 1,700 (0.4%) over the previous quarter and approximately 6,500 (1.8%) over the previous year.

- The largest component of population growth in the December quarter 2011 was natural increase, which added approximately 800 to the population. Net overseas migration and interstate migration each accounted for approximately 400 additional people.
- Nationally, the ERP at 31 December 2011 was 22.5 million, up approximately 302,600 (1.4%) from the previous year. Among the states and territories, WA had the fastest annual rate of growth (2.9%) while Tasmania had the slowest (0.4%).
- An interactive illustration of population changes and projections can be accessed at Australian Population Pyramids.

Useful Links

Historical Population Statistics

About Population Statistics

Regional Population Growth

How is the Estimated Resident Population (ERP) derived?

Current estimates of the resident population of Australia and its states and territories are based on the most recent (2011) Census and are derived from 'place of usual residence' (where individuals have lived, or intend to live, for six months or more of the Census year).

In Census years, ERP figures at 30 June are calculated by adjusting census counts of usual residents to include those missed in the Census and those who were overseas on Census Night and also take account of births and deaths occurring between 30 June and Census Night (usually early August). Quarterly estimates of the Australian population are derived thereafter by adding **natural increase** (births minus deaths) and **net overseas migration** (immigration minus emigration) to the estimated population at the beginning of the period. For the states and territories, account is also taken of estimated interstate movements involving a change of usual residence (**net interstate migration**).

Population figures are released in several phases including preliminary, revised and final. The above figures are preliminary.

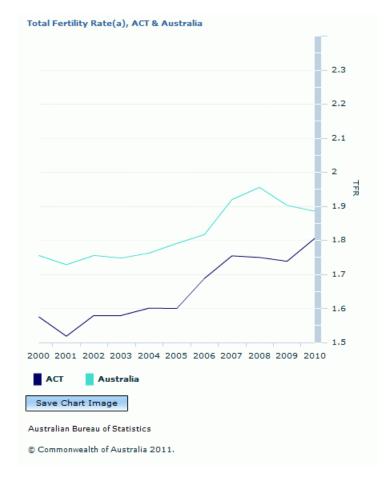
For more information about population statistics, refer to *Population Estimates: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2009* (cat. no. 3228.0.55.001)

This page last updated 28 June 2012

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/01/2012 Final

TOTAL FERTILITY RATE

- In 2010, the total fertility rate (TFR) for the ACT was 1.81 babies per woman, increasing from 1.74 in 2009.
- The 2010 rate was higher than recorded a decade before (1.58 in 2000), and has increased from 2005, when the TFR was 1.60.
- Total fertility rates varied substantially between the states and territories in 2010, ranging from 1.75 babies per woman in Victoria to 2.11 babies per woman in the NT. In 2010, NSW, SA, the NT and the ACT recorded increases in TFR from the previous year, with Victoria, Queensland, WA and Tasmania recording decreases.
- All states and territories except the NT have recorded an overall increase in the TFR since 2005.



Footnote(s): (a) Births per woman

Source(s): Births Australia (cat. no. 3301.0)

Useful Links

Population Methods and Concepts

Fertility Concepts and Collections

How is the Total Fertility Rate derived?

The total fertility rate (TFR) represents the number of children a female could expect to bear during her lifetime if she experienced current age-specific fertility rates at each age of her reproductive life. The TFR is the sum of age-specific fertility rates (live births at each age of mother per 1,000 of the estimated female population of the same age). Reproductive lifetime refers to the age range 15 to 49 years. For the purpose of calculating age-specific fertility, births to

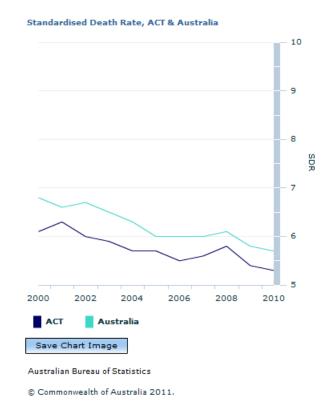
mothers under 15 years and over 49 years are added to the nearest age group.

For more information about fertility statistics and methodologies, please refer to the Explanatory Notes of *Births, Australia* (cat. no 3301.0).

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MORTALITY RATE

- In 2010, the standardised death rate (SDR) for the population of the ACT was 5.3 per 1,000. The SDR was higher for males (6.5) than females (4.3).
- Since 2000, the SDR for the ACT has declined from 6.1 to 5.3.
- Nationally, the SDR has trended downwards, from 6.8 in 2000 to 5.7 in 2010.



Source(s): Deaths, Australia (cat. no. 3302.0)

Useful Links

About Population Statistics

Causes of Death

What is a Standardised Death Rate?

Standardised death rates (SDRs) enable the comparison of death rates between populations with different age structures by relating them to a standard population. The current standard population is all persons in the Australian population at 30 June 2001. SDRs are expressed per 1,000 or per 100,000 persons.

For large populations with reliable age-specific death rates, the direct method of calculating SDRs is used. The SDR is the overall death rate that would have prevailed in the standard population if it had experienced at each age, the death rates of the population under study.

For smaller populations where age-specific death rates are unknown or unreliable, the indirect method of calculation is used. The SDR is an adjustment to the crude death rate (number of deaths per 1,000 of the estimated resident population) to account for the variation between the actual number of deaths in the population under study and the number of deaths that would have occurred if the population under study had experienced the age-specific death rates of the standard population.

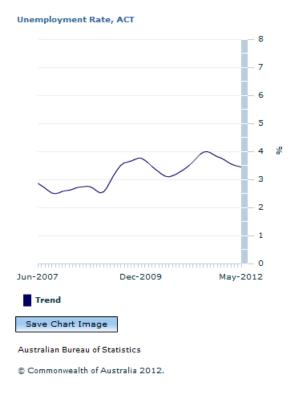
Age-specific death rates are calculated using the number of deaths (occurring or registered) during the calendar year at a specified age per 1,000 of the estimated resident population of the same age at the mid-point of the year (30 June).

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 12/06/2012 Final

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

In the Australian Capital Territory in May 2012:

- The trend unemployment rate was 3.4%, down from 3.5% in the previous month and lower than the national rate (5.1%).
- Of all states and territories, Tasmania reported the highest trend unemployment rate (7.3%), while the ACT reported the lowest (3.4%).



Footnote(s): Seasonally adjusted data not available

Source(s): Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0)

Useful Links

Labour @ a Glance

Understanding the Australian Labour Force using ABS Statistics (cat. no. 6202.0)

How is the unemployment rate calculated?

The unemployment rate for any group is defined as the number of unemployed people expressed as a percentage of the labour force (employed plus unemployed). As a measure of the proportion of the labour force that is under-utilised, its most important use is as an indicator of the performance of the economy. A high rate of unemployment indicates limited employment opportunities in a labour market that is oversupplied. A low rate of unemployment indicates a tight labour market, potential scarcity of skilled labour, and future cost pressures from wage demands from workers.

The trend over time in the overall unemployment rate serves as an indicator of the performance of the economy, while the unemployment rate for different groups of people (e.g. younger people, older people, women) identifies areas of social concern when rates for some groups are much higher than for others.

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 13/03/2012 Final

LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE

- In the ACT in February 2012 the trend estimate of the labour force participation rate was 72.3%, unchanged from the previous month. The national rate in December 2011 was 65.2%.
- The highest participation rate for February 2012 was in the NT, at 75.0%, and the lowest in Tasmania, at 61.1%.



Source(s): Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0)

Useful Links

Labour @ a Glance

Understanding the Australian Labour Force using ABS Statistics (cat. no. 6202.0)

How many people participate in the labour force in your state or territory?

The participation rate represents the labour force (total employed and unemployed who are actively looking for work) expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over, in the same group. Labour force estimates are derived from the Labour Force Survey component of the Monthly Population Survey. Information is obtained from the occupants of selected dwellings by specially trained interviewers using computer-assisted interviewing.

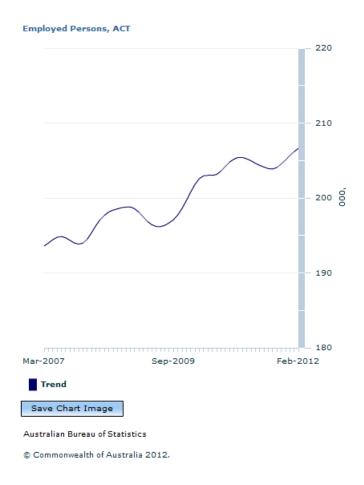
A person's experience of the labour market will vary according to a number of factors, including the economic conditions at any given time, and their age. For example, the chance of someone finding a job decreases during a recession, while the likelihood of participating in the labour force varies as circumstances change, particularly in relation to family and education commitments. Factors affecting someone's peer group can also have a similar influence on labour market activity - people of different generations may have different expectations and experiences.

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 14/03/2012 Final

EMPLOYED PERSONS

In the ACT in February 2012 in trend terms, there were:

- 206,600 employed persons or 1,400 more than in February 2011, and
- 106,900 employed males and 99,700 employed females.



Footnote(s): Seasonally adjusted estimates not available for ACT

Source(s): Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0)

Useful Links

Labour @ a Glance

Understanding the Australian Labour Force using ABS Statistics (cat. no. 6202.0)

How many persons are employed in your state or territory?

Employed persons are all persons aged 15 years and over who, during the reference week:

- worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind in a job or business, or on a farm (comprising employees, employers and own account workers); or
- worked for one hour or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. contributing family workers); or
- were employees who had a job but were not at work and were:
 - away from work for fewer than four weeks up to the end of the reference week; or
 - away from work for more than four weeks up to the end of the reference week and received pay for some or all of the four week period to the end of the reference week; or

- away from work as a standard work or shift arrangement; or
- on strike or locked out; or
- on workers' compensation and expected to return to their job; or
- were employers or own account workers, who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.

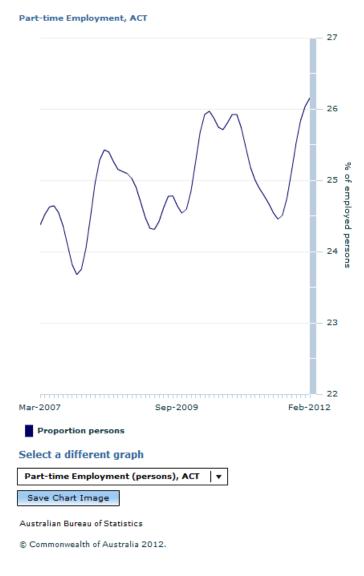
Labour force estimates are derived from the Labour Force Survey component of the Monthly Population Survey. Information is obtained from the occupants of selected dwellings by specially trained interviewers using computer-assisted interviewing.

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 14/03/2012 Final

PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT

In the ACT in February 2012 there were, in trend terms:

- 54,000 part-time employed persons, or 26.2% of total employed persons
- 16.9% of all employed males were working part-time, compared to 36.1% of all employed females
- 152,600 full-time employed persons or 100 more than in January 2012 and 1,300 less than in February 2011.



Footnote(s): Trend

Source(s): Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0)

Useful Links

Labour @ a Glance

Understanding the Australian Labour Force using ABS Statistics (cat. no. 6202.0)

What do part-time and full-time employment mean?

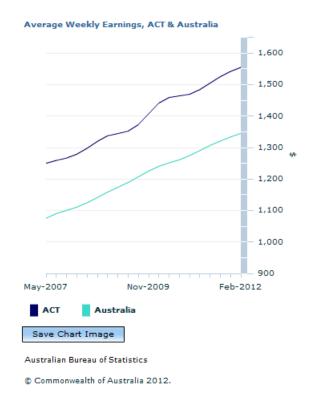
Part-time employed persons are employed persons who usually worked fewer than 35 hours a week (in all jobs) and either did so during the reference week or were not at work during the reference week.

Full-time employed persons are employed persons who usually worked 35 hours or more a week (in all jobs) and those who, although usually working fewer than 35 hours a week, worked 35 hours or more during the reference week.

Labour force estimates are derived from the Labour Force Survey component of the Monthly Population Survey. Information is obtained from the occupants of selected dwellings by specially trained interviewers using computer-assisted interviewing.

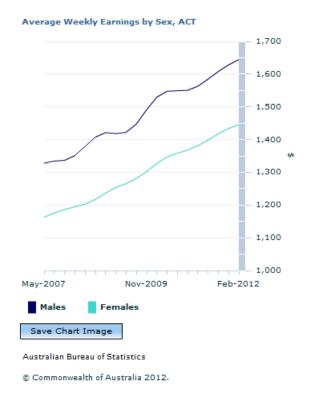
1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2012 ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 22/05/2012 Final

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS



Footnote(s): Full-time adult ordinary time (trend)

Source(s): Average Weekly Earnings, Australia (cat. no. 6302.0)



Footnote(s): Full-time adult ordinary time (trend)

Source(s): Average Weekly Earnings, Australia (cat. no. 6302.0)

In the ACT in the February 2012 quarter in trend terms:

- full-time adult ordinary time earnings (AWOTE) stood at \$1,554.50 (highest of all states and territories), an increase of 4.8% from the same period in 2011 compared to the Australian estimate of \$1,345.20, an increase of 4.2%
- AWOTE for males was \$1,644.10, a rise of 5.2% from the same time 12 months earlier and for females \$1,446.30, an increase of 4.7% over the same period
- female AWOTE for the ACT was the highest in the nation.

Useful Links

Labour @ a Glance

Australian Labour Market Statistics (cat. no. 6105.0)

How are average weekly earnings derived?

Weekly ordinary time earnings refers to one week's earnings of employees for the reference period, attributable to award, standard or agreed hours of work. It is calculated before taxation and any other deductions (e.g. superannuation, board and lodging) have been made.

What do ordinary time earnings include?

Award, workplace and enterprise bargaining payments, and other agreed base rates of pay, over-award and over-agreed payments, penalty payments, shift and other allowances; commissions and retainers; bonuses and similar payments related to the reference period; payments under incentive or piecework; payments under profit sharing schemes normally paid each pay period; payment for leave taken during the reference period; all workers' compensation payments made through the payroll; and salary payments made to directors.

What do ordinary time earnings exclude?

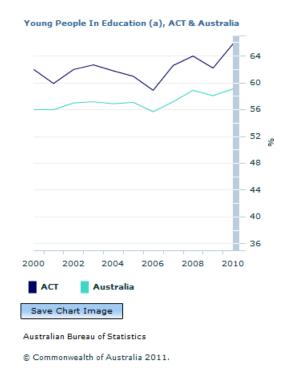
Amounts salary sacrificed, non-cash components of salary packages, overtime payments, retrospective pay, pay in advance, leave loadings, severance, termination and redundancy payments, and other payments not related to the reference period.

This page last updated 21 May 2012

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/01/2012 Final

YOUNG PEOPLE IN EDUCATION-

- In 2010, about two-thirds (65.8%) of the ACT population aged 15-24 years were engaged in a full-time or part-time course of study at an educational institution. This compares with 59.1% of the same age group across Australia.
- Over the past decade the proportion of young people in education in the ACT has ranged from a low of 58.9% in 2006 to 65.8% in 2010.



Footnote(s): (a) Proportion of people aged 15-24 participating in education.

Source(s): Australian Social Trends (cat. no. 4102.0)

Useful Links

About Education Statistics

Deriving Measures of Engagement in Secondary Education

Education Participation

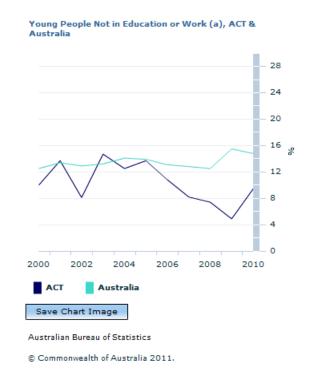
Data on the education participation of Australians aged 15-64 years are collected in the ABS Survey of Education and Work. The 2009 survey collected information from residents of private dwellings in all states and territories. Education participation relates to all people enrolled for a course of study in the survey month at any institution whose primary role is education including (but not restricted to) schools, higher education institutions and Technical and Further Education colleges (TAFEs). For more information about the survey, including definitions, estimation procedures and collection methodology, refer to the Explanatory Notes of *Education and Training Experience* (cat. no. 6278.0).

Participation in education and training typically falls with age. The participation of young people aged 15 -24 years is seen by the Council of Australian Governments (COAG) as critical in increasing the productivity of individual workers and the economy as a whole (COAG Meeting, Communique April 2009). The participation rate of people aged 15 -24 years is expressed as a proportion of the total estimated resident population of that age group.

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/01/2012 Final

YOUNG PEOPLE NOT FULLY ENGAGED IN EDUCATION OR WORK

- In 2010, about one in ten (9.4%) of the ACT population aged 15-19 years were not fully engaged in education or work. Over the past decade, this estimate has ranged from a peak of 14.7% in 2003 to 4.9% in 2009. The observed volatility may in part be due to the small sample size in the ACT.
- Nationally, the proportion of 15-19 year olds not fully engaged in education or work was 14.8% in 2010, with Queensland having the highest proportion (19.8%) and ACT the lowest (9.4%).



Footnote(s): (a) Proportion of persons aged 15-19 years not fully-engaged in education and/or work.

Source(s): Australian Social Trends (cat. no. 4102.0)

Useful Links

More information on Education Statistics

Survey of Education and Work

Young People Not Fully Engaged in Education or Work

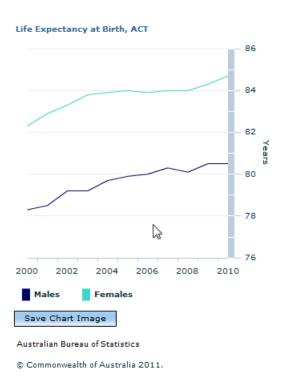
People who are not fully engaged in education or work fall into three main categories: those who are neither studying nor working; those who are studying part-time and not working; and those who are working part-time and not studying. Many of these people are in the 15-19 year age group, experiencing the often difficult transition from school to work, who may be at risk of remaining unskilled or joining the ranks of the long-term unemployed. The proportion of 15 -19 year olds who are not fully engaged in education or work is an important indicator of the social and economic well-being of the nation and the strength of state and national economies.

The above estimates are calculated using data from the ABS *Survey of Education and Work* (cat. no. 6227.0), conducted annually throughout Australia. See the link above for more information about this survey.

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/01/2012 Final

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH

- Based on current mortality rates, a boy born in the ACT in 2010 could expect to live for 80.5 years (the highest male rate in the nation), compared to a life expectancy of 78.3 years for boys born in 2000.
- At the same time, a girl could expect to live for 84.7 years (the highest female rate in the nation), compared to 82.3 years of life expected for girls born in 2000.
- Nationally, boys born in Australia in 2010 have a life expectancy of 79.5 years, while girls could expect to live for 84.0 years on average.



Footnote(s): Based on 2008-10 life tables Source(s): Deaths, Australia (cat. no. 3302.0)

Useful Links

Australian Social Trends, Dec 2010 (cat. no. 4102.0)

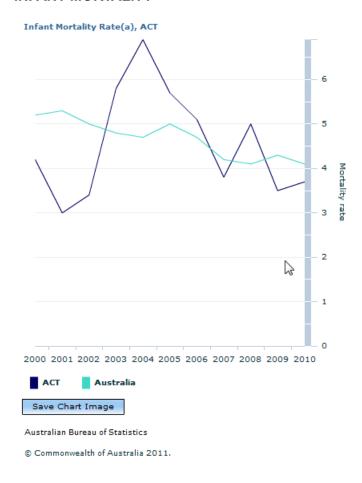
Life expectancy trends

How is life expectancy determined?

Life expectancy at birth is the average number of years a person might expect to live if the conditions at the time of birth continued throughout his/her lifetime. These estimates are calculated by the ABS using life tables which are statistical models generated using age-specific death rates. The life tables used to calculate the data for this indicator are current, or period life tables based on death rates for a short period of time during which mortality has remained much the same. Mortality rates used in the Australian and state and territory life tables are based on death registrations and estimated resident population for the period 2008-2010. The life tables do not take into account future assumed improvements in mortality.

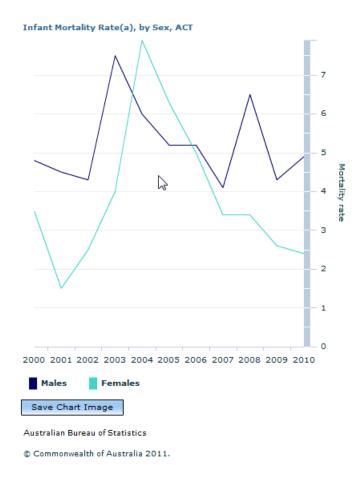
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INFANT MORTALITY



Footnote(s): (a) Deaths per thousand live births

Source(s): Deaths, Australia (cat. no. 3302.0)



Footnote(s): (a) Deaths per thousand live births Source(s): Deaths, Australia (cat. no. 3302.0)

- In 2010 in the ACT, the infant mortality rate for males was 4.9 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. This was higher than the rate of 4.3 in 2009 and 4.8 in 2000.
- At the same time, the rate for females was 2.4, the lowest female infant death rate in Australia. This was a decrease on the rate of 2.6 in 2009 and 3.5 in 2000.
- The overall infant mortality rate for all babies in the ACT in 2010 was 3.7, compared to the Australian rate of 4.1.

Useful Links

Australian Social Trends, Dec 2010 (cat. no. 4102.0)

Australian Social Trends, 2002 (cat. no. 4102.0)

How is the infant mortality rate for your state or territory derived?

The survival of infants in their first year of life is commonly viewed as an indicator of the general health and wellbeing of a population. A low infant mortality rate is a major contributor to increased life expectancy.

The main source of data for this indicator is the ABS Deaths collection, compiled from data provided by the Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages in each state and territory. An **infant death** is the death of a child before its first birthday. The **infant mortality rate** is the number of deaths in a calendar year of children aged under one year per 1,000 live births in the same calendar year.

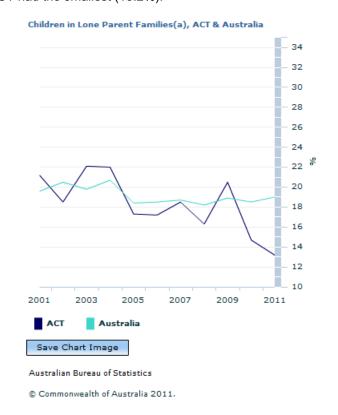
The improved survival of babies in Australia in the last century, as in many other developed countries, has been associated mainly with the decline of infectious diseases, along with growing preventative health measures and public health programs. Further improvements in the second half of the century were largely due to improved medical technology and education campaigns about the importance of immunisation and most recently, in the case of Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS), infant sleeping position. Improvements in neonatal intensive care in the 1970s also

played a major role in the continued decline in infant mortality in the latter part of the century.

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CHILDREN IN LONE PARENT FAMILIES

- In 2011, about one in eight children (13.2%) under 15 years of age in the ACT lived in a lone parent family. Over the past decade, this figure has ranged from 22.1% in 2003 to 13.2% in 2011.
- Nationally, 19.0% of children under 15 years lived in a lone parent family in 2011. Among the states and territories,
 Tasmania had the largest proportion, (24.5%) while the ACT had the smallest (13.2%).



Footnote(s): (a) Proportion of children aged under 15 years living in lone-parent families.

Source(s): Australian Social Trends (cat. no. 4102.0)

Useful Links

Improving Family Data

Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families

Family Composition

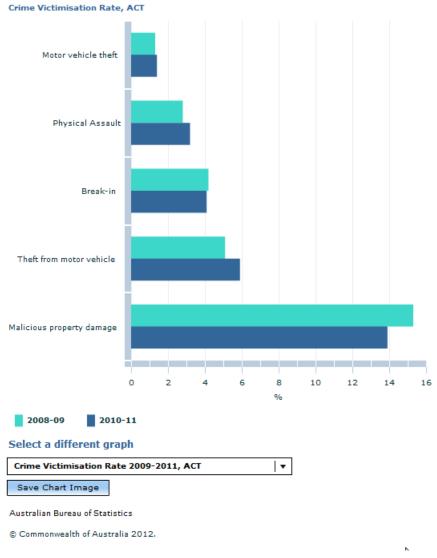
Family composition data are collected through the ABS annual survey, *Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families* (cat. no. 6224.0.55.001). The survey results represent households across Australia except those in discrete Indigenous communities.

The size and composition of families have changed considerably in recent decades and remain of interest to social commentators and policy makers. Lone parents families are more likely to be at risk of poverty, reliance on government benefits and other forms of economic and social disadvantage. Lone parents may also find it difficult to balance work and care responsibilities (*Measuring Wellbeing: Frameworks for Australian Social Statistics* (cat. no. 4160.0).

For more information about family composition statistics and methodologies, please refer to *Improvements to Family Estimates from the Labour Force Survey* (cat. no. 6224.0.55.002).

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CRIME VICTIMISATION



Source(s): Crime Victimisation, Australia (cat. no. 4530.0)

In the ACT in the 12 months prior to interview in 2010-11 there were:

- 9,200 victims of physical assault, a victimisation rate of 3.2%
- 19,200 victims of malicious property damage, a victimisation rate of 13.9%
- 8,100 victims of thefts from motor vehicles, a victimisation rate of 5.9%.

Useful Links

Recorded Crime - Victims, Australia (cat. no. 4510.0)

Recorded Crime - Offenders (cat. no. 4519.0)

Information Paper: Measuring Crime Victimisation, Australia: The Impact of Different Collection Methodologies (cat. no. 4522.0.55.001)

Crime and Justice @ a Glance (ABS)

What is the crime victimisation rate?

The victimisation rate is defined as the total number of victims of a crime in a given population expressed as a percentage of that population.

A victim may be a person or a household reporting at least one of the crimes surveyed. Victims were counted once only for each type of crime, regardless of the number of incidents of that type.

These statistics are derived from information collected in the ABS Multipurpose Household Survey.

The Survey covered only selected types of personal and household crimes. Personal crimes included physical assault, threatened assault, robbery and sexual assault. Household crimes included break-ins, attempted break-ins, motor vehicle theft, theft from a motor vehicle, malicious property damage and other theft.

Information collected in the Survey was 'as reported' by respondents and hence may differ from that which might be obtained from other sources or via other methodologies.

1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2012 ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/01/2012 Final



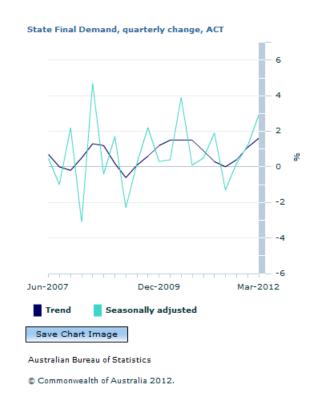
Economy	
State Accounts	Prices
State Final Demand	Consumer Price Index
Industry Gross Value Added	Labour Price Index
Count of Businesses	Investment and Finance
	Housing Finance Commitments

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 08/06/2012 Final

STATE FINAL DEMAND

In the ACT in the March quarter 2012:

- The trend estimate for state final demand increased 1.6% on the previous quarter and 3.2% from the previous year, in volume terms
- In trend terms, state final demand from the previous quarter was strongest for NT (up 5.4%) while Tasmania was the weakest, with a decrease of 0.3%.



Source(s): Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product (cat. no. 5206.0)

Useful Links

Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (cat. no. 5220.0)

Spotlight on National Accounts (cat. no. 5202.0)

National Accounts @ a Glance

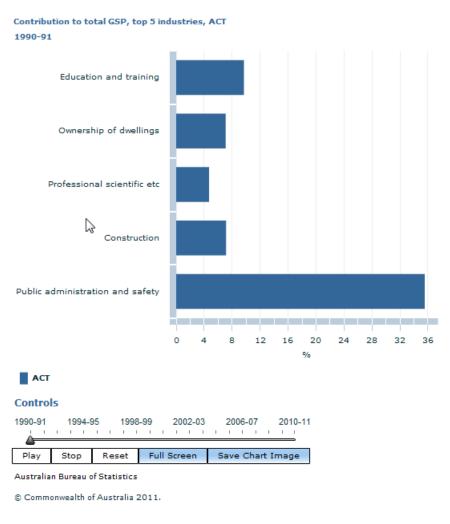
How is economic growth rate measured in your state or territory?

State final demand is a measure of economic demand for products in the economy. It is an aggregate obtained by summing government final consumption expenditure, household final consumption expenditure, private gross fixed capital formation and the gross fixed capital formation of public corporations and general government. It is different from Gross State Product (GSP) as it excludes international and interstate trade as well as change in inventories.

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INDUSTRY GROSS VALUE ADDED

- The industries in the ACT which made the greatest contribution to the territory's gross product in 2010-11 in volume terms were: Public administration and safety (29.6%), Construction and Professional, scientific and technical services (each 9.2%), Ownership of dwellings (7.1%), and Education and training (7.0%).
- From 2000-01 to 2010-11, the Construction industry recorded a 105.9% increase in value added. This represented the highest increase of all industries in the ACT.



Source(s): Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (cat. no. 5220.0)

Useful Links

Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (cat. no. 5220.0)

Spotlight on National Accounts (cat. no. 5202.0)

What is the contribution of individual industries to the gross product in your state or territory?

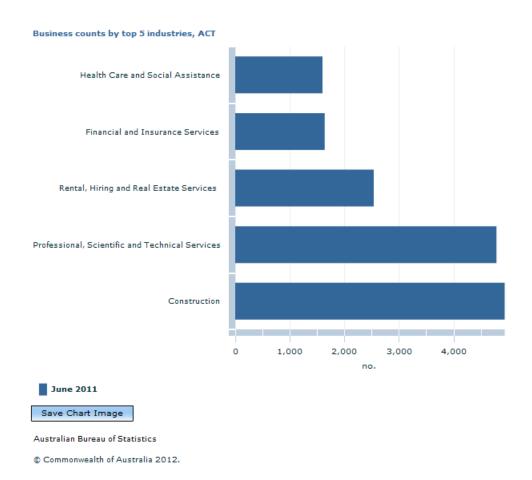
Industry Gross Value Added (IGVA) measures the value of industry production. It is used to measure the contribution of individual industries to the gross product of a state or territory.

Gross State Product (GSP) is a measure of the production of goods and services within a state or territory. This is defined equivalently to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) but is for a state/territory rather than for the nation as a whole.

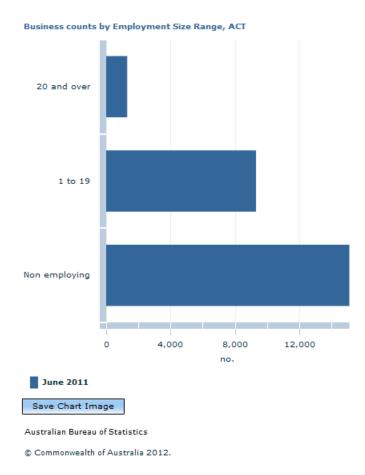
These estimates are all expressed in Chain Volume terms. Chain Volume estimates provide time series of expenditure and production aggregates that are free of the direct effects of price change.

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COUNT OF BUSINESSES



Source(s): Counts of Australian Businesses, including Entries and Exits (cat. no. 8165.0)



Source(s): Counts of Australian Businesses, including Entries and Exits (cat. no. 8165.0)

At June 2011 in ACT:

- there were 25,600 operating businesses, or 400 more than June 2010
- the majority of these were small businesses, with 59% of the total being non-employing businesses and 36% employing 1-19 employees
- the industries with the highest number of businesses included: Construction, and Professional, Scientific and Technical Services (19% of all businesses each), Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services (10%), Financial and Insurance Services, and Health Care and Social Assistance (6% each).

Useful Links

Business Demography @ a Glance

Do you know how many businesses operate in your state or territory?

The ABS counts the number of businesses operating in the Australian economy, including rates of business entries and exits and business survival. These data are sourced from the ABS Business Register. They show the number of operating businesses at the end of June in each financial year and only include businesses which actively traded in goods or services during the reference period.

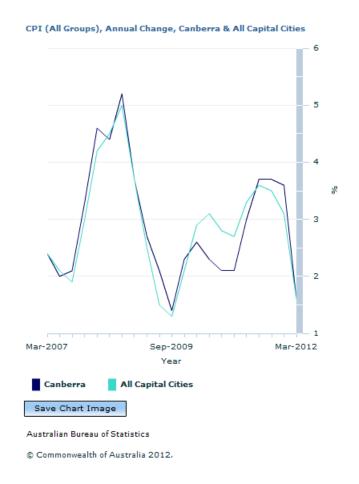
Where possible, businesses are also classified according to industry class (ANZSIC), main state of operation, type of legal organisation (TOLO), institutional sector (SISCA), size range by employment or turnover. Some complex or multi-locational businesses were not able to be classified to main state of operation or industry due to insufficient information being provided.

Component items in the graphs above may not sum to published totals due to rounding and confidentialisation of the data. Due to changes in scope, these counts are not directly comparable to previous releases. More detailed data are available from the ABS website.

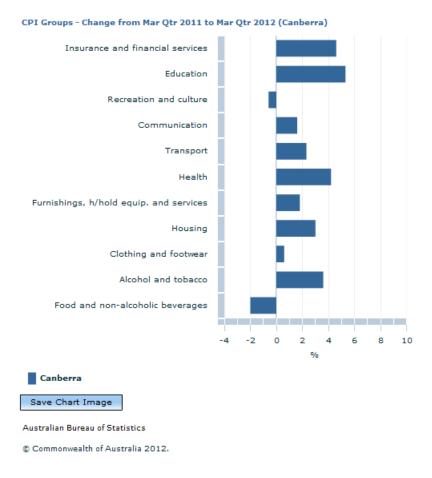
This page last updated 7 May 2012

1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2012 ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/04/2012 Final

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX



Source(s): Consumer Price Index. Australia (cat. no. 6401.0)



Source(s): Consumer Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6401.0)

In Canberra, over the twelve months to the March quarter 2012:

- the increase in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) was 1.6%, which was equal to the weighted average for the eight capital cities.
- the largest price increase was for Education, which increased by 5.3%. Education recorded rises in all capital cities, due to increases in tuition fees and the addition of an IT levy and other non-tuition fees.
- the greatest decrease (of 2.0%) was recorded for Food and non-alcoholic beverages. The main contributor to this movement was Fruit.

In Canberra, during the March quarter 2012:

• the CPI decreased by 0.4%, while the weighted average of the eight capital cities increased by 0.1%. Canberra had the largest quarterly decrease of all eight capital cities.

Useful Links

Consumer Price Index: Concepts, Sources and Methods (cat. no. 6461.0)

Information Paper: Introduction of the 16th Series Australian Consumer Price Index (cat. no. 6470.0)

What is the Consumer Price Index?

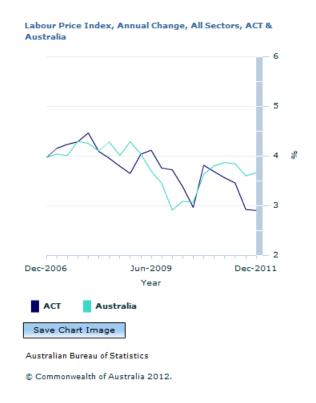
The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is based on the price of a "basket" of goods and services and is used to measure change in this price over time. The content of the basket is determined through the ABS Household Expenditure Survey.

The CPI measures price change relative to the base year 1989-90, for which the index figure is set to 100. Prices are collected each quarter from selected retail outlets and through monitoring marked prices and advertised "special offers".

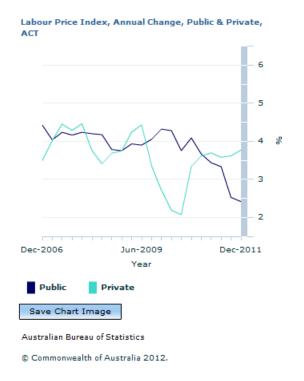
This page last updated 26 April 2012

1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2012 ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 24/02/2012 Final

LABOUR PRICE INDEX



Source(s): Labour Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6345.0)



Source(s): Labour Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6345.0)

• The annual increase (Original) in the Labour Price Index (LPI) for the ACT from December 2010 to December 2011

was 2.9%, the smallest increase of all the states and territories.

- The annual increase in the LPI for the ACT was lower than the national increase (3.7%) over the same period.
- The annual increase from December 2010 to December 2011 was 3.8% for the private sector and 2.4% for the public sector.
- In the December quarter 2011, the LPI for the ACT increased by 0.7%, lower than the national quarterly increase (0.9%).
- In the December quarter 2011, the private and public sectors in the ACT recorded quarterly increases of 1.0% and 0.5%, respectively.

Useful Links

About the Labour Price Index

About Indexes

What is the Labour Price Index?

The Labour Price Index (LPI) measures the price of labour services and reflects change in wages and salaries over time. Change is measured relative to the base year, 2008-09, for which the figure is set to 100.

Wage data are collected quarterly from a random sample of 4,800 businesses on the Australian Business Register, which is stratified by state, industry, sector and business size. The LPI collects data related to 20,000 jobs nationally. For more information, refer to Labour Price Index: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2004.

This page last updated 5 March 2012

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 13/06/2012 Final

HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS



Footnote(s): Owner occupied housing

Source(s): Housing Finance, Australia (cat. no. 5609.0)



Footnote(s): Owner occupied housing

Source(s): Housing Finance, Australia (cat. no. 5609.0)

In the ACT, in trend terms, in April 2012:

- The number of owner occupied housing commitments decreased by 0.1% from the previous month but rose by 4.3% from April 2011.
- The value of commitments remained stable in comparison to the previous month but decreased by 0.9% from April 2011.

Useful Links

Housing @ a Glance

House Price Indexes: Eight Capital Cities (cat. no. 6416.0)

Building Approvals, Australia (cat. no. 8731.0)

More About Housing Finance Commitments

Housing finance commitments are the monetary commitments made by significant lenders towards the construction or purchase of housing. This includes new commitments as well as the outstanding values of housing loan assets to individuals (owner-occupiers and investors) held by lenders at the end of each reference month. Significant lenders include Banks, Building Societies, Credit Unions, Life or General Insurance companies, Superannuation Funds and other financial institutions. Housing finance data are primarily collected via returns submitted to the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority (APRA).

This page last updated 12 June 2012

1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2012 ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/01/2012 Final

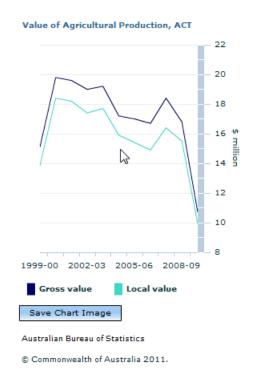


Industry	
Agriculture	Retail
Value of Agricultural Production	Retail Turnover
Construction	New Motor Vehicle Sales
Building Approvals	Tourism
	Tourist Accommodation

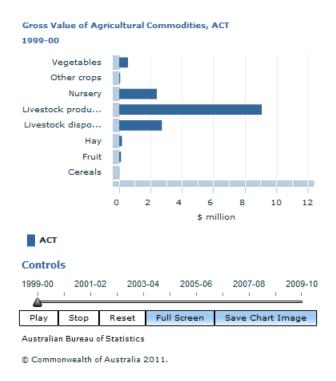
This page last updated 6 March 2012

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/01/2012 Final

VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION



Source(s): Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, Australia (cat. no. 7503.0)



Source(s): Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, Australia (cat. no. 7503.0)

■ In 2009-10 the gross value of total ACT agricultural production was \$10.7 million, a decrease of 36.2% (or \$6.1 million) from 2008-09. At the same time, the local value of ACT's agricultural production decreased by 36.1%.

■ In 2009-10 livestock disposals contributed 38.5% to the total gross value of ACT's agricultural production, followed by livestock products with 33.1%, and nurseries with 22.8% respectively.

Useful Links

Agricultural Commodities, Australia (cat. no. 7121.0)

Livestock Products, Australia (cat. no. 7215.0)

Agriculture @ a Glance (ABS)

Do you know how the value of your state or territory's agricultural output is determined?

The gross value of agricultural commodities produced (VACP) is the value placed on recorded agricultural production at the wholesale prices realised in the market place.

The local value is the value placed on commodities at the point of production (i.e. farm gate). It is calculated by deducting marketing costs from the gross value of commodities produced. Marketing costs may include freight, cost of containers, commission and other marketing charges.

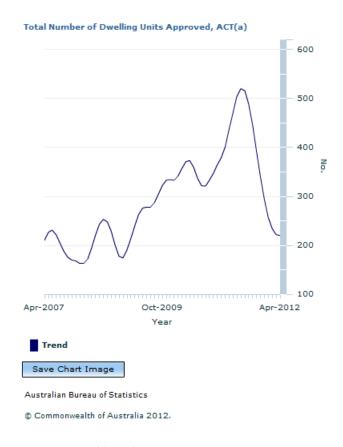
Quantity data for most agricultural commodities are collected from ABS agricultural surveys or the Agricultural Census. Remaining commodity data are obtained from non-ABS sources, and are comparable across time.

This page last updated 5 March 2012

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 04/06/2012 Final

BUILDING APPROVALS

- In April 2012 the number of dwelling unit approvals in the ACT decreased by 0.7% in trend terms.
- The number of dwelling units approved in April 2012 was 53.3% lower, in trend terms, than in April 2011.
- Over the year, in trend terms, all States and Territories recorded declines, ranging between 1.8% (Queensland) and 56.3% (NT).



Footnote(s): (a) Seasonally adjusted data not available

Source(s): Building Approvals. Australia (cat. no. 8731.0)

Useful Links

Building Activity, Australia (cat. no. 8752.0)

Construction @ a Glance

Information Paper: A Guide to Interpreting Time Series - Monitoring Trends (cat. no. 1349.0)

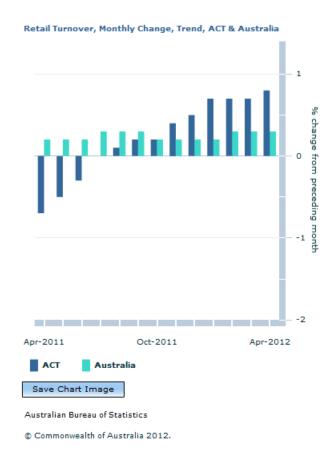
More About Building Approvals

Building approvals statistics include the number and value of new building work approved by administrative bodies in the collection period. They relate to the construction of new residential buildings, renovations and additions valued at \$10,000 or more and the construction of non-residential buildings valued at \$50,000 or more. Approvals of engineering works for roads, bridges or railways are not included in these statistics.

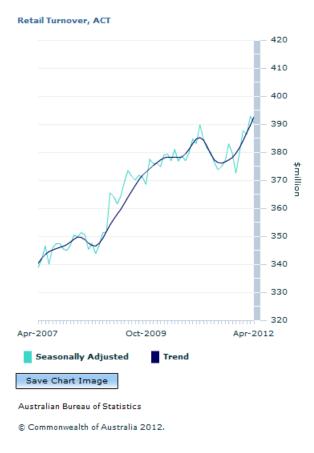
This page last updated 1 June 2012

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 01/06/2012 Final

RETAIL TURNOVER



Source(s): Retail Trade, Australia (cat. no. 8501.0)



Source(s): Retail Trade, Australia (cat. no. 8501.0)

- In April 2012, the trend estimate of monthly retail turnover in the ACT increased by 0.8%, compared with a 0.3% increase nationally. ACT had the largest increase of all the States and Territories over this period.
- Estimated retail turnover in April 2012 was 3.5% higher in trend terms than in April 2011.

Useful Links

Retail @ a Glance

Australian Economic Indicators (cat. no. 1350.0)

How are Retail Trade Statistics Derived?

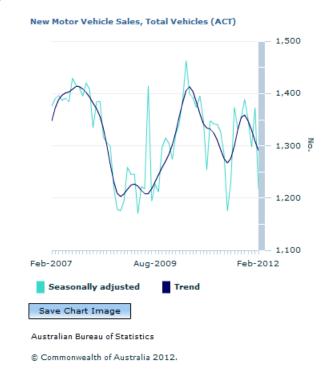
Estimates of the value of turnover of retail trade are compiled from the monthly Retail Business Survey, which collects sales data from a random sample of approximately 500 'large' businesses and 2,750 'smaller' businesses across Australia. The scope of the survey is all employing retail trade businesses selling predominantly to households. Industries included in the survey are defined according to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) 2006. For the purpose of retail trade statistics, these industries are classified into 6 broad industry groups and 15 subgroups. Retail trade statistics released at the broad industry level include Food retailing; Household goods retailing; Clothing, footwear and personal accessory retailing; Department stores; Other retailing; and Cafes, restaurants and takeaway food services.

Turnover in retail trade includes retail sales, wholesale sales and (from July 2000) the goods and services tax as well as certain other takings and commissions.

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 19/03/2012 Final

NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES

- In February 2012, the number of new motor vehicles sold in the ACT (1,291) decreased by 1.4% in trend terms from 1,309 in the previous month.
- New motor vehicle sales were 1.6% lower in February 2012 than in February 2011 (1,311) in trend terms.
- Nationally, 85,038 new motor vehicles were sold in February 2012 (trend). This figure was 0.5% lower than in the previous month, but was 1.9% higher than in February 2011.



Footnote(s): Seasonally adjusted numbers of new motor vehicle sales in Tasmania, Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory should be used with caution. For more information, see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes of Cat. No. 9314.0.

Source(s): Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Australia (cat. no. 9314.0)

Useful Links

Information Paper: Developments in New Motor Vehicle Statistics

About Seasonally Adjusted and Trend Data

Where do Motor Vehicle Sales statistics Come From?

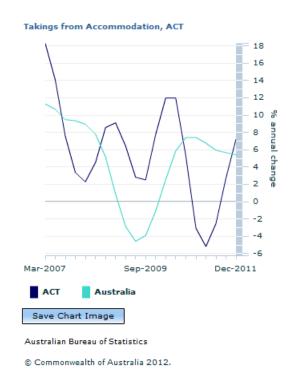
Motor Vehicle sales figures are produced by the Federal Chamber of Automotive Industries (FCAI), which collects data from all of its members on the sales of new vehicles, excluding motorcycles, plant and equipment and unpowered vehicles. For more information refer to the information paper *Developments in New Motor Vehicle Statistics* linked above.

Seasonal adjustment is a means of removing the estimated effects of normal seasonal variation and 'trading day effects'. A 'trading day effect' reflects the varying amounts of activity on different days of the week and the different number of days of the week in any month (i.e. the number of Sundays, Mondays, etc.). Adjustment is also made for Easter which may affect the March and April estimates differently. Smoothing the seasonally adjusted series reduces the impact of the irregular component of the seasonally adjusted series and creates trend estimates. More information about these processes is available in the *Information Paper: A Guide to Interpreting Time Series - Monitoring Trends: An Overview* (cat. no. 1349.0) also linked above.

This page last updated 16 March 2012

1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2012 ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 03/04/2012 Final

TOURIST ACCOMMODATION



Footnote(s): Hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms (trend)

Source(s): Tourist Accommodation, Australia (cat. no. 8635.0)



Footnote(s): Hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms (trend)

Source(s): Tourist Accommodation, Australia (cat. no. 8635.0)

In the ACT in the December quarter 2011, in trend terms:

- accommodation takings were \$58.2 million for hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms. This
 was an increase of 1.6% on the September guarter 2011 and a 7.2% increase on the December guarter 2010.
- the room occupancy rate for hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms was 75.0% (highest rate in Australia) compared to the national occupancy rate of 65.8%. This was an increase of 0.6 percentage points on the September quarter 2011 and an increase of 2.4 percentage points on the December quarter 2010.

Useful Links

Tourist Accommodation, Small Area Data, Australia (cat. no. 8635.0.55.002)

Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia (cat no. 3401.0)

Australian National Accounts: Tourism Satellite Account (cat. no. 5249.0)

Tourism @ a Glance

Do you know how much visitors spend on accommodation in your state or territory?

Tourist accommodation information is collected from hotels, motels and serviced apartments, with 15 rooms or more. These provide mainly short-term non-residential accommodation, generally for guests staying for periods of less than two months. This is the current scope of the Survey of Tourist Accommodation however, from March quarter 2005 to June guarter 2010, the scope of the survey was expanded to include smaller establishments.

Takings from accommodation include gross revenue from the provision of accommodation, including GST. Takings from meals are excluded.

Room occupancy is calculated by the number of rooms actually occupied expressed as a percentage of total capacity available during the survey period. All data presented here are trend estimates.

This page last updated 2 April 2012

1367.0 - State and Territory Statistical Indicators, 2012 ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/01/2012 Final



Environment and Energy	
Water	Greenhouse Gases

Water Reservoir Levels

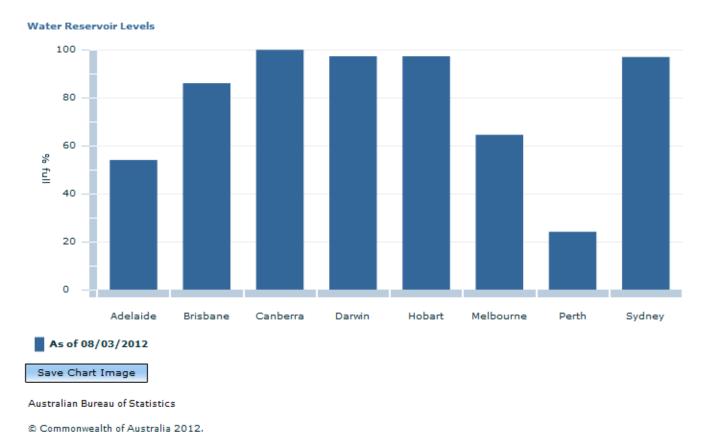
Carbon Emissions

Water Use

This page last updated 5 March 2012

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 13/03/2012 Final

WATER RESERVOIR LEVELS



Source(s): Bureau of Meteorology

- At 8 March 2012, the reservoirs in the Canberra water collection area were 99.9% full, holding approximately 205.3 GL. At the same time in the previous year, these reservoirs were 100.0% full, holding 205.5 GL. Reservoir levels decreased by 0.1%, or 0.2 GL, over the year.
- At 8 March 2012, the reservoirs servicing Canberra, Darwin, Hobart and Sydney were near 100% capacity while Perth had the lowest reservoir levels, at 24.1% full.

Useful Links

More Information from the Bureau of Meteorology

About Water Storage Data

Where does reservoir level information come from?

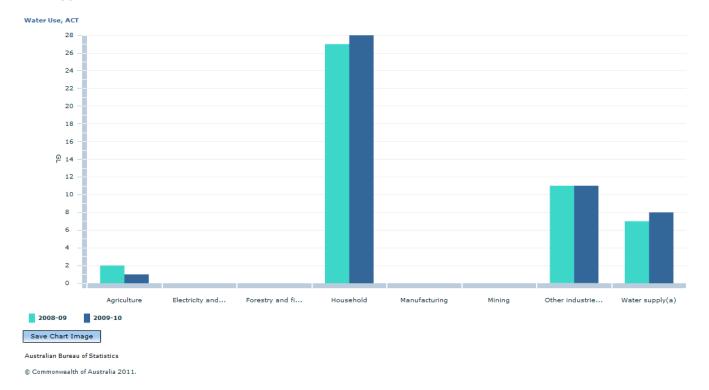
Information on reservoir levels is collected, standardised and disseminated by the Bureau of Meteorology (BOM). This information includes the total volume of accessible water stored in public water storage facilities (e.g. dams) with a capacity over one gigalitre (GL) as well as the total capacity of water storage facilities in the region (% full).

For more details, including daily updates of reservoir data, go to the BOM website linked above.

This page last updated 9 March 2012

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WATER USE



Footnote(s): (a) Includes sewerage, drainage services and water losses

Source(s): Water Account, Australia, 2009-10 (cat. no. 4610.0)

- In 2009-10, ACT households consumed 28 GL of water, representing 59% of all water consumption in the territory. This proportion was the highest among all the states and territories in Australia, reflecting relatively low levels of manufacturing, agriculture and other industrial activity in the ACT.
- Household water consumption in the ACT increased marginally from 27 GL in 2008-09 to 28 GL in 2009-10.
- Per capita household water use in 2009-10 was 77 kL compared with 78 kL in 2008-09.
- Total water consumption in the ACT marginally decreased to 47 GL in 2009-10 compared with 48 GL in 2008-09.

Useful Links

More information from the Water Account

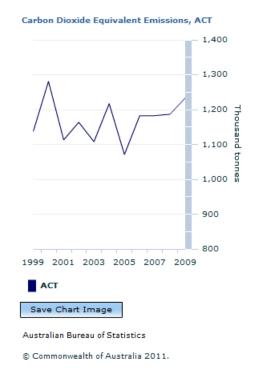
How is household water consumption calculated?

The ABS calculates total household water consumption by combining the amount of water distributed to households by water providers with the amount extracted through bores and other self-extraction facilities. 'Self-extracted' water use is calculated by applying a coefficient, based on average number of kilolitres used per household connection, to the households known not to be served by water providers.

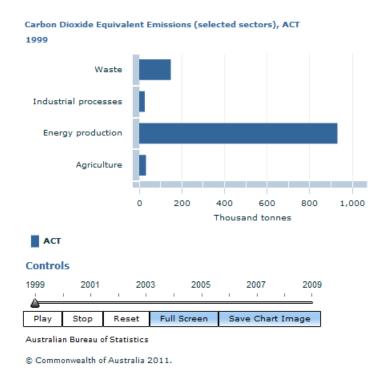
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CARBON EMISSIONS



Source(s): Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency



Source(s): Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency

• Carbon dioxide equivalent emissions for ACT in 2009 totalled 1.2 million tonnes, a rise of 8.4% from 1999.

- Energy production accounted for 79.2% of total emissions in 2009 followed by Waste (10.1%), Industrial processes (8.7%), and Agriculture (2.0%).
- ACT created the lowest carbon dioxide equivalent emissions of all states and territories in 2009, producing just 0.2% of total Australian emissions.

Useful Links

Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency

Environment and Energy @ a Glance (ABS)

What are the most common greenhouse gases?

The most common greenhouse gases are carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons and sulphur hexafluoride.

Emissions from these gases are reported under the **Kyoto Protocol** (an international treaty designed to limit global greenhouse emissions) and are aggregated into carbon dioxide equivalents (CO₂-e) using factors called global warming potentials (GWPS).

The Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency publishes a number of reports that together, constitute the **Australian National Greenhouse Accounts**.

To view the summary of state and territory Greenhouse Gas inventories, see: http://ageis.climatechange.gov.au/NGGITrend.aspx

This page last updated 5 March 2012